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1885 History of Fayette County, Indiana

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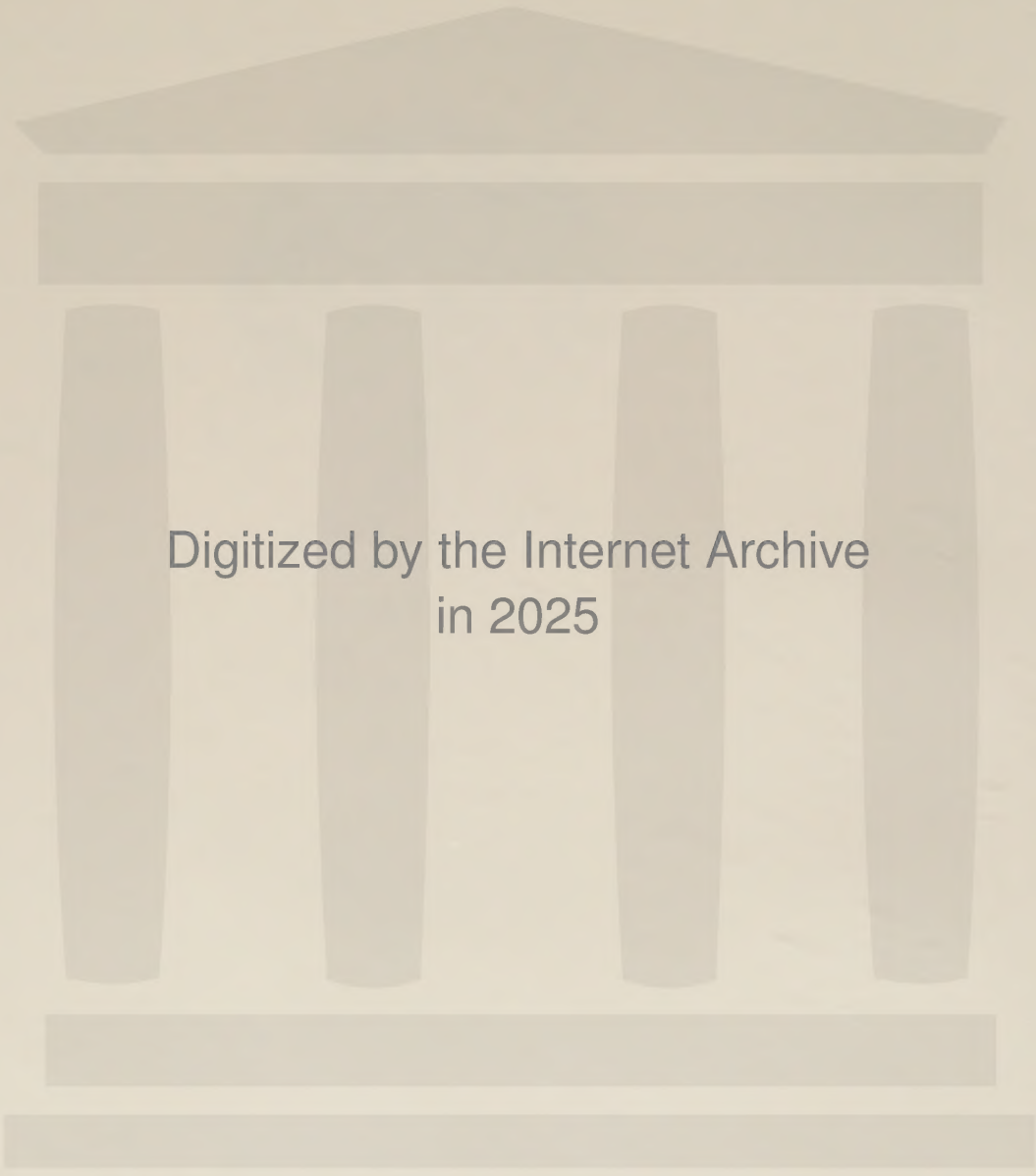
Aunt Patty Rose.

To P.R. this christmas
day of the year 2000.
Missing uncle Dick so much.

Enjoy some historical bits
about Connersville.

With Love
Ron & Pam Wood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COURT HOUSE, CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA.

HISTORY

—OF—

FAYETTE COUNTY

INDIANA

Containing a History of the County; its Townships, Towns, Villages, Schools, Churches, Industries, Etc.; Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men; Biographies; Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & CO.,
1885.

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Windmill Publications, Inc.
6628 Uebelhack Rd. • Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

Two Thousand

PREFACE.

THE evening of the last year of four-score since the Carolina colony explored the Whitewater country and graced its beautiful hills and valleys with their cabins is now closing. More than three-quarters of a century have come and gone since the Indian trader, Conner, established his trading-post on the banks of the Whitewater, amid the red men of the forest, and the hunter, Simpson, close by reared his cabin near the stream which his name still honors. The hardy men who first settled the lands of Fayette County have nearly all been called from the stage of action and gone to their final rest. They pitched their tents and raised the log-cabin where "nothing appeared but nature unsubdued." "Bold forest settlers," they encountered the dangers and endured the privations of pioneer life, and with rifles by their sides, cut away the forests, drove back the wild beasts, and made the wilderness "blossom as the rose," giving to those coming after them fruitful fields. "Gratitude to the pioneer is alike honorable to those who give it and to those who receive it. The people generally appreciate his sacrifices, recount his deeds and honor his services. This gives to history its fairest page, and to simple virtue and patriotism the honest commendation they merit."

It is the purpose of this volume to present to the present generation, as well as to succeeding generations, many of the names of such as were identified with the early and more recent history of the county, including pioneer, civil, ecclesiastical, educational, commercial, agricultural, statistical and biographical matter. The volume is herewith presented to our patrons in a form which it is believed will prove satisfactory to all, being in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus issued nearly a year ago.

The outline history of the county, city and township histories were prepared by F. E. Weakley, of Lebanon, Ohio, who has spared no pains in extended research and investigation into all matters pertaining to the early explorations and settlement of the Whitewater Valley, and the subsequent development and growth of that portion of it under consideration. The libraries, both State and city, at Indianapolis, and that of the neighboring city of Richmond were visited, and all volumes throwing any light on every important field consulted. The archives of the county which originally comprised the greater part of Fayette, have been examined; private correspondence has been held with men acquainted with the history of the county; newspaper files, court records and Justices' dockets have been examined; local laws, books, pamphlets, agricultural reports, church records, etc., etc., have been consulted; manuscripts and obituary notices read, graveyards visited, and the oldest and most reliable citizens have been called upon. In its preparation great care has been taken to arrive at accuracy, but undoubtedly errors will be found, owing to almost numberless causes, among which are inaccurate and ambiguous records and manuscripts, meager public documents and numerous conflicting traditions. While free to admit that some unavoidable errors may be found, on the other hand it is claimed that the work is up to the standard of our promises, and more accurate and comprehensive than could be anticipated in the beginning. With what fidelity to facts and patience of research the task has been performed is left to the judgment of those in whose keeping the traditions of the past remain. Sources from which much of the data came have been indicated throughout the work. The sketches in the biographical department were prepared by a corps of men well fitted for the work, who visited, in person, the various families, and faithfully aimed at correctness. This part will be found an important feature of the work, for in the personal and family histories given in these sketches are traced the descent of families and recorded individual achievements, which in succeeding years will be found to possess interest and value.

To the county and city officers, editors of the newspapers, officers of the various societies and churches, and many intelligent citizens of Fayette County, the publishers are indebted for favors and generous assistance in the preparation of the work, which they hope will meet the approval of an intelligent people. Special

thanks are due the county officials for their unreserved kindness in giving access to the records under their charge. Much assistance has been derived from the files of the Connersville *Times* and Connersville *Examiner*, and their editors are entitled to a grateful recognition for frequent access to their files. Acknowledgments are due to Hon. Samuel Little, of Pawnee City, Neb.; Hon. Elijah Hackleman, of Wabash, Ind.; Hon. Ryland T. Brown, M. D., of Indianapolis; William Green, Esq., of Brookville; Josiah Mullikin, Esq., Charles Williams, Thomas 'Burton, John Savage and S. N. Hamilton, M. D., of Connersville; Nathaniel Hamilton, A. B. Claypool, Thomas Hinkson, and Calvin Burton and wife, of Connersville Township; Joseph Caldwell and C. A. Meeker, of Harrison Township; Maj. Thomas Simpson and wife and Jacob Troxell, of Waterloo Township; John Newland, of Jennings Township; Azariah T. Beckett, Enos Williams and James Smith, of Jackson Township; John A. White and wife, of Columbia Township; Hon. W. W. Thrasher and Josiah Piper, of Fairview Township; John P. Daniels and wife, of Orange Township; Linville Ferguson, Esq., of Milton, Ind.; George Van Buskirk, of Posey Township, with whom Mr. Weakley as compiler of the general history was more particularly associated.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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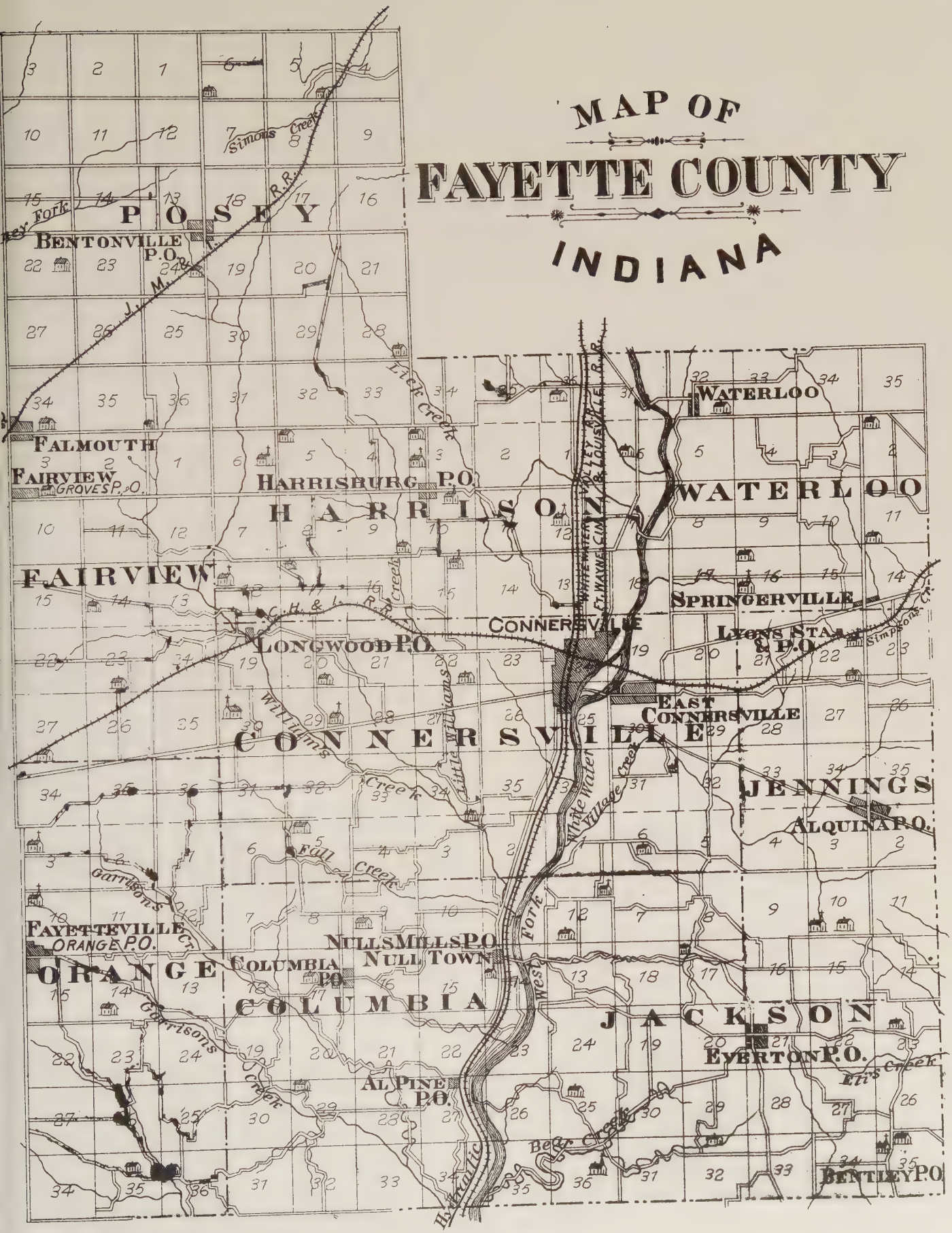
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Ft. Wayne, Cin. & Louisville R.R.

HISTORY OF
FAYETTE COUNTY, INDIANA.

CHAPTER I.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF INDIANA.

THE FRENCH IN INDIANA—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE BRITISH POSTS—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—INDIANA TERRITORY—CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY AT ITS ORGANIZATION—THE FIRST GOVERNOR—TECUMSEH AND THE PROPHET—APPREHENSIONS OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES—THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE TERRITORY—THE WAR OF 1812—INDIANA ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—PROGRESS OF THE NEW STATE.

INDIANA, as a civil division bearing the name, dates its existence from July 4, 1800, when the act of Congress creating Indiana Territory went into effect. It then included Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The United States census of 1800 found in Indiana 5,641 inhabitants. In 1805 Michigan Territory was struck off, and in 1809, Illinois; from the latter year Indiana dates its present limits. On December 11, 1816 the Territory was admitted into the Union as a State. From its first exploration by white men Indiana constituted a part of New France until 1763, when it was ceded by the French to the English. In the treaty of 1783 Indiana was included in the territory yielded by Great Britain to the United States. While it belonged to the English it was a part of the Colony of Virginia, and was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, from which time until the formation of Indiana Territory it formed a part of the Northwest Territory.

Virginia acquired title to the great territory northwest of the Ohio by its several charters from James I, and especially from the one bearing date of May 23, 1609 in which was granted all the territory along the coast for four hundred miles and extending "up into the land throughout from sea to sea." Virginia first attempted to exercise authority over this extensive domain in 1769, when the House of Burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. Fincastle, Va., was the seat of justice of this extensive county. In October, 1788, a Virginia statute provided that "all the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia who are already settled or shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois County." Col. John Todd served under appointment of the Governor of Virginia as Civil Commandant and Lieutenant of Illinois, until his death at the battle of Blue Licks in 1782.

THE FRENCH IN INDIANA.

The first explorations and settlements of the whites were by the French, and were the results of the enterprise of LaSalle, who set out from Canada in 1679, and passing across the lakes descended the Illinois River. The Indians inhabiting the country at that time seem to have made little or no opposition to its occupancy by the new-comers, and several important French towns were established on the Illinois and Wabash before the eighteenth century was far advanced. The missions and settlements of the French were of necessity established along the routes of travel from Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi. The only mode of travel was by canoes.

Among the portages over which the French carried their canoes from one navigable river to another, one was of three miles' length in St. Joseph County, Ind., from the St. Joseph River to the Kankakee; another was from the Maumee near Ft. Wayne to the Wabash.

The exact period of the first French settlements cannot be ascertained. Early in the eighteenth century a party of French Canadians descended the Wabash, and several settlements were soon established along its banks; among others Vincennes. Many dates have been given of the establishment of Vincennes, some of which are mere conjectures. Volney conjectured the settlement to have been made about 1735; Bishop Brute speaks of a missionary station there in 1700; Bancroft says a military post was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen was made; Judge Law dates the post back to 1710 or 1711, and the New American Cyclopedia says the party of French Canadians descended the Wabash in 1702 and established towns along the river. At one time the French settlements were represented as in a flourishing condition and this part of New France was described as a new paradise, but the settlers degenerated, became ignorant and slothful, and but little superior to the Indians among whom they lived.

GEN. CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE BRITISH POSTS.

During the Revolution most of the Western Indians adhered to the British. The possession by the British of the posts established by the French at Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes gave them easy and constant access to the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The bold plan of defeating and expelling the British from their Western posts was conceived and brilliantly executed by a Kentucky backwoodsman, George Rogers Clark. By spies sent for the purpose, who were absent from April 20 to June 22, 1777, Clark satisfied himself that an enterprise against the Western settlements might easily be successful. He went to Virginia and submitted his plans to the Government of that State. Gov. Patrick Henry gave him written instructions, authorizing him to enlist seven companies to serve under his orders for three months. Clark's rank at this time was Lieutenant-Colonel. He raised three companies at Pittsburgh, and descended the Ohio to the falls, where he was joined by another company of Kentucky recruits. He left the falls with four companies on the 24th of June, 1778, during a total eclipse of the sun. He descended the river to Fort Massac, and thence proceeded by land to Kaskaskia, a distance of over 100 miles. Heavy rains had fallen, and were succeeded by hot, sultry weather. Their route lay through a wilderness without a path. On the prairies a July sun beat upon them. Their guide became bewildered. On the 4th of July this party of invaders, with torn and soiled garments and beards of three weeks' growth, came in sight of Kaskaskia. The town contained about 250 houses, and the inhabitants were mostly French. Clark sent forward some of his men who could speak French to pass through the streets, making proclamation that all the inhabitants must keep within their houses, under penalty of being shot down in the streets. The next day the little army of invaders marched into the town in two divisions, and in two hours all the inhabitants surrendered and gave up their arms. Not a drop of blood was shed, but the victory was complete. A few days later Clark sent a detachment mounted on French ponies to Cahokia, thirty miles distant, and obtained a surrender of the fort and garrison at that point. An embassy was sent to Vincennes, and in a few days the American flag was floating from the fort and the French inhabitants brought over to the United States.

Clark was compelled to leave only a diminutive force to hold possession of Vincennes, and the British Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Hamilton, then at Detroit, formed the plan of retaking the place, in which he succeeded without difficulty. The latter had a considerable force of British regulars, French volunteers and Indians. Clark with his main force was at Kaskaskia, and his position was one of great peril. His number of men was too small to stand a siege and his situation too remote to call for recruits. He formed the bold and hazardous scheme of capturing Governor Hamilton and retaking Vincennes.

On the 7th of February, 1779, Col. Clark with his little army commenced its march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. Their route lay through prairies and points of timber. The winter was unusually wet and the streams all high. On the 13th of February they arrived at the Little Wabash and Muddy Rivers. The rains fell every day, and here the men were compelled to wade to their waists and sometimes to their armpits in mud and water. On the 18th, eleven days after their departure, they heard the morning gun of the fort at Vincennes. On the evening of the same day they were at the Wabash, below the mouth of the Embarrass. The party was now in an exhausted condition; the river was out of its banks and all the low grounds covered with water. Again making their way through deep waters they arrived in full view of the town a little before sunset on the 21st. In order to make his force appear formidable Clark ordered his men to march and countermarch in such a manner that from the intervening ground the enemy were led to count them twice or thrice. Ten or twelve pairs of colors were so displayed on long poles as to be seen

above the intervening high land and from a distance made no despicable appearance. Gov. Hamilton was awed into a surrender, which was formally made on the 24th.

The expedition of Col. Clark was not excelled in difficulty, daring and heroic endurance by any during the Revolution. The march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes was one of extraordinary hardship and enterprise. The whole expedition resulted in the successful reduction of all the British military posts between the Ohio and Mississippi, gave tranquility to the frontier settlements and secured to the United States the whole of this vast territory. The Virginia Legislature passed a complimentary resolution to Clark and his men for their victorious campaign "whereby great advantages may accrue to the common cause of America, as well as to this Commonwealth in particular."

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

After Virginia and other States had ceded to the United States their claims of jurisdiction and soil to the territory lying northwest of the Ohio, it became necessary for Congress to establish civil government in the new extensive region. Accordingly in the summer of 1787, while the convention which framed the Constitution was in session at Philadelphia, Congress at New York passed an "Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," which has come to be best known as "The Ordinance of '87." This was the most important act of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. For nearly twenty-nine years it was the fundamental law of Indiana. S. P. Chase in his history of Ohio said of it: "Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators." Its object was declared to be to "extend the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of States and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest."

The territory for which this ordinance provided a government embraced all the land then belonging to the United States northwest of the Ohio. It extended from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Great Lakes. Five States have been organized from it: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Territorial Government was organized soon after the passage of the ordinance and at first was vested solely in a Governor and Judges. The first Governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair who was President of Congress when appointed. In 1788 he entered upon his duties at Marietta. During the continuance of the first grade of government, there was no capital of the territory in the proper sense of the term. Laws were passed by the Governor and Judges wherever they happened to be assembled. Some were enacted at Marietta, some at Cincinnati and a few at Vincennes.

About the 1st of January, 1790, the Governor, with other officers, descended the Ohio from Marietta to Fort Washington, at Cincinnati, where he organized Hamilton County, which embraced the western part of the State of Ohio. On the 8th of January the Governor and Secretary arrived at Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio, on their way to Vincennes. From the falls they proceeded by land along an Indian trail to Vincennes, where they organized the county of Knox, the fourth county organized in the Northwest Territory. It comprised all the territory along the Ohio between the Great Miami and the Wabash. Vincennes was made the seat of justice. Thence they proceeded to Kaskaskia, and there established the County of St. Clair, comprising all the territory from the Wabash to the Mississippi, and named by the Secretary, Winthrop Sargent, in honor of the Governor. Knox and St. Clair Counties were organized for the protection of the French inhabitants, and to carry into effect the agreement in the ordinance of 1787 with reference to the preservation of their rights under the laws and customs alreading existing among them. At Kaskaskia the Governor issued a proclamation, calling upon the French inhabitants to exhibit the titles to their lands, in order to have them examined and confirmed and their lands surveyed.

INDIANA TERRITORY FORMED.

The great extent of the Territory made the ordinary operations of government extremely uncertain, and the efficient action of courts almost impossible in the western parts of the Territory. In the three western places of holding courts, Vincennes, Cahokia and Kaskaskia, there had been held but one court having criminal jurisdiction in the five years from 1795 to 1800. Offenders against justice having no fear of punishment, the French settlements became an asylum for the most vile and abandoned criminals. A committee of Congress on March 3, 1800, recommended a division of the Territory into two distinct and separate governments. Accordingly, on May 7, 1800, an act was passed by Congress making such division, by an act which took effect from and

after the succeeding 4th day of July. The western division was called Indiana Territory.

The first boundary of Indiana Territory on the east was not the same as the eastern boundary of the State. The ordinance of 1787 provided that the middle State which should be formed out of the Northwest Territory, should be bounded on the east by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River, and the committee of Congress which proposed the division of the Territory recommended that the division should be made by this line. The act of Congress, however, made the Greenville treaty line as far as Fort Recovery, the boundary line. The line of division was described as "beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the Territorial line between the United States and Canada." The Greenville treaty line is found marked on some of the maps of Indiana. Fort Recovery was in Darke County, Ohio, about one mile east of the State line. When Ohio was made a State the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami was made its western boundary, and the lands between this line and the Greenville treaty line were attached to Indiana Territory.

CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY AT ITS ORGANIZATION.

At the time of its organization Indiana Territory comprised a vast region almost uninhabited except by savages. The only settlements of white men were so widely separated that it was impossible for them to contribute to their mutual defense or encouragement. These settlements were four in number. The first was at Clark's grant, at the falls of the Ohio opposite Louisville; the second the old French establishment at Vincennes, on the Wabash; the third comprised a series of French villages, extending from Kaskaskia, seventy-five miles below the site of St. Louis, to Cahokia, five miles below St. Louis; the fourth was Detroit on the Detroit River. The capital was at Vincennes, at this time often written Post Vincents. Numerous tribes of war-like Indians were scattered throughout the northern portion of the Territory, whose hostility to the American settlers was inflamed by the intrigues of British agents and frequent outrages by American hunters and traders.

Clark's grant in Indiana was a reservation by Virginia in her cession of the Northwest Territory to satisfy the claims of Gen. Clark and the officers and soldiers under his command in the conquest of the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. The quantity of land in the grant was stipulated not to exceed 150,000 acres to be laid off in one tract, the length of which was not to exceed double the breadth, and in such place on the northwest side of the Ohio, as a majority of the officers should choose. The tract was selected and located about the falls of the Ohio, and distributed among the claimants according to the laws of Virginia. An act of the Legislature of that State was passed "to establish the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio, in the county of Illinois," by which a Board of Trustees in whom the title of the town was vested in trust. They were directed to sell lots of half an acre each at public auction, subject to the condition that the purchaser should within three years from the day of sale erect a dwelling house "twenty feet by eighteen, with a brick or stone chimney." The Trustees located the town immediately at the foot of the falls. Its position at the head of keel-boat navigation on the lower Ohio was supposed to give it great advantages, and it was for a time a rival of Louisville. Jeffersonville, at the head of the falls, occupied the site of Fort Steuben. Midway between these places and on the opposite side of the river was the then unhealthy town of Louisville, which in 1800 contained a population of 359 souls, and about 150 houses, a printing office and a postoffice.

From the falls of the Ohio, settlements spread over Clark's grant. Vincennes, the capital of the Territory, is described by contemporary writers at the period of the establishment of the Territorial Government, as a handsome town of about 100 houses, some of which were built of freestone. From Cincinnati, settlements extended up the Whitewater Valley. On the first Monday in April, 1801, the first sale of lands west of the Great Miami was held at Cincinnati. In the closing years of the last century, before the establishment of a land office for the sale of any lands in Indiana, squatters had begun to occupy Government lands in the southwestern part. Land offices, at which lands in Indiana were sold, were established by the United States as follows: At Cincinnati, May 10, 1800; at Vincennes, March 26, 1804; at Jeffersonville, March 3, 1807; at Indianapolis and Crawfordsville, March 3, 1819; Fort Wayne, May 8, 1822.

From Cincinnati, the most important town in the eastern division of the Northwest Territory, to Vincennes, the capital of Indiana Territory, was a laborious journey through a wilderness. A common method of making this journey was to embark on the Ohio in a Kentucky boat, sometimes called an ark, with horses and provisions, proceed as far as the falls, and thence by horseback to the Post, more than 100 miles unmarked by a vestige of civilization.

THE FIRST GOVERNOR.

The first Governor of Indiana Territory was Capt. William Henry Harrison, afterward Major-General

and President. At the time of his appointment he was twenty-seven years old, yet he had already served under Wayne against the Indians as Lieutenant, and distinguished himself for bravery; had been the first delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, and had served as Secretary of the Territory. As the Secretary was *ex officio* Lieutenant-Governor, he had for a considerable time performed the duties of Governor of the Territory before its division, Gen. St. Clair, the Governor, being rarely in the Territory at that time, his residence being in Pennsylvania. When the office of Governor of the new Territory of Indiana was first proposed to young Harrison, he expressed himself as much adverse to accepting it, because he had reason to believe that Gov. St. Clair would soon be retired from the Government of the more populous Eastern Division (now Ohio), and that he would be strongly recommended as his successor. It happened, however, as Gen. Harrison himself has narrated, that two influential supporters of John Adams' administration were desirous of that position, and by their management he became the Governor of Indiana Territory. The Governors were appointed for three years. Harrison was appointed by President Adams in 1800; upon the expiration of his term he was re-appointed in 1803 by President Jefferson; in 1806 he was again appointed by Jefferson; in 1809 he was re-appointed by President Madison, and in 1812 again appointed by Madison.

The Territorial Governors were *ex officio* Superintendents of Indian affairs within their Territories. A few months after President Jefferson came into office he nominated Gov. Harrison a Commissioner to make treaties with the Indians, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. The custom of the Government in treating with the Indians had been to appoint two or more persons to represent the Government as Commissioners. The reason given by the President for this departure from the usual course in the case of Indiana Territory was that Louisiana had been ceded to the French, and the French understood the management of the Indians better than any other nation; that to guard against their intrigues it was necessary to form settlements on the Mississippi, the lower Ohio, the Wabash and Illinois Rivers, which could only be done by extinguishing the Indian titles, and this could not be done at once, but by watching opportunities. The President, therefore, did not wish to embarrass the Governor with a colleague. Thus it was that Harrison was the sole representative of the United States in the negotiations with the Indians by which the Indian title to most of the lands of Indiana was extinguished. Gov. Harrrison held this important commission during the entire period of his government of the Territory. He negotiated thirteen treaties, and obtained the cession of over 50,000,000 of acres in the Northwest, more than double the land now included in Indiana.

While acting as Commissioner, Harrison was allowed, in addition to his pay as Governor, $6 per day and his expenses, and he could assume the character of Indian Commissioner whenever he thought proper. He was indeed necessarily almost constantly acting under it. The charges he made for pay as Commissioner, however, were only for the time actually employed in specific negotiation. All the compensation he received for these services during the twelve years he held the commission did not exceed $3,000. His charge for one important treaty was $44. It is said that no man ever disbursed so many and such large sums of public treasure with so little difficulty in adjusting his accounts with the Government as Harrison while Governor, United States Commissioner and Superintendent of Indian affairs in Indiana Territory. He wisely avoided keeping the public money on hand, and always made his payments by drafts on Washington.

Some of the more important of the early treaties by which the ownership of Indiana lands was transferred to the United States Government are here mentioned. In the treaty at Greenville, August 3, 1795, only a small portion of the lands in the southeastern part of the State was included. On September 17, 1802, Gov. Harrison entered into an agreement at Vincennes with the chiefs of various tribes by which the bounds of a tract at that place said to have been given to its founder were settled, and on June 7, 1803, at Fort Wayne, the same chiefs ceded the lands about Vincennes to the United States. Other treaties were concluded at Vincennes in August, 1804; at Fort Wayne in September, 1809; at St. Mary's in October, 1818, and Tippecanoe in 1832.

TECUMSEH AND THE PROPHET.

The troubles with the Indians commenced early in the history of the Territory. In July, 1801, the Governor referring to the lawless acts of vagabond whites, wrote to the United States Government: "All these injuries the Indians have hitherto borne with astonishing patience, but though they discover no disposition to make war upon the United States, I am confident that most of the tribes would eagerly seize any favorable opportunity for that purpose, and should the United States be at war with any European nations who are known to the Indians, there would probably be a combination of nine-tenths of the northern tribes against us, unless some means are made use of to conciliate them." President Jefferson did everything in his power to protect the Indians and to induce them to cultivate the soil and adopt

the arts of civilized life. Congress was powerless to prevent the atrocities committed by the worthless white men who are ever found prowling along the verge of civilization. The outrages were deplored by thousands of good men.

Early in the history of the Territory Tecumseh planned his scheme of a confederation of all the Indian nations, by which the whites were to be restrained in their acquisitions of lands. This remarkable man, the most bold and accomplished warrior and diplomatist the tribes of red men ever produced, was for much of his active life a resident of Indiana. He was born not far from the site of Springfield, Ohio, and belonged to the Shawnee nation, his father and his mother being members of different tribes of that extensive people. In 1795 he became a chief. He resided in different parts of the Miami country, in what is now Ohio, until 1798, when he accepted the invitation of the Delawares, then residing in part on White River, Ind., to remove to that region with his followers. Here he resided a number of years, and gradually extended his influence among the Indians.

Tecumseh's brother, known in history as the Prophet, was scarcely less remarkable a man; he was an orator of great power and a religious teacher. About 1804, according to the accounts usually given, the brothers began to work in unison on their grand project of uniting all the Western Indians in one confederacy. Their avowed objects were two-fold: first, the reformation of the savages, whose habits unfitted them for continuous and heroic efforts; second, a union which would make the purchase of land by the United States impossible without the consent of all the tribes, and would give the Indians a strength that would be dreaded. In case of war with the whites a simultaneous attack could be made upon all the frontier settlements, so that white troops could not be sent from one to the aid of another. In 1805, through the influence of the Prophet, a large number of Indians collected at Greenville. In 1806 both Tecumseh and the Prophet were at Greenville, and were visited by representatives of many tribes.

APPREHENSION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

In the spring of 1808 the brothers removed to a tract of land on the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Wabash. Here on a spot probably never visited by white men, about 100 miles northwest from Fort Wayne, was the Prophet's town, containing only about 130 souls. Representative Indians from remote parts here visited the Prophet, who continued his efforts to reform his brethren by preaching temperance, depicting the fearful evils the fire-water of the white men had brought upon them, and announcing his commission from the Great Spirit to extricate his red children from the utter ruin with which they were menaced.

Tecumseh traveled from tribe to tribe, strengthening his influence and organizing his league. With the enthusiasm of Peter the Hermit, he journeyed over thousands of miles, visiting remote nations of red men. He visited all the northern tribes on the west bank of the Mississippi, and upon the Lakes Superior, Huron and Michigan. In 1807 Gov. Harrison, alarmed at the movements of the two brothers, sent a message of inquiry and remonstrance, couched in severe terms. The Prophet sent a reply, denying that he had any purpose to rouse the tribes to another war. His plan of saving the Indians, he constantly asserted, was by reforming them from intemperance, uniting them and encouraging industry. In July, 1808, the Prophet went from Tippecanoe to Vincennes, a distance of hundreds of miles, on a pacific message to the Governor. He came with a large number of followers, whom he frequently harangued in the presence of the Governor on the evils of war and intemperance. No persuasion of the whites could induce any of them to touch intoxicating liquors. The Prophet again declared that it was his desire to live in peace with the whites, and called the Great Spirit to witness the truth of his declaration. Whether the Prophet was a religious fanatic or a vile impostor, can never be settled.

Throughout the year 1809 Tecumseh and the Prophet continued to strengthen themselves both openly and secretly. Notwithstanding these solemn and repeated declarations of peaceful intentions, the Governor suspected their ultimate designs, and was preparing to meet any emergency. In June, 1809, Tecumseh with about forty followers again visited the Governor. The Governor wrote to the Government that suspicions of his guilty intentions were strengthened rather than diminished by every interview during this visit of the chief. In September, 1809, the Governor met the chiefs of several tribes at Fort Wayne, and purchased of them more than 3,000,000 acres of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh refused to sign the treaty, and threatened death to those who did. In the year following he visited the tribes as far south as Tennessee, exhorting them to lay aside sectiona jealousies in the hope of preserving their hunting grounds.

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

The Governor stood firm and sent for a few soldiers and organized the militia. In July, 1811, the citizens of Vincennes and its vicinity met while the Legislative Council was in session and memorialized the President on the subject, not so much for a mili-

tary force from the Government as for permission to fight the Indians in their own way. The Indians began to prowl through the Wabash Valley. Harrison was promised strong re-enforcements with orders, however, to be backward in employing them. On the 1st of August he advised the Secretary of War of his plans, which were to again warn the Indians to obey the treaty of Greenville, but at the same time to prepare to break up the Prophet's establishment, if necessary. Having received his re-enforcements, the Governor, as Commander, advanced from Vincennes up the Wabash. On the 5th of October he was at Terre Haute, where he built Fort Harrison. Here one of his sentinels was fired upon. On October 31 he was at the mouth of the Vermilion River, where he built a block-house. He then advanced toward the Prophet's town, still, however, offering peace to the Indians. When within a few miles of the Prophet's town Harrison was met by the Indian embassadors, who expressed surprise at his advancing upon them and said that an answer to the Governor's demands upon the Indians had been despatched to him by a Pottawattomie who had left two days before to meet him, but had missed him by taking the road on the south side of the Wabash. Harrison informed them that he had no intention of attacking them until he found that they would not comply with his demands. It was agreed that the army should encamp for the night and in the morning an interview with the Prophet and his chiefs should take place, and in the meantime no hostilities should be committed.

Before daybreak of the morning the treacherous savages crept upon the camp, burst upon the sleeping army like demons, and before the light of day was far advanced the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Harrison had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. Nineteen-twentieths of the men had never been in an action. They behaved well, took their places without confusion, under an exceedingly severe fire, and fought with bravery. The camp fires affording the enemy the means of taking surer aim, were extinguished. With coolness and deliberate valor the white men stood their ground in darkness against the ferocity of the savages, until daylight, and then routed the red men in vigorous charges. The next day they burned the Prophet's town and returned victorious to Vincennes.

The battle of Tippecanoe was fought on the 7th of November, 1811. The whites had in this action not more than 700 efficient men—non-commissioned officers and privates; the Indians were supposed to have had from 700 to 1,000 men. The loss of the whites was thirty-seven killed on the field, twenty-five mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six wounded; that of the Indians about forty killed on the field, the number of wounded not being known. Among the killed were two Kentucky officers, Col. Joseph H. Daviess and Col. Owen. The battle-ground was a piece of dry oak land, skirted on the west by Burnet Creek, with marshy prairies covered with tall grass on the east and west. At the time of the battle Harrison held no rank in the army, but as Governor he was Commander of the Indiana Militia, and under the authority of the War Department he took command of the whole force. The victory made the Commander famous, and twice, in 1836 and in 1840, Indiana cast her electoral vote for "the hero of Tippecanoe."

At the time of the battle Tecumseh was among the southern Indians. When on his return he learned that his brother had brought on the attack and had been defeated, he was exceedingly angry, and it is said reproached the Prophet in the bitterest terms. The defeat had destroyed the power of the brothers, and crushed the grand confederacy before it was completed. Six months after the battle the United States declared war with England. Tecumseh left Indiana for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, joined the British standard, participated in several engagements against the Americans, and for his bravery and good conduct was made a Brigadier-General. He was killed at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Harrison, with whom he had so often conferred, was the commander of the enemy against whom he fought in his last battle.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE TERRITORY.

Before the formation of the State constitution several efforts were made to introduce African slavery in a modified form into the Territory of Indiana. Slavery had been introduced into the Illinois country by the French as early as 1720. The ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory was a subject of complaint by some, who, by memorials to Congress from time to time, made efforts to obtain a suspension of the restriction for a limited period. The first petition to Congress was from four persons in Kaskaskia in 1796, asking that slavery might be tolerated there. Before the division of the Northwest Territory and while the first Territorial Legislature was in session at Cincinnati in 1799, petitions were presented by Virginians, who owed lands northwest of the Ohio, asking that they might settle with their slaves on their own lands. These petitions were promptly rejected, as the Legislature had no power to suspend an ordinance of Congress.

Many of the early settlers of Indiana were from

Virginia, Kentucky and other slave States. A large proportion of the population of the Territory, while not desiring to make Indiana a slave State, believed that a temporary employment of slave labor would greatly encourage immigration and promote the growth and improvement of the country. Early in 1803 a Territorial Convention was held at Vincennes to deliberate on the interests of the Territory. Gov. Harrison was President of the convention. A memorial was sent to Congress, together with a letter of the President of the convention, declaring the assent of the people of Indiana Territory to a suspension of the clause of the ordinance of 1787, forbidding slavery. John Randolph, from the committee of Congress to which this letter and memorial were referred, reported as follows, March 2, 1803:

"That the rapid population of the State of Ohio sufficiently evinces, in the opinion of your committee, that the labor of slaves is not necessary to promote the growth and settlement of colonies in that region. That this labor, demonstrably the dearest of any, can only be employed to advantage in the cultivation of products more valuable than any known to that quarter of the United States; that the committee deem it highly dangerous and inexpedient to impair a provision wisely calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the northwestern country and to give strength and security to that extensive frontier. In the salutary operation of this sagacious and benevolent restraint, it is believed that the people of Indiana will, at no very distant day, find ample remuneration for a temporary privation of labor and of immigration."

This report was made at the close of the session and the subject was brought up again at the next session. The report, together with the letter of Gov. Harrison and the memorial of the inhabitants of Indiana, was referred to a new committee, of which Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware, was Chairman. This committee on February 17, 1804, made a report in favor of the prayer of the memorial and offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the sixth article of the Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery within the said Territory, be suspended in a qualified manner for ten years, so as to permit the introduction of slaves born in the United States, from any of the individual States; provided that such individual State does not permit the importation of slaves from foreign countries. And provided, further, that the descendants of all such slaves shall, if males, be free at the age of twenty-five years, and if females, at the age of twenty-one years."

This resolution failed to pass and the subject came up again in February, 1806, when another report was made in Congress in favor of the temporary suspension of the prohibition of slavery on the ground that the people of Indiana universally desired such suspension. At the session of the Legislature of Indiana Territory in the winter of 1806–07, resolutions on the subject were adopted and presented to Congress. Another committee of Congress reported in favor of the suspension of the slavery clause of the ordinance for ten years, but the measure was again lost. A committee of the United States Senate reported on November 13, 1807, that it was not expedient to grant the request of the Indiana Legislature.

To avoid the restriction in the ordinance against slavery, the Territorial Legislature passed an act September 17, 1807, entitled "An Act concerning the introduction of negroes and mulattoes into this Territory." It legalized the introduction into the Territory of persons of color who were slaves in the States or Territories by requiring the owner or possessor to enter into indentures with his slave, the latter stipulating to serve as an indentured servant for a certain period, at the end of which he was to become free. A record of the indenture was required to be made in the Court of Common Pleas within thirty days after the introduction of the slave or slaves. Children under fifteen years of age were required to serve their former owner or possessor, if males, until the age of thirty-five years; if females, until the age of thirty-two years. Many slave-holders in Virginia, Kentucky, and other slave States, desiring to manumit their slaves, migrated to Indiana and availed themselves of the privileges of this law. In Indiana slaves before the expiration of their term of servitude were termed under the law "indentured servants." This form of servitude was done away with in Indiana by judicial decisions and in Illinois by a clause in the State constitution. Had it not been for the firmness of Congress in resisting what seemed to be a popular demand, Indiana might have been a slave State. The demand that slave-holders who owned land in Indiana should be permitted to employ their slaves in clearing the forests from their own lands seemed just and reasonable to many persons who were not in favor of the extension of slavery.

THE WAR OF 1812.

At the commencement of the war of 1812 Indiana Territory had a white population of about 30,000 souls, chiefly in the southern portions of the Territory. All the settlements in Indiana as well as those in Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Illinois were much exposed to Indian depredations. The Government had hesitated to employ force against the Indians in Indiana lest all the tribes of the Northwest should be combined against the United States in case of a war with England, which was imminent. Although Gov.

Nathaniel Hamilton

Harrison wrote a few months after the battle of Tippecanoe, "The frontiers never enjoyed more perfect security," yet as soon as hostilities between the United States and England commenced there were gloomy fears of the Indians all along the western frontiers, which rose to universal consternation when the intelligence was spread abroad that the whole of our army under Hull, with Detroit and Michigan, had been surrendered to the combined British forces, commanded by Brock and Tecumseh, leaving our entire outposts in the Northwest almost defenseless. Three points needed protection, Fort Wayne and the Maumee, the Wabash, and the Illinois. The troops intended for Fort Wayne were to be put under Gen. Winchester, a Revolutionary officer residing in Tennessee, but little known to the frontier men; those for the Wabash were to be under Harrison, whom the battle of Tippecanoe had given a military reputation in the West; those for the Illinois were to be under Edwards, Governor of Illinois Territory. Such were the intentions of the Government, but the action of the authorities of Kentucky frustrated them and fortunately led to the elevation of the Governor of Indiana to the post of Commander-in-chief of all the forces of the West and Northwest.

Gov. Harrison while at Cincinnati received from Gov. Scott a request to repair without delay to Frankfort. Arriving at the capital of Kentucky, he found a large number of influential citizens of Kentucky assembled, some to witness the inauguration of Gov. Shelby and others by invitation of Gov. Scott, the retiring Governor. A grand council had been held upon the course to be adopted for the defense of the Northwestern frontier, and it had been determined to request Gov. Harrison to take command of the troops on the march and to appoint him a Major-General in the Kentucky Militia. He accepted the commission, took the oath required by the laws of Kentucky and in a few hours was on horseback to overtake the troops and assume command. Gen. Harrison afterward said that he looked upon this as the most honorable appointment he had ever received. A great State, already distinguished for the talents of her sons, some of whom were Revolutionary officers, placed the Governor of another Territory in command of her troops for a difficult and dangerous expedition. On September 17, 1812, Harrison was appointed by the Government Commander of the Army of the West.

After the surrender of Detroit and Fort Dearborn on the site of Chicago, Forts Wayne and Harrison, in Indiana, were the only military stations on the northwestern frontier in the hands of the Americans. These were re-enforced. The defeat of Hull and the victories of the British and Indians in the Northwest awakened throughout Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky a determination to wipe out the disgrace which had stained our arms, and to avert the desolation that threatened the frontier. In August several regiments which had been raised in Kentucky were directed to the aid of Indiana and Illinois. Vincennes was made the principal rendezvous, and Gen. Hopkins was appointed Commander of the troops on the Wabash. It was arranged that Gen. Hopkins, with between four and five thousand mounted riflemen, should move up the Wabash to Fort Harrison, cross over to the Illinois country, destroy all the Indian villages on the Wabash, march across the prairies to the head-waters of the Sangamon and Vermillion Rivers, and then form a junction with the Illinois rangers under Gov. Edwards, and sweep over the villages on the Illinois River. On September 29, Hopkins wrote to the Governor of Kentucky: "My present intention is to attack every Indian settlement on the Wabash, and to destroy their property, then fall back upon the Illinois; and I trust, in all the next month, to perform much service. Serious opposition I hardly apprehend, although I intend to be prepared for it." In accordance with this determination, Hopkins set out from Fort Harrison with this raw militia-men on October 15, and marched some eighty or ninety miles in the Indian country without obtaining sight of the enemy, when he was compelled to return on account of the insubordination among his men and some of the officers.

Deeply chagrined at the failure of his expedition, Gen. Hopkins did not return to Kentucky, but remained at Fort Harrison to await the raising of another and better disciplined army. On the 11th of November he set out from Fort Harrison with about 1,200 men on an expedition against the Indians of the upper Wabash. Lieut.-Col. Butler, with seven boats loaded with supplies and provisions, at the same time ascended the river. On the 19th the army arrived at the Prophet's town, and 300 men were sent to surprise the Indian towns on Ponce Passu Creek, but the villages were found evacuated. On the 20th a Kickapoo town containing 120 cabins was burned, and all the winter provisions of corn in the vicinity destroyed. The cold weather of winter was rapidly coming on, many of the men were, as the General said, "shoeless and shirtless," and as the ice in the river began to obstruct the passage, it was deemed prudent to return. The conduct of this detachment contrasts favorably with Hopkins' first army.

The military system under which the war of 1812 was carried on would by no means have answered the purposes of the Government in the greater war of the Rebellion. The terms of service for which the men were called out were generally short, not exceeding six months. In many cases the raw militia-men had scarcely learned to drill as soldiers when their term

of service expired, and they were succeeded by fresh, untrained recruits. The West, and especially the region of the Maumee and Lake Erie, was the principal theater of the war. In many parts of the United States there was much opposition to the war, but the pioneers of Indiana Territory were enthusiastically in favor of the declaration of war and its vigorous prosecution. Although the population was not large, in every vicissitude of the contest the conduct of the people of Indiana was patriotic and honorable. They volunteered with alacrity, and endured the hardships of the campaigns on the swamps of the Maumee and the St. Marys with patience and cheerfulness.

Peace was made with Great Britain by the treaty at Ghent, December 24, 1814. The Indians, deprived of their British ally and having lost their great leader, Tecumseh, renounced all hope of arresting the advance of the white man. Tribe after tribe during the year 1815 entered into treaties of peace with the United States and acknowledged themselves under the protection of the Government. Confidence was restored to the frontier settlements and immigration again began to push into the forests and prairies. The campaigns of the rangers and mounted infantry who had traversed the rich and delightful lands along the Wabash, the Sangamon and the Illinois, served as explorations of new and fertile countries and opened the way to thousands of pioneers and the formation of new settlements. Although large numbers passed westward to the prairies of Illinois, yet Indiana retained a large share of the rapid immigration. From 1810 to 1820 Indiana increased in population from 24,520 to 147,178, an increase of 500 per cent, a rate of growth at that time unexampled in the growth of American States.

INDIANA ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

In December, 1815, one year after the close of the war, the Territorial Legislature petitioned Congress for the privilege of forming a State constitution and admission into the Union. A bill for these purposes was passed in April, 1816; soon after a convention met at Corydon and on June 29 adopted the first constitution of Indiana. This constitution was formed at a time when there was a lull of party violence and when the era of political good feeling prevailed. On December 11, 1816, the State was admitted as a sovereign member of the Union. Jonathan Jennings, who had long represented the Territory, as Delegate in Congress and had presided over the convention which formed the constitution, was the first Governor. In January, 1821, the Legislature located the seat of government at Indianapolis, and at the same time appointed Commissioners to lay off a town at the site selected and gave it its present name, formed by adding the Greek word *polis*, meaning a city, to the name of the State.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW STATE.

In the decade from 1820 to 1830 the sales of government lands in the State were rapid, amounting to more than three and one-half million acres; and the population increased 133 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 the population was doubled. In 1833 the Wabash & Erie canal was commenced; in 1834 the State Bank with ten branches was incorporated. The result of these undertakings and others into which the State entered was a debt of over $14,000,000 and a general bankruptcy which retarded the progress and development of the State. In 1846 measures were taken to pay the accumulated interest on the State debt; in 1850 a new constitution was adopted, and soon the whole economy of the State was changed and prosperity returned. The State is the smallest of the Western States, having an area of 33,809 square miles, but in population it ranks sixth in the members of the Union.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS OF INDIANA AND EARLY EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THEM.

NAMES OF THE TRIBES IN INDIANA—THE MIAMI CONFEDERACY—LITTLE TURTLE QUOTED—INDIAN VILLAGES—INDIAN AGRICULTURE—MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL QUALITIES—ANTOINE GAMELIN'S MISSION—THE INDIANS DEMAND THE OHIO FOR THEIR BOUNDARY—COL. LOCHRY'S DISASTROUS DEFEAT—TREATY OF FORT FINNEY—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WABASH INDIANS—GEN. CHARLES SCOTT'S EXPEDITION—COL. JAMES WILKINSON'S EXPEDITION—GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR'S EXPEDITION—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—WAYNE'S VICTORY.

THE Indian tribes resident within the bounds of Indiana when the first settlements by the whites were commenced were the Miamis, the Shawnees, the Delawares, the Wyandots, and Pottawattomies. The Weas, Eel Rivers, and Piankashaws, also found in the State, were really branches of the Miamis. In the treaty at Greenville Gen. Wayne recognized the Weas and Eel Rivers as distinct tribes from the Miamis in order that they might receive a large share of the money which was stipulated to be paid by the United States. Gen. Wayne thought it just that the Miamis and their allied tribes should receive more of the annuities promised by the Government than they would be entitled to as a single tribe, because he recognized it as a fact that the country ceded by the treaty was really their property. The Indians were so frequently at war with each other and so often moved from one region to another that it is difficult to locate them and impossible to fix definite bounds to their possessions. According to the map of Indiana giving the Indian names of rivers, towns, etc., prepared by the late Daniel Hough, of Wayne County, and published in the Indiana Geological Report of 1882, the northern portion of the State is assigned to the Pottawattomies; the Wabash and Maumee valleys to the Miamis; the head-waters of both branches of White River to the Delawares; the south-eastern part of the State along the Ohio to the Shawnees, and west of them the Wyandots.

Of these tribes the Miamis were at one time by far the most numerous and powerful. Their territory embraced all of Ohio west of the Scioto, all of Indiana and part of Illinois. They had numerous villages on the Scioto, the head-waters of the two Miamis, the Maumee and throughout the whole course of the Wabash as far down as the town of Brushwood, now Vincennes. Before the arrival of the whites west of the mountains, it is believed that the Miamis could assemble a larger number of warriors than any other aboriginal nation of North America. The ravages of the small-pox had largely reduced their numbers before the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

Little Turtle, the famous Miami chief, during the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Greenville, spoke with pride and yet with sadness of the former greatness and dominion of his tribe. His words are preserved in the American State Papers:

"I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you, that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The prints of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known to all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan. At this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was surprised to find my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead one to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers had not given them the charge that was given to me; but on the contrary had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them."

Little Turtle took pride in the antiquity of his race, as well as in the extent of territory controlled by his ancestors. In 1797 this Miami chief met Volney in Philadelphia. The French philosopher explained to the savage orator the theory that the

Indian race had descended from the dark-skinned Tartars, and, by a map, showed the supposed communication between Asia and America. Little Turtle replied: "Why should not these Tartars, who resemble us, have descended from the Indians?"

INDIAN VILLAGES.

Long before the first settlements of the English-speaking whites in Indiana the habits of the Indians had been modified by their contact with the Europeans. The traders had supplied them with firearms, scalping-knives and iron tomahawks. They had iron pots and brass kettles for cooking and sugar making. They had learned to like strong drink, and were given to great excesses in eating and drinking. Many of the inhabitants of some of their more important villages were French.

The Wea Prairie or plains a few miles below the mouth of Wea Creek, and not far from the site of Lafayette, contained some of the most extensive improvements ever made by the Indians within the limits of the State. On the opposite side of the Wabash was the Indian town Ouiatenon, or Wah-wee-ah-tenon in the Indian tongue. When it was destroyed by Col. Wilkinson in 1791 he found there a number of French books, letters and documents, showing that the place was in close connection with Detroit. For richness of soil and beauty of natural scenery few places in the West can compare with the Wea plains.

The town of Tippecanoe, or Kaththippacamunck, on the north side of the Wabash, at the mouth of the Tippecanoe, was also a celebrated Indian place. In 1791 the village consisted of about 120 houses, eighty of which were shingle-roofed. The best houses belonged to the French traders, whose gardens and improvements round the town are described as delightful, and indeed not a little wonderful. There was a tavern with cellars, bar and public and private rooms; the whole was marked by considerable order, and evinced a small degree of civilization. The town of the Eel River tribe was scattered along the Eel River for about three miles, on an uneven scrubby-oak barren, intersected alternately with bogs almost impenetrable, and impervious thickets of plum, hazel and black-jack. Col. Wilkinson found the head chief at this place guarding a number of prisoners and families at work digging a root which they substituted in place of the potato.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of the Indians in Indiana, as well as in most other parts of North America, was confined chiefly to the growing of corn and beans, to which potatoes were afterward added. The extent of their corn-fields on the Wabash and the Maumee was greater than is generally supposed. A journal of Gen. Wayne's campaign, kept by George Will, under the date of August 8, 1794, says: "We have marched four or five miles in corn-fields down the Auglaize, and there are not less than 1,000 acres of corn around the town." The same journal describes the immense corn-fields, numerous vegetable patches and old apple trees found along the banks of the Maumee from its mouth to Ft. Wayne, and discloses the fact that the army obtained its bread and vegetables for eight days, while building Ft. Defiance, from the surrounding corn and potato fields.

One of the chief objects of the military expeditions against the Indian villages was the destruction of their corn, which would compel their warriors to devote more of their time to hunting as a means of subsistence, and thus prevent marauding expeditions against the white settlements. Gen. Harmar, in his unsuccessful expedition in 1790, burned and destroyed nearly 20,000 bushels of corn in the vicinity of Ft. Wayne. Gen. Charles Scott, in his expedition against the Wabash Indians, destroyed a considerable amount of corn about the 1st of June, 1791. In August of the same year Col. Wilkinson, who marched against the same villages, found that the Indians had re-planted their corn, and it was in high cultivation, several fields being well plowed. Wilkinson reported that besides burning a respectable Kickapoo village, he had cut down at least 430 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk, and that the Indians, left without houses, home or provisions, must cease to war, and would find active employment in subsisting their squaws and children during the coming winter.

MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER.

Gen. William H. Harrison speaks of the moral and intellectual qualities of the Indians of the Northwest in his discourse before the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society on the "Aborigines of the Ohio Valley," as follows:

"The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis were much superior to the other members of the confederacy. The Little Turtle of the Miami tribe was one of this description, as was the Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief. I think it probable that Tecumseh possessed more integrity than any other of the chiefs who attained to much distinction; but he violated a solemn engagement, which he had freely contracted, and there are strong suspicions of his having formed a treacherous design, which an accident only prevented him from accomplishing. Similar instances are, however, to be found in the conduct of great men in the history of almost all civilized nations. But these instances are more than counterbalanced by the

number of individuals of high moral character which were to be found among the principal and secondary chiefs of the four tribes above mentioned. This was particularly the case with Tarhe, or the Crane, the great sachem of the Wyandots, and Black Hoof, the chief of the Shawnees. Many instances might be adduced to show the possession on the part of these men of an uncommon degree of disinterestedness and magnanimity, and strict performance of their engagements under circumstances which would be considered by many as justifying evasion.

"By many they are supposed to be stoics, who willingly encounter deprivations. The very reverse is the fact. If they belong to either of the classes of philosophers which prevailed in the declining ages of Greece and Rome, it is to that of the Epicureans. For no Indian will forego an enjoyment or suffer an inconvenience if he can avoid it, but under peculiar circumstances, when, for instance, he is stimulated by some strong passion. But even the gratification of this he is ready to postpone whenever its accomplishment is attended with unlooked-for danger or unexpected hardships. Hence their military operations were always feeble, their expeditions few and far between, and much the greater number abandoned without an efficient stroke, from whim, caprice, or an aversion to encounter difficulties." He adds: "When, however, evil comes which he cannot avoid, then he will call up all the spirit of the man and meet his fate, however hard, like the best Roman of them all."

ANTOINE GAMELIN'S MISSION.

While Gov. St. Clair was engaged in organizing the western counties of the Northwest Territory in 1790, he made a praiseworthy effort to conciliate the hostile tribes on the Wabash. Antoine Gamelin, an intelligent French merchant of Vincennes, was employed to carry the messages of the Government to the Indians, and to acertain their disposition and sentiments. Antoine traveled across the State and visited all the tribes along the Wabash and as far east as the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, at the site of Fort Wayne. His journal, which fortunately has been preserved, gives much information concerning the Indians of Indiana in the earlier period of the history of the Northwest Territory.

Setting out from Vincennes on April 5, 1790, the first Indian village he arrived at was called Kickapougoi, inhabited by a tribe then peaceably disposed toward the whites. The second village he found was at the river Vermillion, and inhabited by the Piankeshaws, who looked upon the Miamis as their elder brethren, and could not give an answer to the message until they had consulted that nation. On the 11th of April Gamelin arrived at a tribe of the Kickapoos, who also regarded the Miamis as their elder brethren. On the 18th he arrived at Eel River. The village of Eel River Indians stood about six miles above the junction of that stream with the Wabash. The chief of this tribe was absent, and no answer to the message could be obtained. On the 23d of April he arrived at the great village of the Miamis, at the site of Fort Wayne. The chief of the Miamis at this time was called LeGris. At this place were both French and English traders. While Gamelin remained five Pottawattomies arrived with two negro men, whom they sold to the English traders. Blue Jacket, the great warrior chief of the Shawnees, was at the Miami town. Both LeGris and Blue Jacket were disposed to insist that the Ohio River should be made the Indian boundary, and the report of Gamelin was unfavorable for the maintenance of peace.

INDIANS DEMAND THE OHIO FOR THEIR BOUNDARY.

The Indians of the Wabash and Maumee were hostile to the formation of the earlier settlements northwest of the Ohio, and made incursions upon the whites along the Ohio in what is now the State of Ohio, and often passed into Kentucky on expeditions of plunder and murder. These Indians were united in claiming that the whites had no rights to any lands northwest of the Ohio; that the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 made the Ohio River the boundary, and they refused to regard the treaties of Fort Mackintosh in 1785, and Fort Harmar in 1789, as binding, because not satisfied by all the tribes.

In 1793 President Washington instructed the Commissioners appointed by him to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Northwestern Indians, to use every effort to obtain a confirmation of the boundary line established at Fort Harmar, and to offer in payment $50,000 in hand, and an annuity of $10,000 forever. The Indians refused the money, claimed that the treaties already made were void because not sanctioned by all the tribes, demanded that the Ohio River should be considered the boundary, and that every white settlement should be removed from the Northwest Territory. The paper containing these views of the Indians was signed by the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Mingoes, Pottawattomies, Ottawas, Connoys, Chippewas and Munsees.

The Commissioners explained to them that the United States Government had sold large tracts of land northwest of the Ohio, and that the white settlements and improvements were numerous, and had cost much money and labor, and could not be given up; but the Government was willing to pay a larger sum in money and goods than had been given at any one time for Indian lands since the whites first set

their feet on this continent. The Indians gave as their final reply:

"Money is of no value to us, and to most of us is unknown. As no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers may be easily removed, and peace thereby obtained.

"We know these settlers are poor, or they never would have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered to us among these people. Give to each, also, a proportion of what you say you will give to us annually over and above this large sum of money, and, we are persuaded, they will most readily accept it in lieu of the land you sold them. If you add, also, the great sums you must expend in raising and paying armies with a view to force us to yield you our country, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and their improvements.

"We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice if you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our further meeting will be altogether unnecessary."

The Commissioners on the part of the Government said "That they had already explicitly declared to them that it was now impossible to make the Ohio River the line between their lands and the lands of the United States. Your answer amounts to a declaration that you will agree to no other boundary than the Ohio. The negotiation is therefore at an end."

Nothing remained for the Government but a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Indians were defeated by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794, and in August, 1795, a treaty of peace was ratified by all the tribes. The treaty of Greenville was the first one since that of Fort Stanwix, which was regarded as binding upon the Indian confederacy. It was observed by them in good faith, and there was no further war between the red men and the whites until the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.

COL. LOCHRY'S DISASTROUS DEFEAT.

One of the most disastrous battles which took place on the soil of Indiana was the surprise and defeat of Col. Archibald Lochry by the Indians, on August 24, 1781. Lochry was the County Lieutenant of Westmoreland County, Penn., and was requested by Col. George Rogers Clark, to raise a military force in the summer of 1781, and to join him in a movement then contemplated against the Indian tribes of the Northwest. Col. Lochry raised a force of 107 mounted men, and on the 25th of July set out for Fort Henry, at Wheeling, where they expected to join Col. Clark. When they arrived at Wheeling they found that Clark had proceeded down the river, leaving directions for Lochry to follow him. They passed down the river, and on August 24 reached the mouth of a creek which empties into the Ohio about ten miles below the Great Miami. This stream has since been named Lochry's Creek. Here was an attractive spot, and the Colonel ordered the boats to land on the north side of the Ohio. The horses were turned loose to feed, while some of the men were sent out to cut grass for the horses on their way to Louisville. One of the party had killed a buffalo, and all, except a few, who were cutting grass or guarding the horses, were engaged round the fires, which they had kindled for cooking a meal. Suddenly they were assailed by a volley of rifles from a large party of Indians. The men seized their guns and defended themselves, until their ammunition was exhausted, and then took to their boats, when they were fired upon by another party of Indians in canoes. The result was the death of Lochry, and forty-one of his men. The whole detachment were either killed or taken prisoners; not one escaped. Some were killed after being taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Canada, and were not set at liberty until after the peace of 1783. Col. Lochry's party was composed of the best men of the Pennsylvania frontiers.

TREATY OF FORT FINNEY.

Congress resolved in March, 1785, to hold a treaty with the Indians of the Wabash and other parts of Indiana at Vincennes on June 20, 1785. The place of meeting was afterward changed to the mouth of the Great Miami, where a temporary work of defense was erected and named Fort Finney. The representatives of the United States were George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons. Various circumstances caused the time of the negotiations to be changed to the winter of 1785–86. The Wabash Indians refused to attend, on account of a growing spirit of hostility. Some chiefs and warriors of the Shawnees and a few Delawares and Wyandots finally met the Commissioners, and after some time spent in negotiations, the treaty of Fort Finney was signed on January 31, 1786. The United States stockade pending the deliberations, mustered seventy men. There were present some 300 of the finest warriors of the Shawnees. By the treaty the United States were acknowledged to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded to them by the treaty with Great Britain in 1784. Hunting grounds lying chiefly in Indiana were allotted the Shawnees as follows:

"The United States do allot to the Shawnee nation, lands within said territory to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wyandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; then down the river Miami to the fort of that river next below the old fort which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; thence due west to the river De La Panse; then down that river to the river Wabash; beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawnees in their settlement possession."

The treaty failed entirely in securing peace, as the tribes more distant than the Shawnees were in no way disposed to cease their incursions.

GEN. CLARK'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WABASH INDIANS.

The first important expedition which passed over the Territory of Indiana against the Indians was the unsuccessful one of George Rogers Clark against the Wabash Indians in 1786. Many depredations had been committed in Kentucky by marauding bands crossing the Ohio, plundering, burning and scalping. The bands were chiefly from the Miamis and the Wabash. Congress having failed in its efforts to secure peace with the Indians by the treaty at Fort Finney, ordered two companies down the Ohio to the Falls and on June 30, 1786, authorized the raising of militia in Kentucky for the invasion of the country of the hostile tribes. The expedition was organized into two parties, one under Gen. Clark to march against the upper Wabash country; the other under Col. Benjamin Logan was to proceed against the villages on the head-waters of the Great Miami.

Col. Logan, with 400 or 500 mounted rifle-men, crossed the Ohio near Maysville, Ky., and passing northward succeeded in destroying some Indian villages in what is now Logan County, Ohio, killing about twenty savages and taking about seventy prisoners.

Gen. Clark was not so successful. With about 1,000 men he marched from the Falls of the Ohio for Vincennes and arrived near that place in October. His supplies were to be forwarded to that place by boats. Nine boats had been freighted with stores to descend the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash and then to ascend to Vincennes. The low state of the water retarded the arrival of the boats. The army lay encamped awaiting the arrival of provisions. Day after day passed. One thousand hungry men consume much food. The men were put on short allowance. Many became restless and mutinous. At last, after waiting nine days, the boats arrived. But to their disappointment the meat was found to be spoiled by the hot weather. There were sound rations only for three days, and there was a march before them of 200 miles. The mutinous spirit became more apparent. Gen. Clark urged an immediate and rapid advance. The Kentucky volunteers were re-enforced by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes and the army started on its march up the Wabash. On reaching the mouth of the Vermillion it was found that the Indians had deserted their villages on that stream. Disappointment, hunger and fatigue now led to open mutiny and 300 men with some officers of high rank mounted their horses and left for their homes. Neither the commands, the entreaties nor the tears of the commanding General could avail. Nothing was left to Clark but the abandonment of the expedition. With the remainder of his half-starved men, the unfortunate commander worked his way back to the Falls, covered with shame and confusion. This was the last expedition of the brilliant military genius, George Rogers Clark and the first one which resulted unfortunately.

GEN. CHARLES SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.

In January, 1791, President Washington laid before Congress his views of the proper measures for protecting the western settlements from Indian depredations. He expressed a very decided opinion that another campaign against the Wabash Indians was indispensable. These tribes were estimated at 1,100 warriors, to which were to be added 1,000 belonging to more distant tribes. The President held that, although winter imposed peace at that time, unless the attention of the tribes was directed to their own country, they would spread desolation over the frontier on the opening of spring. Congress authorized the President to raise an army of 3,000 men, to be placed under the command of Gov. St. Clair, who was appointed a Major-General, and also a corps of Kentucky volunteers for the purpose of a rapid march and immediate attack on the Wabash. This corps was placed under the command of Gen. Charles Scott.

On the 23d of May, 1791, Gen. Scott, with a force of about 800 mounted men, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky and commenced his march for the Wea towns. They pressed forward with the utmost celerity, but the rain fell in torrents and wore down their horses and injured their provisions. The country was intersected and made rough by four branches of the White River and other smaller streams, many of them having steep and muddy banks. On the 31st of May they had made 135 miles from the Ohio. On June 1, at a distance of 150 miles from the Ohio, they came in sight of two small villages on their left, at a distance of two and four miles respectively, the main town being about five miles in front. The General sent a detachment.

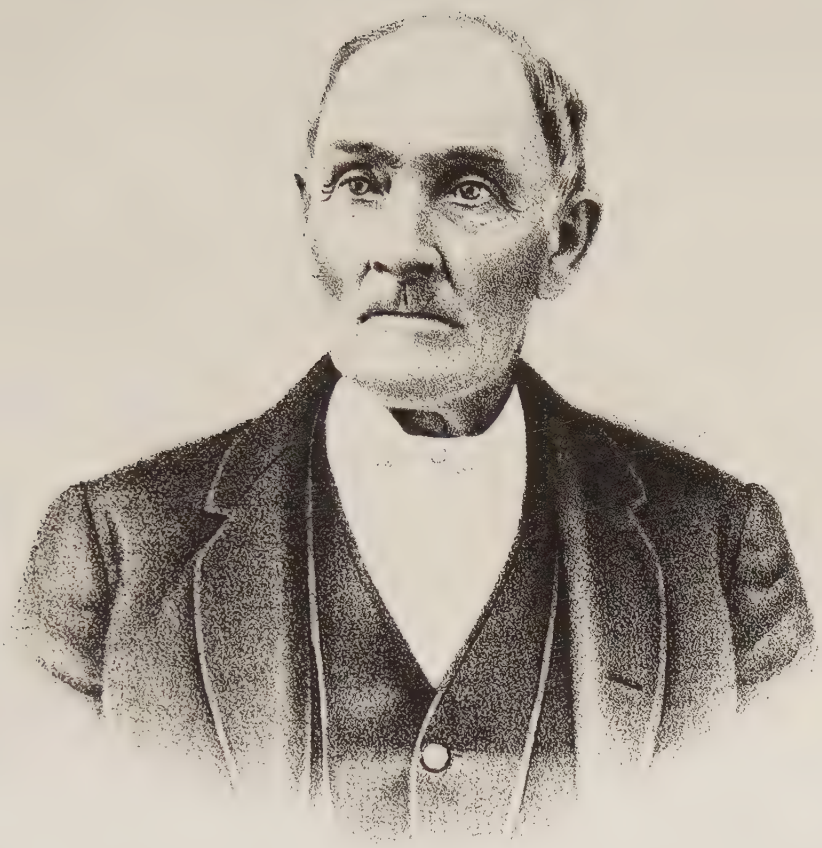
under Col. Hardin to attack the villages on the left, while he pressed forward rapidly toward the main town in front. When the main army arrived at an eminence overlooking the villages on the Wabash, the enemy were discovered in great confusion crossing the river in canoes, having been apprised of the approach of the whites by one of their warriors who had seen them on the preceding day. All the savages in five canoes were destroyed by a well-directed fire. The Wabash, at that point, was too high to be forded, and the Indians kept up a vigorous fire from the Kickapoo towns on the opposite bank. Two companies passed down the river and crossed over and drove the enemy from the Kickapoo village. In the meantime, Col. Hardin successfully executed the order to take the villages on the left. He also discovered a third and stronger village which he also captured, and joined his commander before sunset, having killed six warriors and taken fifty-two prisoners. The next day Col. Wilkinson, with 360 men, marched to the Tippecanoe village, which he took and destroyed, together with a large quantity of corn, peltry and furniture. On the same day, the Wea and Kickapoo towns were burned, and the gallant army reached the Ohio on the 14th of July, having accomplished the great object of their expedition without the loss of a single man killed and only four wounded, and having killed thirty-two of the savages and taken fifty-two prisoners. The General testified that not a single act of inhumanity had marked the conduct of his men.

COL. JAMES WILKINSON'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition of Gen. Scott having been successful, on the recommendation of Gen. St. Clair, the Kentucky Board of War resolved to organize another without loss of time to destroy the Eel River towns. This expedition was placed under the command of Col. James Wilkinson. On July 20 Col. Wilkinson reported to Gov. St. Clair at Fort Washington with 525 men well mounted and equipped. The march began from Cincinnati on August 1. They took with them provisions for thirty days. Instead of taking the direct course toward the Eel River villages, in order to mislead the enemy, the army directed its course toward the site of Fort Wayne. The hunting grounds of the Indians in the southwest part of Indiana, and the most common paths traveled by them were thus avoided. For three days the northwardly course was pursued. After about seventy miles from Cincinnati had been made, their course was turned northwestward. On the 6th they captured a Delaware living on the Maumee. On the 7th the army reached the Wabash near the mouth of Eel River. The troops crossed the river and charged upon the town. The enemy being completely surprised, was unable to make the least resistance; six of their warriors were killed and thirty-four prisoners taken. Unfortunately in the hurry and confusion of the charge, two Indian women and one child were killed. A white captive in the village was released. The whites lost but two men killed and one wounded. The next day the corn was cut down and the cabins burned. Col. Wilkinson then took up his march toward the Kickapoo towns in the prairie, by way of the Tippecanoe village. Reaching the latter place, which had been destroyed by Gen. Scott in the preceding June, it was found that the Indians had replanted their corn and beans. These were again cut down. While at this place the commander learned of some murmuring and discontent among his men, growing out of a reluctance to proceed further in the enemy's country. This induced him to examine the state of the horses and provisions, when he learned to his mortification that 270 horses were lame and jaded, and barely five days' provisions left for the men. Most reluctantly was the Colonel compelled to abandon his design against the Kickapoos of the prairie. He, however, marched against a village of the same tribe, about three leagues west. This town, consisting of about thirty houses, was destroyed, with a considerable quantity of corn in the milk. On their homeward march the army fell into Gen. Scott's homeward trace, and arrived at the Falls of the Ohio on August 21. The men were mostly Kentucky volunteers, and great praise was awarded by the commander to the whole detachment. Their entire march from Cincinnati to the Indian towns, and then to the Falls, was by accurate computation 451 miles, and was accomplished in twenty-one days. Among the prisoners taken by Col. Wilkinson were the sons and sisters of the king of Ouiatenon nation.

GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR'S EXPEDITION.

The largest and most important expeditions against the Indians of the Northwest Territory were directed against the Miami towns at and near the junction of the St. Mary and St. Joseph, where they form the Maumee. The region about the site of Fort Wayne was probably more thickly populated with savages than any other in Indiana. The junction of the rivers was the site of an old and important town of the Miami tribe. The importance as a strategic point of the site of Fort Wayne struck Washington's sagacious mind, and one of the objects of the campaigns on the Maumee was to establish here a fort which was to be connected by intermediate stations with Fort Washington at Cincinnati.



Joseph Caldwell

The first of these campaigns was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar. He marched from Cincinnati in September, 1790, by a circuitous route, which he was told by guides was the shortest and best to the head of the Maumee. He had in all about 1,300 men, three-fourths of whom were raw militia, badly armed and equipped. They were badly supplied with axes and camp-kettles; their arms were largely out of repair and almost useless; many muskets being brought in without locks with the expectation of being repaired in camp. Many of the militia were substitutes unused to fire-arms, who at the first sight of the Indians threw down their arms and ran. On October 13, the army being within about thirty miles of the site of Fort Wayne, Col. John Harding, with 600 militia men and one company of regulars, was sent forward to surprise the enemy and keep them in their forts until the main body with artillery would come up. On reaching the villages, however, they were found deserted. On the 17th the main body arrived, and five or six towns were destroyed and about 20,000 bushels of corn in the ear cut down. On the 21st the army started on its homeward march. Unfortunately, on the next day it was resolved that Col. Harding, with a detachment of 340 militia and sixty regulars, should return to the burned villages on the supposition that the Indians had returned thither. They succeeded in finding the Indians early the next morning. A severe engagement ensued; the savages fought with bravery. The troops were defeated, many of the militia and most of the regulars being killed. Dispirited by this misfortune and dissensions among his officers, Harmar returned to Cincinnati. The expedition is known as Harmar's defeat. In its purpose of intimidating the Indians it was entirely unsuccessful, but in its object of destroying the Miami villages it was completely successful; the towns were taken and 300 houses and wigwams burned without the loss of an American soldier. The subsequent efforts to defeat the savages in battle were unsuccessful. The Indians looked upon the expedition as a failure and defeat, and it was followed by vigorous efforts on their part to harass and break up the American settlements. To carry out their purposes more effectually, Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis, Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, and Buckongahelas, chief of the Delawares, engaged in forming a confederacy strong enough to drive the whites beyond the Ohio.

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

The unfortunate expedition of Gen. St. Clair was organized during the year 1791. He was instructed by the War Department to march for the village at the head of the Maumee in order to establish a strong and permanent military post at that place, and to establish such posts of communication between that place and Fort Washington as he should judge proper. "The establishment of such a post" said the Secretary of War, "is considered as an important object of the campaign, and is to take place at all events." On September 17 St. Clair, with about 2,300 men, marched from Ludlow's Station, near Cincinnati. On November 3 the army arrived at a creek running to the southwest, and which was supposed to be the St. Mary's, one of the principal branches of the Maumee, but was afterward found to be a branch of the Wabash. Early on the morning of November 4, the army was surprised and met with a most disastrous defeat. Of the 1,500 men engaged in the battle more than half were either killed or wounded. It was the greatest calamity to the disheartened and greatly harassed pioneers of the Northwest Territory, and the most disastrous defeat of the Americans by the Indians. The battle occurred near the Indiana line in Mercer County, Ohio, the battle-field being afterward known as Fort Recovery.

WAYNE'S VICTORY.

Immediately after the defeat the Federal Government took steps to raise another large army to operate against the hostile tribes. Nearly three years passed, however, before the confederated hostile tribes were met by Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose army numbered more than 3,000 men, well disciplined and finely officered, 1,600 being mounted volunteer troops from Kentucky commanded by Gen. Charles Scott, of that State. Wayne's decisive victory occurred August 20, 1794, near the Maumee rapids in Wood County, Ohio. The battle is known as the battle of the Fallen Timbers, though sometimes called the battle of the Maumee. Had not the Indians apprised of the approach of the armies of St. Clair and Wayne gone forth from their principal villages to meet them, the disastrous defeat of the one and the decisive victory of the other would have taken place on the soil of Indiana and not of Ohio. Cessation of the long and bloody Indian war followed Wayne's victory, and a peace was secured which continued unbroken until the battle of Tippecanoe sixteen years later.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER HISTORY.

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION UPON, AND FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE WHITEWATER VALLEY—POSITION OF THE LANDS OF THE COUNTY—JOHN AND WILLIAM CONNER AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER LIFE—FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE INDIANS.

GENERALLY speaking, from the east and south upward marched the van of civilization to the fertile valleys and beautiful hills of the Whitewater country, explorers and immigrants coming from the direction of the Miami country, Cincinnati, Harrison and Lawrenceburg.

John Cleves Symmes had landed at North Bend on the Ohio early in the year 1789, and in 1795 several families had settled on the site of Lawrenceburg, and a small settlement had been made at Armstrong's Station, in Clark County. Cincinnati was laid out in 1789; Hamilton, at Fort Hamilton in 1794; Dayton in 1795 and in the spring of the following year permanent settlements commenced.

Gen. Wayne's victory over the Indians, August 20, 1794, put a check to their depredations but did not at once reduce them to absolute submission. In March, 1795, one man was killed and eight horses stolen in the village of North Bend. The treaty of peace at Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795, put an end to the murder of white men by Indians in the Miami country and was signalized by rapid immigration thither and opened the way for further exploration and immigration to the territory of eastern and southern Indiana.

It is not improbable that the Whitewater Valley was as early explored as the division to which it belongs. It is a matter of record that from 1796 to 1799 many settlers had established themselves throughout Dearborn County.

The Rev. Allen Wiley, one of the pioneer preachers of the Whitewater country, and well known to many of the pioneers yet living in this section, in 1845–46 wrote a series of articles which appeared in the *Western Christian Advocate* published in Cincinnati, titled "Introduction and Progress of Methodism in Southeastern Indiana." Mr. Wiley was a man of unusually large experience and knowledge of the people and times whereof he wrote. He says: "In the autumn of 1804 my father came to Indiana and settled about three miles above where Harrison now stands, I being then in my sixteenth year. The country was then somewhat densely settled along the river up to what was called the Lower Narrows, six or seven miles above where Whitewater leaves Indiana. As well as I remember there was one family on the southwest side of the river opposite the before mentioned narrows; another family on the same side opposite the narrows above the present town of New Trenton, and another on the same side in the bottom below the present town of Rochester, now Cedar Grove. Three-quarters of a mile above Big Cedar Grove Creek, Mr. John Conner, an Indian trader, had a store kept by a Frenchman, hence the store was called the 'French store.'

"I have now gone to the *ultima thule* or verge of the white population in the Whitewater Valley in 1804. There were a few families on Johnson's Fork. In the spring of 1805 two settlements were formed on the East Fork of Whitewater; the one a little north of the town of Richmond, in Wayne County, was called the Kentucky settlement, because most of the families were from Kentucky; the other was some distance above the town of Brookville, near where Fairfield now stands, and was called the Carolina settlement because the most of the families were from South Carolina. The same spring Mr. William Tyner, a Baptist minister, settled about one and one-half miles below Brookville and Mr. Thomas Williams one mile above on the south side of West Fork. At that time I presume the land on which the flourishing town of Brookville now stands was the property of the Government. At the period of which I now write (1805) the only mill for all the upper Whitewater country was on the edge of Ohio, owned by Mr. Thomas Smith, of Kentucky, so that the Kentucky settlement had to travel some fifty miles to mill, and the Carolina settlers twenty-five. Sometimes, perhaps, the former went across through the wilderness to Four and Seven Mile Creeks, near the Great Miami, because they were some nigher."

Of the two settlements referred to by Mr. Wiley the "Carolina Colony" was composed of the following named heads of families: Robert Hanna, Sr., John Templeton, George Leviston, William Logan, Joseph Hanna, John Ewing and Robert Swan. These fam-

ilies as early as the year 1801 had settled on the Dry Fork of Whitewater River, near Harrison, and there remained until the spring of 1805. However, in the meantime the male members of the families had explored the country along East Fork, and doubtless elsewhere and determined upon the sites of their future homes. Then returning to their families on Dry Fork, there remained until the summer or fall of 1804.

These families were nearly all related, and the party was under the leadership of Robert Templeton and Robert Hanna. In the summer or fall of 1804 they started for the Whitewater region, their route being a "blazed" one and was ever afterward known as the "Carolina Trace." The first of the cabins built is believed to have been the one subsequently occupied by Robert Templeton and family and was located in Fairfield Township, Franklin County. Nine cabins were built extending along East Fork through what are now Fairfield Township in Franklin County and Harmony and Liberty Townships in Union County. The cabins were occupied in the spring of 1805.

Concerning the Kentucky settlement Mr. A. W. Young, author of the "History of Wayne County," published in 1872 writes: "In the year 1805 the first settlement of white men on the banks of Whitewater was commenced and the first rude cabin built. In the spring of that year George Holeman, Richard Rue and Thomas McCoy, with their families, from Kentucky, settled about two miles south of where Richmond now stands. Rue and Holeman had served under Gen. Clark in his Indian campaigns several years before the formation of the Northwestern Territory under the ordinance of 1787. Both had been captured by the Indians and held as prisoners about three years and a half. Both also lived on the lands on which they settled until their deaths, far advanced in age. Rue was the first Justice of the Peace in this part of the country.

"Holeman and Rue selected and entered their lands late in 1804, at Cincinnati, on their way home. Early in the winter they returned to build cabins for their families, bringing with them, on their horses, such tools as were necessary in that kind of architecture, and a few cooking utensils. Holeman's two eldest sons, Joseph and William, then about eighteen and sixteen years of age, accompanied their father, to assist in his initiatory pioneer labor. In a very few days two cabins were ready for occupancy. Rue and Holeman, leaving the boys to take care of themselves, started again for Kentucky to bring their families."

In 1879 William McClure, whose father, coming from Kentucky, settled near Cleves in 1804, said:

"I learned from Capt. Isaac Fuller, of this county, (Franklin), that his father lived as early as 1794 or 1795 at North Bend and in the Big Bottom, and that he helped to raise the first patch of corn that was ever raised by white men in the Big Bottom. He also told me he had a brother about sixteen years of age taken by the Indians from North Bend, about 1795. He had been sent after the cows. The Indians decoyed him by using a bell. His father alone followed them to near Brookville, and stayed all night on the place on which I now live, and watched the movements of the Indians, but was unable to effect his son's release. The Indians took him to the Upper Wabash country, and he remained with them about two years. He was left by his master at the camp with the squaws, with directions what to do, but after the Indians left, one of the squaws, a half-sister of the celebrated Tecumseh, ordered him to work at something else, which he refused to do, when she tried to kill him. He kept out of her way for the time, believing she would kill him if she had an opportunity. Soon after he went with her fishing, and watching an opportunity, he struck her with a club on the back of the head and knocked her into a deep hole of water, where he supposed she was drowned. Then he struck out for Detroit, where he arrived in about a week, subsisting himself as best he could, being followed by the Indians all the way, whom he succeeded in eluding. After he arrived in Detroit he found a friend, who secreted him for a day or two, until the Indians ceased hunting for him, when he conveyed him over to Maldon, on the Canada side of the Detroit River, from which place he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there he went home through New York and Pennsylvania, and down the Ohio River."

As many of the early settlers of Fayette County had first settled in what is now Franklin County and territory further south and subsequently removed further north and settled permanently, we will give the names of some common to both counties.

As early as 1802 or 1803 on Dry Fork lived the Athertons; in 1804, the Cottons near Harrison; at Harrison and below, the Cooleys, Allens and the Backhouses; above Harrison, John Caldwell and the Eads; further north were the Hacklemans, the McCartys and Adairs; about New Trenton in 1807 lived the Rockefellars, and in the vicinity settled early the Brownlees; the Higgs and Blades settled early on Blue Creek.

POSITION OF THE LANDS OF THE COUNTY.

The lands of Fayette County are composed of two distinct tracts ceded to the United States Government by as many different treaties. What is known as the "Twelve-Mile Boundary Line" is a line which begins at Fort Recovery, in Ohio, extending thence in a due

southwesterly direction until it arrives at a point twelve miles distant from the "Indian Boundary Line," thence parallel with said "Indian Boundary Line," until it intersects the Grouseland Boundary Line at a point a little west of the southwest corner of Franklin County. This boundary was established by a treaty held at Fort Wayne in 1809.

This line passes through Fayette County, entering it at a point in the northeast corner of Posey Township, passing in a southwesterly direction and out of the county at a point in the southeastern corner of Orange Township. The lands of the county lying east of this boundary are in the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," and were surveyed and ready for market in 1811. The lands lying west of the boundary are in what is known as the "New Purchase," which was ceded to the United States Government by a treaty concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 3, 1818. These land were not surveyed and ready for market until 1820. The greater portion of the territory of the county lies within the "Twelve-Mile Purchase." The land office for the sale of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase" was located at Cincinnati, Ohio, while that of the New Purchase was situated at Brookville, Ind.

JOHN AND WILLIAM CONNER, AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

It is our belief that no account of the first settlement made within the present limits of Fayette County has ever been given to print, and if narrated the lips from whence it came have long since been sealed and the parties to whom given have taken their final sleep, and none live to-day to satisfactorily present it. There is, however, little doubt but that the trading-post established by John Conner (or possibly by both of the Conners) on the present site of the city bearing his name, marked the first white man's cabin and from it gleamed forth the first ray of civilization from the surrounding wild forests of, perhaps, four score years ago.

In 1788 or thereabouts there resided in the State of Pennsylvania a family by the name of Conner, which at that time were taken captives by the Indians (the Shawnees, we believe,) and carried away to Detroit, remaining in state of captivity sufficiently long to become thoroughly acquainted with the Indian language, customs, etc., etc. They were finally, through the interposition of some French residents at that place, liberated, the father remaining a permanent resident of that city. In 1798, at the age of eighteen years, William Conner left his paternal hearth-stone and sought to carve out for himself his own fortune, and with this view he settled at Saginaw Bay and there commenced trading with the Indians. At this early period of Western history the trader was both a traveler and a hunter. To lay in his stock of goods it was necessary to make long and wearisome journeys through the forest upon horseback, and the transportation of his goods was effected upon pack-horses. In his journeyings his eye was attracted by the natural beauty of scenery, the richness of the soil, the abundance of game of the fur-bearing species, and the commanding locality of Hamilton County (Indiana), and in 1802 he settled in a beautiful prairie, which has ever since borne his name (located a little below Noblesville). Here he established a trading post, which for many years was the great central mart at which the various tribes inhabiting central Indiana did their trading.

At what time John Conner left Detroit and where he first began his trading with the Indians is not known to the writer. It may be that he accompanied his brother William, for the Hon. Elijah Hackleman, of Wabash, in a contribution of "Reminiscences" to the Rushville *Republican* in 1884, speaks of the two as building a trading house in what is now Franklin County, in the early history of the Whitewater Valley. Whether the two were together or not, it is reasonable to presume that as each followed the same business in those early times, they were at least in intercourse with each other.

The first definite knowledge we have of John Conner's presence in the Whitewater country is given in the writings of Rev. Allen Wiley, heretofore spoken of. In speaking of the year 1804 Mr. Wiley says: "Three-quarters of a mile above Big Cedar Grove Creek, Mr. John Conner, an Indian trader, had a store kept by a Frenchman, hence the store was called the French store."

William McClure, from whom we have elsewhere quoted, as nearly as we can judge of the year 1807, writes: "John Conner and Pilkey, Indian traders, had a store in the bottom, where John T. Cooley formerly lived." And the author of the "History of Franklin County" says of this store: "There is little doubt but this trading post was the first white man's establishment within the limits of the county. No traditions of an earlier one are found among the people of to-day."

The next point for consideration is the establishment of the trading-post of Conner, or Conner & Pilkey, further north in Fayette County, on the site of the city of Connersville. From what has been said above Conner is known to have been above Big Cedar Grove Creek in 1804, and probably in 1807, but the time of his removal or abandonment of that post for the one further up on the frontier can only be arrived at by tradition. Thomas Simpson, now a resident of the county, aged eighty-four years, with a clear memory and vivid recollection of the past, is authority for the saying that John Conner had his trading-post

here at Connersville in the year 1808. Mr. Simpson's father was through the county at that time, and found Conner here; so it is fair to conclude that the post was established here some time between 1804 and 1808.

About the first of the present century the Conners were found among the most expert Indian traders of Indiana Territory, and soon attracted the attention of Gov. Harrison, who in his intercourse with the Indians employed them as interpreters. As early as 1805, at the treaty of Grouseland, August 1, we find that John Conner acted in that capacity. From that time on to the treaty of Wabash, October 23, 1826, and during the interval, in which ten treaties had been held with the Indians, one and sometimes both of these gentlemen were employed as interpreters, and during the war William Conner was the principal military interpreter of Gov. Harrison.

After the battle of the Thames, in which he was engaged, he was specially deputied by Gen. Harrison to recognize the body of Tecumseh, with whom he had long been acquainted.

John Conner is said to have had for a wife an Indian woman and a son by the name of James, a half-blood. The Indian wife died about the close of the last war with England, and he then married Lavina, daughter of Jabez Winship, who lived on Little Cedar Grove. In 1813 he laid out the town of Connersville, and had, as early as 1810, a grist and saw-mill in operation near the trading-post, which was probably two hundred yards up the branch from the A. B. Conwell mill building, on Eastern Avenue. In 1816 he served in the State Senate, and was the first Senator for this county and the first Sheriff. He was an active business man in early Connersville, carrying on milling, farming and merchandising. He removed from the village he had founded to the vicinity of Noblesville, this State, in 1823, and, it is said, some years later died while on a trip or visit to the city of Indianapolis, which city he had, in company with nine others, selected and located the permanent seat of justice of the State.

Concerning the Conners, we give the following from the pen of Hon. Samuel W. Parker, written in 1855:

"Some twenty-five years ago, a stranger of venerable and martial appearance by the name of Rankin, from Kentucky, passing through the country stopped and dined at Sample's Hotel, now the Bate's House in this town, where I was then boarding. The name of our town reminding the stranger of his old friends, the Conners, he inquired after John and William, evidently with much interest; he then observed that he had made their acquaintance during the late war with Great Britain, and knew them well; remarked that in a perilous march he made under Gen. Harrison up toward the lakes, the Conners were selected for the guides of the army; that they had a deep stream to cross over a difficult and dangerous ford, where the Indian ambuscade was apprehended; that Gen. Harrison came to him before they entered the stream, and observed: 'I think these Conners are true, but some stories to their prejudice have come to my ears, and from the fact that they have been among the British and Indians the most of their days, I must confess to enough of suspicion to be on the lookout. They say they understand this ford, and can and will conduct us safely over. If they could be in league with the enemy and betray us, here is the place for it to be done. Do you follow close after them with your hand upon your holsters, and should they for a moment lead us into water too deep for fording, shoot them down.' They entered the stream, Rankin close after, and the whole army following. Near the middle the horses of the guides stepped into a deep place. In an instant, both exclaimed, as Rankin's cocked pistol was presented: *'Hold! the ford is changed. We'll be right in a moment!'* In a moment they were right again, and all got safely over. 'And that moment,' said the narrator, 'saved the life of the proprietor of your town, and his brother, William; whom,' said he, 'I afterward found to be as true and noble Americans as ever I knew.'"

Mr. Parker remarked that the incident was given as substantially received, saying: "I can't vouch for its authenticity, having never seen or heard of it elsewhere; nor seen nor heard of the strange Kentuckian before or since, but I know of no reason to question its accuracy."

In 1808–09, Thomas Simpson, Sr., a native of Maryland, was employed as hunter to, and accompanied the surveying party, while they were engaged in surveying the lands of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," at which time he traversed the territory of the county throughout, and in the month of December, 1809, removed his family to a cabin house, which had previously been erected for the surveying party, and stood on what is now the northeastern part of Jennings Township.

Daniel Green, it is said, while prospecting for land further south, in what is now Franklin County, in the year 1809, was attracted by the sound of a cow-bell, and on following its sound he came to a cabin, occupied by John Eagan and family, situated along the river in what is now Jackson Township, some little distance south of the bridge over the river at Nulltown. Mr. Eagan was an Irishman, but came from Maryland here, and both he and Simpson remained permanent settlers.

At what time the Eagan settlement was made is not now known, yet it is quite probable that it did not

precede the trading-post of Conner. The account of this settlement is purely traditional and the date unsupported by family record or other history, so far as we can learn; yet it is not at all improbable, as John Eagan and his brother William were very early settlers along the river, the former entering land in Jackson Township in 1811.

The settlements of Conner and Simpson are the earliest made in the county of which anything definite or satisfactory can be ascertained.

Family traditions concerning the early settlements often confound the date of the first visit of a pioneer to his lands, or the date of his purchase, with that of his settlement. Many of the pioneer settlers of the county first stopped in the county south (Franklin), and subsequently moved further north and made settlements within the present limits of Fayette County. Family traditions of such frequently confound these dates.

From known facts we can safely assume that there were few settlers within the present limits of the county prior to 1811, at which time the tide of immigration set in.

The details of the early settlements belong to the several townships, where they will be found.

PIONEER LIFE.

The first dwellings of the pioneers were the round-log-cabins, constructed as follows: Round logs of proper size were selected, notched at the ends, the spaces between the logs being filled in with pieces of wood and daubed with clay. The roof was made by laying small logs or stout poles, reaching from gable to gable, suitable distances apart, on which were laid the split clap-boards after the manner of shingling, showing two feet or more to the weather. These clap-boards were fastened by laying across them heavy poles, called weight poles, reaching from one gable to the other. The floor was of puncheons split from logs several inches in thickness, hewed on the upper side. The chimney was made of sticks laid up cob-house fashion, gradually narrowed in at the top and plastered with clay. For a window, a small opening was made and greased paper, for admitting light, was pasted over it. The door was of clap-boards hung on wooden hinges. Such a house was built by a neighborhood gathering, with no tools but the axe and the frow, and often was completed in a single day.

The internal arrangements of one of these rude dwellings has thus been described: "The door is opened by pulling a leather string that lifts a wooden latch on the inside. (The inmates made themselves secure in the night season by pulling the string in.) On entering it (it being meal-time) we find a portion of the family sitting around a large chest in which their valuables had been brought, but which now serves as a table from which they are partaking their plain meal, cooked by a log-heap fire. In one corner of the room are two or more clap-boards on wooden pins, displaying the table-ware, consisting of a few cups and saucers, and a few blue-edged plates, with a goodly number of pewter plates, perhaps standing singly on their edges, leaning against the wall, to render the display of table furniture more conspicuous. Underneath this cupboard are seen a few pots and perhaps a Dutch oven. Not many chairs having been brought in, the deficiency has been supplied with stools made of puncheon boards, with three legs. Over the doorway lies the indispensable rifle on two wooden hooks, probably taken from a dog-wood bush and nailed to a log of the cabin. Upon the inner walls hang divers garments of female attire, made of cotton and woolen fabrics, and, perhaps, one or two blue and white calico dresses which had done long service in the Carolinas before their transportation hither."

Rev. William C. Smith, in his "Indiana Miscellanies," thus speaks of one way of lighting these primitive homes: "During the day the door of the cabin was kept open to afford light, and at night, through the winter season, light was emitted from the fire-place, where huge logs were kept burning. Candles and lamps were out of the question for a few years. When these came into use they were purely domestic in their manufacture. Candles were prepared by taking a wooden rod some ten or twelve inches in length, wrapping a strip of cotton or linen around it, then covering it with tallow pressed on with the hand. These "sluts," as they were sometimes called, answered the purpose of a very large candle, and afforded light for several nights. Lamps were prepared by dividing a large turnip in the middle, scraping out the inside quite down to the rind, then inserting a stick, say three inches in length, in the center, so that it would stand upright. A strip of cotton or linen cloth was then wrapped around it, and melted lard or deer's tallow was poured in till the turnip rind was full, when the lamp was ready for use. By the light of these during the long winter evenings the women spun and sewed, and the men read when books could be obtained. When neither lard nor tallow could be had, the large blazing fire supplied the needed light. By these great fire-places many cuts of thread have been spun, many a yard of linsey woven, and many a frock and buckskin pantaloons made." The second-class dwelling was the hewed-log-house, more pretentious in looks and more comfortable. These could be made as comfortable as any kind of building. Log-cabin raisings and log-

rollings were occasions of great social intercourse. Preparations for such occasions were made in advance of the appointed day; trees were selected and felled, the logs dragged in, the skids and forks made ready and the foundations laid. At the time fixed upon for the raising the neighbors assembled for miles around, captains were chosen and the work progressed with great dispatch, and amid much glee and merriment, until the walls were up and the roof weighted down.

The land of this region in its primitive state was covered with heavy timber, beneath which was an undergrowth of various kinds, such as spicewood, leatherwood, elderberry and some bearing fruits, as grapes, plums, gooseberries, pawpaws, crab apples, etc., with plenty of nettles, grass, peavine and weeds in the summer.

The labor of opening up a farm was no little task; the trees were to be felled, the branches severed from their trunks, and the underbrush gathered together for burning. The trunks of the large trees were to be divided and rolled together and reduced to ashes. It is said with hard labor the unaided settler could clear and burn an acre of ground in three weeks.

Different methods and practices of clearing land have been resorted to by the pioneer of different localities. In some States it was the custom to cut down all the timber at first, but this did not prevail here. The bushes were either cut down or grubbed out, and the smaller trees were chopped down. The large trees were left standing, and "deadened" by girdling. On this subject Dr. Mason, who settled in the county in 1816, says: "I had a fine creek bottom of some ten acres, a portion of which had been grubbed of the underbrush, and I determined upon clearing and fencing five acres of it to put into corn. The timber had been deadened and was light, except some large sycamore trees. Around those I piled brush and built fires, and in this way killed most of them."

Flax was cultivated and sheep raised, and therefrom by the spinning-wheel and hand-loom wearing apparel manufactured. Carding wool by hand was not uncommon. "Both men and women were clad in linen and linsey, all of their own manufacture. Some wore buck-skin breeches and moccasins, but they generally had linen for every-day wear, and a man was fortunate who could get 'six hundred linen' for shirts and pantaloons for Sunday. The women would color the linen thread with copperas, or some cheap dye, and stripe or cross their dresses, and when they got them on they were about as proud and put on as many airs as they do at the present day. Once in awhile one of the more fortunate ones would get hold of six yards of calico, which was a full pattern in those days, and when they got it made up with two strings sewed on to the waist behind, and brought before and tied, it would do you good to see them spread themselves, and unless a man had plenty of dollars he could not shine with them."

The breaking up of ground and cultivation of crops was attended with difficulty. The bar-share and shovel plows, and later the bull-plow with wooden mouldboard, husk collars and tug, and rope traces and withs; the sickle first, then the cradle and scythe, and threshing with a flail or treading out with horses, and cleaned by means of a sheet by the aid of several persons, characterized the implements of farming.

Almost the only modes of travel in those times were on foot or on horseback. Corn and wheat were taken to the mill on horseback; friends and relatives in the distant East were visited on horseback. Salt iron and such other commodities as were indispensable were frequently carried by means of pack-horses; and often settlers came to their forest homes by this means. Lawyers and preachers made the circuit in this way, and the roads were mere paths with notched or blazed trees as a guide.

The procuring of bread was often a hardship to the pioneer; mills in early times were few and far between and of rude construction, making it often a journey of miles through an almost trackless forest and over bridgeless streams, the trip fraught with danger on every hand.

At the time of its settlement this region was inhabited by deer, wolf, bear, wild cat, fox, otter, porcupine; occasionally a panther, turkey, raccoon, skunk, mink, rattlesnake and blacksnake.

Almost countless numbers of squirrels were to be found in the woods and great watchfulness was required on the part of the settler to protect his cornfields from destruction both from these and other animals, and from birds. Blackbirds in large flocks were destructive to the corn while yet soft, and later on the raccoon and squirrel. Squirrel hunts were frequent and prizes paid in corn to those killing the greatest number. We have before us a paper showing the names of persons engaged in a squirrel hunt on the 11th and 12th of August, 1820, with the number of squirrels killed by each and the number of bushels of corn each received. The number killed was 502.

The social gatherings were attended by all, the settlers were mutually dependent upon each other, and more hospitality was the result. As we have heretofore remarked, at the log-rollings and house-raisings the whole neighborhood was present, and at the quiltings and huskings the same spirit was characteristic. The long winter evenings were spent in contentment, but not in idleness.

In speaking of pioneer days in this county Hon. Samuel Little, of Nebraska, thus wrote in 1879:

"To recount the toils of the past, enumerate the privations and note the pleasures of pioneer life in Fayette County, and contrast the 'then' of the past with the 'now' of the present, must produce a glow of honest pride in the breasts of the aged few who yet remain to recount the past and survey the present.

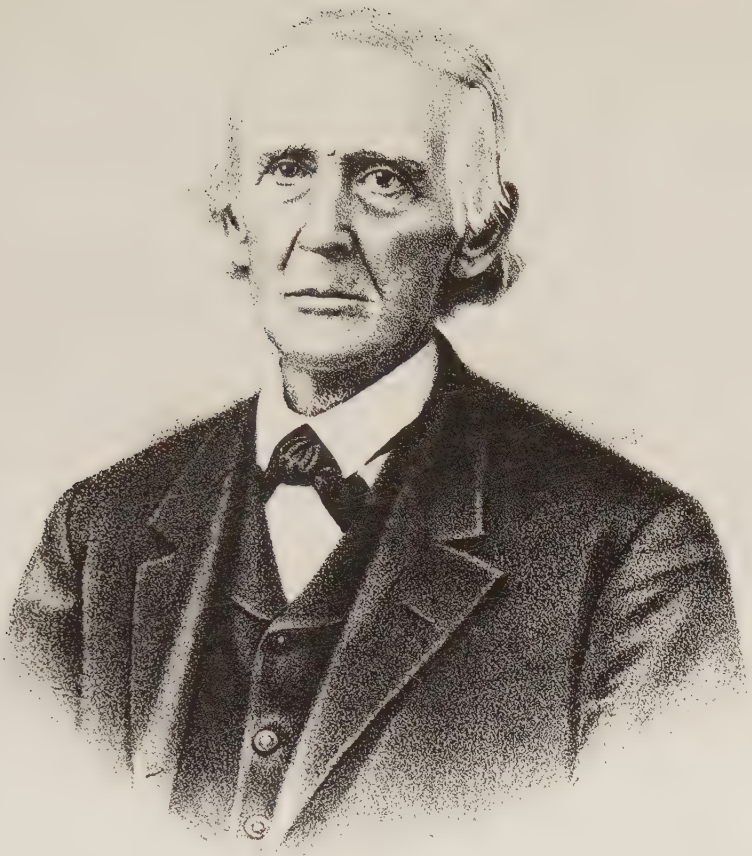
"Each of you for self can look at the present as it lies before you, and I will not attempt to picture it, but hope to recall somewhat of the condition of the county in 1833, when I located among you.

"That portion of the county lying east of the 'old boundary line' being settled ten years earlier than the west side, had nearly passed the stage of log-cabins. Every farm had its occupant, many had comfortable frame or brick dwellings, and some had barns and fruit-bearing orchards; but nearly all the improvements on our western border were of a primitive character, and it is mainly of this part of the county, in which I lived for forty-three years, I would speak.

"Farms ranged in size from a forty-acre tract to a quarter section, and nearly all of them had some improvement. The log-cabin was the prevailing dwelling, and it was almost always surrounded by a cleared patch, or deadening, ripening for the fire, by whose agency it was cleared up for the plow. So dense was the forest that the only evidences of other occupied farms near by was the sound of the ax, the crowing fowls or barking watch-dog.

"Paths leading from cabin to cabin passed around large trees or logs and over streamlets, led us through the tangle of spice-wood or pawpaw in our neighborly visits, and highways were marked out and corduroy bridges bore us over marshes on our way to market, public worship, or to mill in our wagons, up hill and down the same, and through streams, which were all without bridges. The stumps, roots and logs gave the beaten track a serpentine direction, which required great skill in the teamster. If Levi Conwell were here he could tell you all about it, or if you ask Uncle Billy Simpson how he used to freight A. B. Conwell's whisky and flour to Cincinnati and return with a load of store goods, he can describe it better than I can. Pork and the articles named were our staple productions. Cincinnati was our only market. Our pork was driven on foot, requiring an average of eight days to reach our destination, three to close out the sale, and two more to return. The entire trip consumed about two weeks' time. Wheat sold in Cincinnati in 1834 at 50 cents per bushel, flour for $2.75 per barrel, and Uncle Abe can give you the price of whisky; as I did not handle it my memory is at fault. We got but little money, and we spent little. Our food grew on our farms, and our clothing was mostly home-made, growing in the flax patch or on the sheep's back, and its manufacture was mostly domestic. The flax-pulling and wool-picking were frequently done by combination or neighborhood frolics, and were occasions of great social pleasure. There are mothers present who could tell how they used to race with their sweet-hearts at the flax-pullings, and some of them recollect how the points of their fingers ached after pulling the burs and stick-tights out of the wool. Yes, and how they enjoyed their trip on foot to the spelling-match or singing-school with their beaux by their side, just to help them over the fences and mud holes. Or, perchance, they rode behind on the same horse, so that if the horse stumbled they could hold on! I can answer for the other sex that a girl behind me on a stumbling horse was rather awkward, but not at all unpleasant.

"Don't you grand-dames recollect how the flyers of the flax wheel hummed whilst your gent sat by you, or how your bare feet tripped over the puncheon floor to the sound of the big wheel as you drew out those long threads of yarn which were to be converted into the winter's wear. I assure you it was a pleasure to sit by whilst the shuttle flew from hand to hand as that yarn grew into cloth. The wheel and loom did not sound so refined as the organ and the piano, but their product was far more useful. Most families were thus clothed. We used but little tea or coffee, and the sugar-camp furnished our sweets. Our log-rollings, house-raisings and harvesting cultivated a social spirit and placed us all on an equality, as we were mutually dependent. Men and women did their own work with but little hired help. Wages were low (from $10 to $12 per month), but money was scarce. I reaped with a reaping-hook, in the harvest of 1834 for 62½ cents per day, and cradled the following harvest for $1 per day. Our farm tools were quite simple, but cost but little money. We used the 'bull' plow with wooden mould-board and iron share for turning the soil, and the single shovel-plow for cultivating the crop. This, with a swingle-tree and harness, trace-chains and back-band, furnished out our rig. We had no cultivators, single or double, nor riding plows. We had never seen a reaper, or mower, nor could we have used them among the stumps. Nor had we any threshing machines. Our small grain was threshed out by flail or tramped out by horses on an earthen floor prepared for the purpose, and cleaned by a fanning-mill with wooden cogs. The fall season was mostly occupied in burning off the rubbish of our deadenings, and keeping our 'niggers' busy in preparing the logs for rolling in the spring. Our logs were rolled into heaps and burned in the spring, the rails or fencing having been made during the intervening winter. Stormy days and winter nights were used to make and repair the



James C. Rea

family shoes from leather tanned in our county, and largely made by the farmers at their own firesides, which were wide and warmed by a bountiful supply of fuel. If some of you old folks will mentally take an inventory of an average dwelling of those days, you would find as a part of its appendages a shoe-bench, with needed tools, spinning-wheels, for flax and wool. The hand-loom and warping-bars, the wash-tub, in which the clothes were cleansed without even a washboard, the Dutch oven, in which the corn-pone and chicken-pie were baked, and by its side a dinner-pot, skillet and tea-kettle, but no cook stove. A Bible and some school-books, added to some furniture of home-make, almost complete the picture. The active men and women here to-day were born and reared in just this kind of place. Our streams were bridgeless; our commerce had neither turnpikes nor railroads; our business was done without telegraph, and we talked without telephones, and when you take a survey of your surroundings, the present generation, your offspring, your rich and beautiful farms, villages, cities, and their manufactories, together with all your moral, social and religious advantages, don't you think that we did well, and don't you join me in the wish that our children may do better?"

FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE INDIANS.

At the dawning of civilization upon the Whitewater country, the series of conflicts with the Indians that had been carried on to the east throughout the Northwest Territory for a long period of years had hardly been allayed; and the early settlers were for a time considerably annoyed by the Indians. The pioneer was frightened by open menaces and actual murders. The Rev. W. C. Smith, author of "Indiana Miscellanies," recollects of having heard an Indian relate the first one of several instances of his taking the lives of white persons. At the age of about fourteen, he was permitted to accompany a party of "braves" going to a white settlement to scalp and plunder, on a promise that he would be brave. The first night he and another young Indian were sent to reconnoitre a cabin. They returned and reported that there were in it but a man and woman. They were ordered to go back and kill them. They returned to the cabin, and shot through an opening of the jambs, entered the cabin and scalped them, and returned to their comrades with the bloody trophies. We quote again from Mr. Wiley, whom it will be remembered settled in the Whitewater country in 1804: "In all the upper Whitewater country, the Aborigines were numerous and used to come among us for traffic, but their great headquarters for that purpose was the before-mentioned store owned by Mr. Conner. When they visited us they behaved civilly, and we had no difficulty with them at that time." Throughout the valley horse-stealing and other depredations were occasionally committed by them.

A campaign against the Indians was inaugurated by the United States Government in 1811, and on the 7th of November of that year the battle of Tippecanoe was fought under Gen. Harrison. The settlements along Whitewater were frontier posts, and ere the declaration of war against Great Britain was proclaimed, block-houses were built extending along the main stream and each branch and point of settlement further west, through what are now Franklin, Fayette, Union and Wayne, and perhaps other counties. Beginning at the south there was a block-house about half a mile above Johnson's Fork on the bank of the river; one three and a half miles below Brookville on the farm of Conrad Sailors; one each on Pipe and Salt Creeks, and perhaps several on West Fork before entering what is now Fayette County; several on East Fork extending through Franklin and Union Counties, one of which, an important one too, was located where the village of Brownsville now is, in the vicinity of which a company of volunteers had been raised under Capt. Myers and performed service on the frontier. There stood a block-house just below Nulltown, one in the northern part of Harrison Township, and several through Wayne County. Maj. Helm, who resided near the block-house at Nulltown, was in command along the frontier. It is not presumed that at each of these several block-houses were garrisoned United States soldiers; the frontier was somewhat guarded, and perhaps for a time might have been stationed at the larger and more outward posts, troops. While the settlers resorted to this means of defense or protection, we believe no engagements or encounters at them ever occurred with the Indians, especially within the limits of Fayette County. During the war Indian alarms were frequent and the settlers were kept constantly in a state of disquiet. Rev. Mr. Smith, in giving a description of one of these block-houses says, "They were made of two rows (sometimes but one row) of split timbers, twelve to fourteen feet long, planted in the ground two and a half or three feet deep. The timbers of the second row were so placed as to cover the tracks of the first. Small cabins were erected inside of the stockades for the accommodation of the families; usually one block-house was built in each fort. These block-houses were two-stories high, the upper story projecting over the lower, say two feet, with port holes in the floor of the projection, so that the men could see to shoot the Indians if they succeeded in getting to the walls of the block-house. There were also port holes in the walls of the upper and lower stories, through which shoot-

ing of much execution could be performed as the foe was advancing."

Several murders committed by the Indians occurred throughout the Whitewater Valley, but none, we believe, happened within the limits of Fayette County. Says the author of the "Wayne County History" published in 1872, "In 1811 John Shortridge was shot by an Indian south of the present town of Germantown and about a mile east of Milton, while riding on horseback, in company with George Ish. This, however, is said to have been done by mistake. The Indian had had some difficulty with a man by the name of Isaac Drury. Shortridge, having on Drury's overcoat, was mistaken for the owner, and shot on his white horse. He was carried about a mile to a fort which had been built half a mile south of where Germantown now is. Word having been sent to the fort north (Boyd Fort), Samuel K. Boyd and Larkin Harding went down and attended Shortridge until his death the next day. For the want of boards to make a coffin, puncheon floor planks were used for the purpose."

Two men, Tune and Stafford, were killed by the Indians in what is now Franklin County in the spring of 1813. Mr. McClure in his notes speaks of the killing as having occurred at the same time while they were engaged in burning brush on Salt Creek. The date of the murder as fixed by Hon. Elijah Hackleman was March 13, 1813.

Charles Morgan, residing near the stream now called Morgan's Creek, and two boys or youths, his half-brothers, named Beesly, were killed near a sugar-camp by Indians in the evening. The leader or principal in this murder is supposed—perhaps generally—to have been the notorious Indian, John Green. This supposition is probably based upon the fact that a mutual hatred existed between him and Morgan. The writer has been informed upon authority which he cannot doubt, that Morgan, under the apprehension that Green was meditating his murder, intended to take the life of Green in order to save his own, and that he once started from home with the avowed intent of waylaying his adversary for this purpose. Although Green had probable designs against Morgan, and perhaps was accessory to the murder, there is strong presumptive evidence that he was not present when it was committed. The suspected murderers, four in number, were traced toward Muncietown and overtaken, and one of them shot; the others escaped. Morgan and his brothers were all scalped. The murder was committed in the spring of 1813. This occurrence induced many families to take shelter in the forts erected for their protection. —*A. W. Young.*

Mr. Hackleman fixes the date of this murder on the same night, March 13, 1813, with that of Stafford and Tune, and remarks: "Early next morning the militia of the vicinity, under Maj. William Helm, were on the trail of the Indians, but were unsuccessful, as they were never able to overtake them. A few weeks afterward a part of Capt. Bryson's company had a brush with some Delaware Indians near Strawtown, where Morgan's tent and clothes were found in the deserted camp."

Below is given an account of the captivity and subsequent life of Miss Tharp, which occurred in Fayette County, as narrated by Hon. Elijah Hackleman, of Wabash, Ind., in 1884:

"With the history of this captivity I am but little acquainted, as I do not recollect ever seeing the same in print. And yet, from my earliest recollections, the story was as familiar in every family in southeastern Indiana as household words. Moses Tharp lived somewhere in the upper valley of the Whitewater. On the fatal evening, his children were playing near his cabin, when suddenly his little girl mysteriously disappeared, and was nowhere to be found, although diligent search was made. On close examination by expert pioneer hunters, fresh 'signs' of Indians were discovered, and the trail was followed to the White River country, to the vicinity of Muncietown. There appeared to be no doubt that the girl had been stolen by the Indians. She was never recaptured. After the close of the war, when peace was restored, Mr. Tharp spent several years of his life in hunting for his lost child. He visited most of the Indian tribes in the north part of the Territory, under the guise of an Indian trader, but specially for the purpose of discovering the location of the object of his affections. His efforts were not crowned with success, until the girl had grown up to womanhood and had married Capt. Dixon, a Miami Indian, who was living at the mouth of Grant Creek, on the Mississinawa River, near the old Josinia Village, in Wabash County, two miles west of Ashland. Here Mr. Tharp and his wife finally discovered and recognized their long-lost daughter some time after her marriage with Capt. Dixon.

"I have been informed by Hon. Jacob L. Sailors, of Wabash County, who was a neighbor of Capt. Dixon, on Grant Creek, that about forty years ago, he (Sailors) recollects of Mr. and Mrs. Tharp visiting their daughter at Capt. Dixon's for a few days. What finally became of Mr. Tharp I am not informed; but I have heard it stated that he spent the decline of life somewhere in the Wabash valley.

"This Capt. Dixon was a thriftless, quarrelsome Indian, when drunk, and spent most of his time in drinking and fighting, at such places as he could procure whisky. But Miss Tharp (or, rather, Mrs.

Dixon), although uneducated, was kind and affectionate with her family, and polite and lady-like with her white neighbors. Mrs. Dixon manifested a desire to have her children educated, and did for a time send her son, Charlie Dixon, to a school, taught by Mr. Sailors, in the vicinity, where he made some progress in reading and writing. I have often seen the Captain and Mrs. Dixon at their Indian home.

"Finally, about the year 1851 or 1852, in one of his drunken fights with a Pottawattomie Indian, in the town of Ashland, Capt. Dixon received a blow with a hoe, that happened to be near by, cutting his head open. The wound was dressed by my friend, Dr. R. D. Mauzy—then of Ashland, but now of Oakland, Cal.,—and although it was a terrible wound, the Doctor expressed his opinion that if the patient could be kept perfectly still, there would be a chance for his recovery.

"The Indians then in town wanted to take Capt. Dixon home the same evening, but Dr. Mauzy told them that he would die before reaching his home, although it was only about two miles distant. The next morning, however, the Indians came in great numbers, and demanded that he should be taken home immediately. Of course no resistance was made. The Captain was put on a sled, and when last seen, was going pretty lively over the rough roads. The journey was accomplished in good time, but on reaching the wigwam, it was found that Capt. Dixon was cold and stiff in death.

"About this time—I am not sure whether it was before the death of Capt. Dixon or afterward—Miss Tharp, the wife of Capt. Dixon, in a fit of despondency, left her Indian home, and walked down to the Mississinawa River, a half mile distant, to a place called 'Hog Back.' This romantic spot is caused by a long detour of the river, then coming around with a long sweep into conjunction with Grant Creek, which runs within eighty feet of the waters of the Mississinawa above the detour, and then flowing off and joining the waters below, enclosing several hundred acres of land. Between these two waters is a rugged hill or ridge, eighty feet high and one hundred yards long, bearing the euphonious name above noted. Here Miss Tharp, the captive white woman, paused a few moments, and then deliberately plunged into the blue waters of the Mississinawa River, and was seen no more alive. And here let the grief, anguish and melancholy aching of a heart as pure as yours or mine remain forever."

On the above subject many years ago in the village of Lebanon, Ohio, Rev. David Sharpe, who as a Methodist preacher traveled the old Whitewater Circuit in 1813, remarked to a resident of Connersville "that he preached occasionally at Tharp's, near the river, about one and one-half miles above Connersville. At one of his visits, in the fall or winter of 1813–14, while sitting in the cabin with Mr. and Mrs. Tharp, they were startled by the screaming of the children, who were out playing between the house and the river. As they all ran toward the river, they met the youngest two children crying and running to the house; they heard the screams of the oldest, a little girl some eight years old, as if she was being carried off. They followed, but the voice became more and more faint, and soon they lost the trail. The Indians had made their escape with the child."

The territory in the western portion of the county belonging to the Indians until in 1818, Connersville and the settlements to the west were strictly speaking on the frontier, and from the fact of the long established post by Conner, both below and on the present site of the city, the county and neighboring territory were often the scene of many bands of wandering tribes of Indians, whither they had come principally to barter their furs and exchange traffic at the "post," and, perhaps, in the earlier period, to hunt and fish. Conner was a great man among them, and exerted considerable influence over them, and the post was an attractive place. Mr. Conner when dressed in their costume, and painted, it was difficult to distinguish him from a real savage. On one occasion, says Oliver H. Smith, he came to Andersontown (Franklin County), then the lodge of a large band of Indians, under Chief Anderson. He was dressed and painted as a Shawnee, and pretended to be a representative of Tecumseh. As is usual with the Indians, he took his seat on a log barely in sight of the Indian encampment, quietly smoked his pipe, waiting the action of Anderson and his under chiefs. After an hour he saw approaching the old chief himself, in full dress, smoking his pipe. I give his language. "As the old chief walked up to me I rose from my seat, looked him in the eyes, we exchanged pipes, and walked down to the lodge smoking, without saying a word. I was pointed to a bear skin, took my seat, with my back to the chiefs. A few minutes after, I noticed an Indian by the name of Gillaway, who knew me well, eying me closely. I tried to evade his glance, when he bawled out in the Indian language, at the top of his voice, interpreted: 'You great Shawnee Indian, you John Conner.' The next moment the camp was in a perfect roar of laughter. Chief Anderson ran up to me, throwing off his dignity: 'You great representative of Tecumseh,' and burst out in a loud laugh."

Indian trails or paths crossed the county leading from the trading post to their villages to the north and northwest, among which was the one located in

the center of the "Thorntown Reservation," in Boone County, and another at Oldtown, near the present city of Muncie. In the early history of the territory the site of Waterloo is supposed to have been an Indian camp. In 1808–09 a band of Indians were encamped along Simpson's Creek in northern Jennings Township, in the vicinity of the spring still there; and in the neighborhood was located an Indian place of burial.

The pioneers of Fayette County were not molested or troubled to any considerable extent by the presence of these wandering red men, saving a little occasional thieving, although subjected now and then to a fright. As late as 1820 Oliver H. Smith remarks that "Connersville was filled with them every day." At a period not much later than this, they were unfrequent visitors. We judge that the Indians of this locality during the early settlement of the valley belonged to the Delaware and Pottawattomie families. Numerous traditionary accounts of thieving Indians in this section have come to our ear during the investigation of this subject, and the accounts of the killing of several of them, but as nothing definite or satisfactory could be obtained relative thereto, a narration is withheld. Concerning the disappearance or killing of Chief Ben Davis, who was one of the Delaware tribes of Indians, and had located in the Whitewater country, and was there residing during the early settlement of the country, and after whom was called the stream still bearing that name, in Rush County, the name of which chief was for years a household word throughout the valley, is given below the account as published in the Rushville *Republican* some years ago, written by Dr. John Arnold, of that city, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of that vicinity:

"Personally Ben Davis was a large and powerful Indian warrior, a deadly foe to the whites; and he had frequently led his braves on raids into the dark and bloody ground—the debatable land of Kentucky. In most of the battles for the possession of the present States of Ohio and Indiana, he had taken an active part. He was true to his friends, implacable to his foes, fond of firewater, and when under its influence, regardless of his surroundings, would boast of his prowess, and the number of scalps he had taken. In short, he was a representative man of his race, a fair type of the brave, crafty and boastful Indian warrior.

"After the defeat of the Indians at Tippecanoe, they were compelled to sell their lands, and again move westward. But Old Ben Davis, although well aware that he was looked upon with dislike and suspicion, by the white settlers, still, occasionally revisited his former hunting-grounds. In the year 1820 he had encamped on Blue Creek, some three miles from Brookville. He had been there, perhaps a week, daily visiting the town and drinking too much whisky. One day in the Widow Adair's tavern, he was boasting of his bloody deeds, unmindful of the angry glances of the crowd around him, and among other things how he with his band surprised a lonely settler in Kentucky, killing him with all his family except one boy, who happened to be a short distance from the cabin, when attacked, and who, although hotly pursued, eluded his enemies and escaped. Now in that crowded bar-room there was one intensely interested listener, a stern man, who heard from the lips of the old chieftain the particulars of the story of his family's massacre; for he was that flying boy who had saved his life by fleetness of foot when all his kindred fell. Without a word he left the room. The next day Ben Davis did not make his appearance in Brookville; but it excited but little remark, for he was erratic in his movements. The second day some one passing his camp found the old chief cold in death, with a bullet hole in his forehead, and his pipe fallen by his side, for he had been sitting by his fire, smoking, when he received his sudden message to visit the happy hunting-grounds of the Indian's paradise. It was a fitting death for so fierce a spirit, for though he had escaped the whistling shot and trenchant steel in many a battle, he finally fell a victim to private vengeance. Public opinion, while unanimous as to the author of the deed, recognized the terrible provocation, and justified the act more readily, as many had lost friends by the hands of the red man. No judicial investigation was ever had, and the young man still held a respectable standing in society."

Ben Davis never forgave or forgot an injury. When his tribe, broken and defeated, was compelled to cede his lands, he held himself aloof, refusing to join in any treaty, though sullenly submitting to its requirements, and, while bowing to the decrees of an inexorable and restless destiny, declined by word or deed to approve or sanction them. His name will be perpetuated by that lovely stream, which waters some of the best lands of Rush County.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

OLD SCHOOL BAPTISTS—METHODISM—PRESBYTERIANISM—THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SCHOOLS.

IT is the purpose of this chapter to present briefly and in a general way some little knowledge of the introduction of religious societies into the county, and give an idea of the early educational system of the State, leaving a more detailed sketch of the various churches and schools to the chapters on the city and townships in which they are located.

OLD SCHOOL BAPTISTS.

In a previous chapter it has been shown that the tide of early immigration to the Whitewater Valley generally proceeded from the South and East. The larger portion of the people settling early in Ohio west of the Great Miami River, and in the southern Whitewater country hailed from the South, and among them were many Kentuckians, among whom prevailed the Baptist denomination; and from the State of Kentucky were sent to the region of country in question many popular ministers. Much of the pioneer preaching was by these Kentucky ministers. Says Rev. Allen Wiley, "It is presumed that the first meeting house ever built in Whitewater Valley was on Lee's Creek, a small branch of the Dry Fork of Whitewater, a log-house located about three miles east of Harrison."

Another of the early places for holding meetings was at the house of Joseph Hackleman, above Johnson's Fork. A church society was constituted here in the spring or summer of 1805, and William Tyner, who resided south of Brookville, became the pastor. Probably within a year a log meeting-house with gallery was erected on Mr. Hackleman's land, "the first meeting-house ever built in the Whitewater Valley on the Indiana side of the line."

The next place of worship was a small log-house situated some three miles below Brookville, a little below Little Cedar Grove Creek. This building in a few years was destroyed by fire, and in 1812 was replaced by a medium sized brick which still stands.

Among the early Baptist preachers of the southern Whitewater country were Ezra Ferris at Lawrenceburg, Jeremiah Johnson at Hackleman's, James Remy at Johnson's Fork, Moses Hornady at Indian Creek, Lewis Deweese, William Tyner and John Blades at Little Cedar Grove, and William Wilson on West Fork. Between 1806 and 1810 several arms grew out of this church and became separate organizations. These were located principally in what is now Franklin County, with perhaps one or two in Union County. As the territory became more thickly populated other arms and new societies grew with the march of settlement until the country was pretty well dotted over with the cabin meeting-houses of the Old School Baptist denomination.

The first churches of this denomination constituted in Fayette County were in 1814, Franklin below Nulltown, New Bethel in northern Jennings Township and the Lick Creek Church south of Harrisburg.

METHODISM.

Says Rev. Allen Wiley, "When I came to the Whitewater in the fall of 1804, there were only two men on it so far as I know, who had ever been Methodists. These were James Cole and Benjamin McCarty. The latter had been an exhorter or local preacher in Tennessee. He settled on Whitewater in the summer of 1803, at which time he had rather fallen from his religious engagements. He afterward became a local preacher of medium talents. Subsequently he connected himself with the United Brethren.

"Enoch Smith came in the fall of 1805 or winter of 1806 and lived on my father's farm. His wife was a most devoted and pious woman, who was one of the main pillars in the church after its formation. These persons, with a few others, sent a petition to John Sale, who was their Presiding Elder in the Ohio district. In their petition they asked that a regular traveling preacher be sent to them to preach and form societies. After the petition had been sent in, McCarty began preaching in the neighborhood, and the people were taught something of Methodist doctrines."

In the spring of 1806 Rev. Joseph Oglesby was sent by the Conference to form a new circuit west of the Great Miami River, to be known as the Whitewater Circuit. On the east side of East Fork some four miles south of Richmond, in what is now Wayne County, had settled in 1805 a man by the name of Hugh Cull, who built a shanty of logs with bark covering. His wife had been a Methodist in Kentucky. Soon after this his dwelling was visited by a

preacher from Hamilton, Ohio, the neighbors called in and services were held, which resulted in the formation of a class, of which Mr. Cull became leader. He subsequently became a local preacher and that locality became a regular preaching place.

Mr. Oglesby preached in several places in Ohio and in the Kentucky settlement in Wayne County, and from thence he went down Whitewater to McCarty's, more than forty miles distant. At this place Mr. Oglesby formed a flourishing society, which remained many years. In 1807 Revs. Thomas Hellum and Sela Payne were appointed to the circuit. In the spring of 1807 Charles Waddle and two or three other families settled in what is now the eastern part of Union County, and formed themselves into a class. In the autumn of 1809 Revs. Thomas Nelson and Samuel H. Thompson were appointed to the Whitewater Circuit, John Sale being Presiding Elder.

At the Conference of 1812 the Whitewater Circuit was divided, and that part of it east of Brookville was called Oxford Circuit. John Strange was sent this year to the Brookville Circuit, which then embraced much of the present Franklin County, the settled part of Wayne and, perhaps, a part of Fayette County. The preacher then traveled from block-house to block-house, with his gun on his shoulder for protection against the Indians. The first Methodist meeting-house built in the Whitewater country is said to have been a small log-house that stood on Clear Creek east of Salisbury, in Wayne County. This was erected in 1811.

The earliest evidence we have of Methodist preaching within the present limits of Fayette County, is contained in the following scrap of history related many years ago, in the village of Lebanon, Ohio, by Rev. David Sharpe, who traveled the Whitewater Circuit in 1813 (it was a six weeks' circuit):

"Mr. Sharpe began his work at Brookville, and preached there his first Sunday; from there on Monday to Williams' on Deer Creek; Tuesday, to Bryson's Block-house, about four miles below Laurel; Wednesday, to Roberts' Block-house; Thursday, to Montgomery's, in Wayne County; Friday, at Moffitt's, on the East Fork of Whitewater; Saturday, in Hugh Cull's neighborhood; Sunday, at John Meek's, on the east side of the East Fork of Whitewater; Monday, in the court house in New Salisbury; Tuesday, at Hardy Cain's; Wednesday, at Abijah Cain's; Thursday, name of the place forgotten; Friday, at Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio; Saturday, six miles north of Eaton; Sunday, at Widow Sharpe's, on Twin Creek; Monday, at Stephens', four miles south of Eaton; Tuesday, at Hanna's, on Hanna's Creek, Indiana; Wednesday, at Nott's, west of the East Fork of Whitewater; Thursday, at Jones' Schoolhouse; Friday, at Bright's, eight miles above Brookville; Saturday, at Johnson's, on the West Fork, four miles above Brookville; Sunday, in the schoolhouse in Brookville.

"At each of the above named appointments, he preached once in six weeks, except Brookville, where he preached every three weeks.

"There was no preaching at that time at 'Conner's Station,' but he preached occasionally at Mr. Tharpe's, near the river, about one and one-half miles above Connersville."

The progress of Methodism in the country prior to 1823 was not rapid. There were two societies only east of the West Fork that were in progress at that time.

In 1821 a circuit was formed by Rev. John Havens, a local preacher, which included the village of Connersville and was styled Connersville Circuit, and came into the Conference the following year. This was under the Presiding Eldership of Rev. Alexander Cummins. Rev. James Murray was appointed to the circuit in 1822, and in 1823 Rev. Aaron Wood. The following is a copy of the plan of the circuit in 1823:

Fayette County—Connersville, Hankin's Hinkston's, Hardey's.

Franklin County—Conwell's, Crist's, Alley's, Lewis'.

Decatur County—Miller's, Emley's, Sholt's.

Rush County—Grigg's, Young's, Taylor's, Groves'.

Fayette County—Patterson's, Jacob Lower's.

Henry County—Killes, Morris', New Castle, Stanford's, Leonard's.

Fayette County—Joe Lower's, Briggs'.

One of the early ministers in a communication to the writer remarked that "the proprietors and first settlers of Connersville were skeptics on religion, and it was a hard place for any Evangelical religious influence. The towns of Centerville and Brookville were much in advance of Connersville in Methodist societies."

Without undertaking to give the various changes of the circuits, districts and conferences, which have since comprised the numerous churches of the county, we will state that in general the churches east of the West Fork of Whitewater River have been connected with circuits to the east, while those west of that stream have been attached to the Connersville Circuit, and circuits growing out of it.

The following list contains the names of the preachers who traveled the circuits of which the churches of the county formed a part, for a quarter of a century, beginning with 1823, both east and west of West Fork:

1823—Revs. Bigelow and Gatch, east; Rev. Aaron Wood, west.

1824—Revs. Evert and White, east; Rev. James Havens, west.

1825—Revs. Stephens and Griffith, east; Rev. N. B. Griffith, west.

1826—Revs. Havens and Jones, east; Rev. Robert Burns, west.

1827—Rev. Havens, east; Rev. Robert Burns, west.

1828—Revs. Hitt and Scott, east; Revs. William Evans and I. N. Ellsbury, west.

1829—Revs. Thompson and Robinson, east; Revs. Amos Sparks and William Hunter, west.

1830—Revs. Havens and Smith, east; Revs. Ancie Beach and Wesley Wood, west.

1831—Revs. Taylor and Kimball, east; Revs. Asa Beck and Elijah Whitten, west.

1832—Revs. McReynolds and Dailey, east; Rev. J. W. McReynolds, west.

1833—Revs. Tarkington and Griss, east; Rev. J. W. McReynolds, west.

1834—Revs. Bonner and Robbins, east; Revs. J. W. McReynolds and J. S. Harrison, west.

1835—Revs. McReynolds and Harris, east; Revs. Robert Burns and L. M. Burns, west.

1836—Revs. Burwick and Stallard, east; Rev. F. C. Holliday, west.

1837—Rev. Phelps, east; Revs. D. J. Cox and J. W. Altman, west.

1838—Revs. Beswick and Hartie, east; Revs. James Scott and John Kiger, west.

1839—Revs. Beeks and Kelso, east; Revs. D. Stiver and Seth Smith, west.

1840—Revs. Kiger and Landy Havens, east; Revs. M. Miller and G. W. Bowers, west.

1841—Revs. Kiger and Perkins, east; Revs. E. Whitten and A. Wilkinson, west.

1842—Revs. Tarkington and George Havens, east; Revs. J. Kiger and J. Bruner, west.

1843—Revs. Hibben and Reeves, east; Revs. James Hill and J. Bruner, west.

1844—Revs. Bruner and Anderson, east; Revs. W. W. Hibben and G. H. P. Ash, west.

1845—Revs. Bruner and Wallis, east; Revs. B. T. Griffith and J. C. Reed, west.

1846—Revs. Griffith and Wallis, east; Revs. R. S. Robinson and L. C. Crawford, west.

1847—Rev. Sullivan, east; Revs. W. Terrell and E. H. Sabin, west.

1848—Revs. Hayes and Jackson, east; Revs. W. W. Snyder and B. Y. Coffin, west.

Connersville and Whitewater Circuits were favored with the labors of a large number of talented and industrious local preachers, prominent among whom was James Conwell, the proprietor of Laurel. He conducted a dry goods store, and annually drove a great many hogs to Cincinnati, and is said to have been the first man ever known to keep the Sabbath while driving hogs to market. He was one of the early and zealous advocates of a system of internal improvements in Indiana. The Whitewater Canal owed its construction and was in a measure due to his influence. He served as a member of the State Legislature. Says Rev. Aaron Wood of him, "He was a very sympathetic man, cried a great deal while he was preaching, and usually made his hearers cry before he was done." From 1824 to several years afterward, James Conwell, John Havens, Joel Havens, Thomas Silvey, John Morrow, James Gregg, John Linville, James Linville, Robert Groves and Thomas Leonard were all within the bounds of Connersville Circuit.

Dr. Wood remarks, "Every variety of gifts were exemplified in these men. They were strong in doctrine, wise in discipline, critical in letters, bold in reproof, and pathetic in exhortation; and at a camp-meeting their labors were very efficient for lasting good on the entire community. John Morrow was a scholarly man, and spent most of his life as a school teacher. Joel Havens was chiefly noted for his wonderful gift of exhortation. Few men knew how to play on the emotions and passions of an audience as did he. Charles Hardy, William Patterson and William Hunt were also talented local preachers within the bounds of Connersville Circuit."

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The following in substance, concerning early Presbyterianism, is extracted from the writings of Rev. Ludlow D. Potter:

"The first Presbyterian minister of whose labors in this region we have any record was Rev. Samuel Baldridge, who organized a society of seventeen members at the house of John Allen, near Harrison, where he preached steadily until 1814. From 1810 to 1814 he worked as an itinerant missionary in the Whitewater Valley, having various preaching places from Lawrenceburg to Dunlapsville. He preached at Brookville and at Robert Templeton's, and at Mr. Hanna's, near Hanna's Creek. At that time there were several families here who were adherents to the Presbyterian faith. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Barbour from Ireland, Judge Arthur Dixon and wife and brother from Harper's Church in Washington County, Va., Mr. Young (who kept what has since been called the "Yellow Tavern" and who was from Pennsylvania), John Vincent and wife, Robert Templeton and wife, the Knights, and Mr. and Mrs. William McCleary, who were from Frederick County, Md. All of these resided in town except Mr. Templeton, the parents

of Mrs. Ryburn and one of the Dixons; the latter lived on the Rushville road at the foot of Boundary Hill. He afterwards moved to a farm near Connersville and a few years afterward united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Arthur Dixon was a blacksmith. He removed to Connersville in 1823 and his wife was one of the early members of the church organized there. After the removal of Mr. Baldridge from Harrison, there was occasional preaching in Harrison, Brookville, Somerset and adjacent settlements by Rev. ——— Robertson, of Kentucky, Rev. James Dickey, of Ohio, and others, for four or five years, during which period other families had settled in various parts of the country. From 1816 to 1825 efforts were made to gather these people in churches. This resulted in the organization of churches at Brookville in 1818, Mount Carmel in 18—, Somerset about 1823, and Bath in 1825."

During this period, besides occasional supplies from Presbytery and various itinerant clergymen, the friends of Presbyterianism were much encouraged by the faithful and zealous labors of two young ministers, who were from the East as domestic missionaries. These were A. W. Platt, of New York, and W. W. Barton, of New Jersey. After spending three or four years traversing the country from Lawrenceburg to Richmond, these brethren, to the great grief of the people, saw fit to return to their native States.

In 1824 the Cincinnati Presbytery (Old School) sent Rev. Daniel Hayden to Connersville to preach and if practicable to organize a church. Mr. Hayden arrived in the village October 2d, preached in the Court House on the 3rd and on the 4th an organization was effected.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

About the year 1828 the teachings of the Church of the Reformation, commonly known as Campbellism, were being preached in Kentucky with almost unbounded success by the Rev. John Smith, whose eloquence was making converts by the hundreds, if not by thousands. We refer particularly to Bracken County, which had been the former home of an able and eloquent young Baptist preacher, by the name of John P. Thompson, who had settled in Rush County in the spring of 1822. Mr. Thompson immediately became the pastor of the Baptist Church at Little Flat Rock. It was not long until his reputation as a speaker had spread over the country, and through his influence Baptist Churches were organized in different parts of the surrounding country.

The excitement in Kentucky over the doctrines of the Reformation disturbed the young Baptist preacher of the Little Flat Rock Church, and he concluded to visit his old home and investigate things for himself, so he went, carrying with him the full confidence of his own church in his power and ability to meet and annihilate the new doctrine. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Thompson returned a convert to the doctrines of the Church of the Reformation, and it was not long until notice was given that there would be a meeting at the house of Elias Stone, near Danville (now Fayetteville) Fayette County, on Sunday, October 5, 1828, and at that meeting it is said the first sermon of the Reformation was preached in eastern Indiana by John P. Thompson, who immediately began a protracted meeting at Little Flat Rock Church. In a few weeks he had baptized upward of 100 persons. For a time all of the Baptist Churches acquiesced in the new order of things; but finally a reaction came, and throughout eastern Indiana, and, in fact, the whole country, religious controversies were the order of the day, which resulted in a division of the churches.

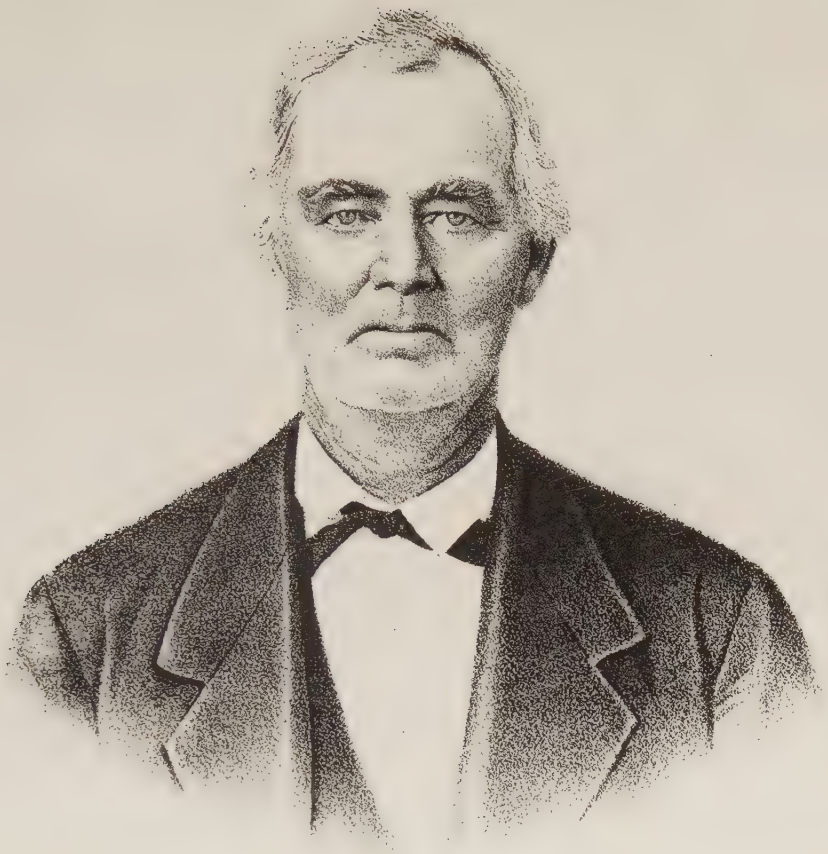
For a number of years Mr. Thompson devoted all of his time and talents for the cause of the Reformation, and organized a number of churches, the first being the Christian Church at Fayetteville, which dates from July 4, 1829; another at the house of Judge Webb, in the vicinity of Nulltown. An effort was made in the spring of 1830 by the Little Flat Rock Church to expel Elder Thompson, but lacking a majority it failed, and a division of the church was the result, and from May 23, 1830, dates the organization of the Little Flat Rock Christian Church.

In 1832 Elder John O'Kane settled in Milton, coming from the village of Lebanon, Ohio, though by birth a Virginian. He engaged in school teaching, and on Sundays preached the doctrines of the Reformation. He was a co-laborer with Elder Thompson, and one of the most eloquent preachers of the Reformation. These two gentlemen traveled through eastern Indiana, and made many converts everywhere, forming the nucleus around which have gathered the flourishing churches of to-day.

Benjamin F. Reeve, R. T. Brown, George Campbell, Elias Stone and John Langly were among the early preachers of the Reformation in this section of the country.

SCHOOLS.

Subscription schools were the only schools known to the pioneers of Fayette. The schoolhouses were not unlike the cabins of that day; first was the round-log-house with its puncheon floor, door and seats, the latter backless; its heating apparatus, a huge fireplace in one end of the room, or, perhaps, a contrived receptacle for fire in the center of the room with no exit for the smoke other than an opening in the roof, and the only means of light through greased paper. Next came the hewed-log-house, and finally the neat frame and the substantial brick. Says a pioneer:



Benj Thomas

"The price of schooling was 75 cents to $1 per quarter, and the schools generally lasted three months per annum, and the masters were paid in wheat at 37½ cents per bushel, or corn at 8 or 10 cents and delivered—which was done on a sled, very few having wagons. In fact, they had no use for any, as everybody made his own sled, and that was sufficient."

In order to be a teacher then, the person must be able to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to the single rule of three. This was the standard of learning that the teacher had to attain in order to be classed as an educator. It was plainly to be understood that the people of those times wanted nothing better.

Under provision of Congress, one square mile in each Congressional township was reserved for educational purposes. The Territorial Legislature on October 26, 1808, invested the Courts of Common Pleas with powers to lease such lands, the proceeds resulting to go to the benefit of educational enterprises. By further enactments, Trustees were appointed to take charge of these school lands. In 1816 the General Assembly passed an act providing for the appointment of Superintendents. Numerous subsequent acts from time to time for the advancement of education in the State have been passed, and the result is the present high degree of excellency. By the law of 1824, for building schoolhouses, each voter was made a builder. When a schoolhouse was to be built, the people would meet and each was assigned to some particular class of work—there were choppers, masons (daubers), hewers, etc. A fine of 37½ cents per day was required of those who did not work or pay an equivalent. One section of the law provided that each schoolhouse should be eight feet between the floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils, with a suitable number of seats, tables, lights, and everything necessary for the convenience of such schools.

The law creating the office of County Superintendent was enacted in 1872–73, prior to which time the duties of that officer devolved upon the School Examiners, excepting school visiting.

In the pioneer day, the Trustee of the school district, by virtue of his office, was the examiner and sole judge of the qualifications of the teacher, and in all probability a majority of the Trustees were wholly incapable of deciding the merits of such qualifications; in fact, little attention was paid to this branch of the subject. Some years later, a little subsequent to 1833, says Uncle Sammy Little "when I taught I was examined verbally by Dr. R. T. Brown, while he strapped his razor in his own parlor."

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting held at a schoolhouse near Col. Crisler's, in Columbia Township, December 31, 1829, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practice of *barring out* school teachers on Christmas and New Years. Col. Crisler presided; Benjamin Smith acted as Secretary, and Dr. Philip Mason delivered a lecture on the subject.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is both immoral and impolitic to celebrate the 25th day of December, and the 1st day of January, as is the practice of some persons, and particularly in stopping the neighborhood schools on those days.

Resolved, Also, that it is the bounden duty of parents, who are subscribers to schools, to present, as far as is in their power, their children from the various injurious practice of barring out school teachers.

CHAPTER V.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GEOGRAPHY—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY.

FAYETTE COUNTY is located in the southeastern portion of the State, and is bounded on the north by Henry and Wayne Counties, on the east by Union, on the south by Franklin, and on the west by Rush. Connersville, its seat of justice, is in latitude 39° 36′ north, and longitude 7° 54′ west, being by rail distant 67.2 miles a little south of east from Indianapolis, and 57.1 northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio. Fayette is one of the smaller counties of the State, and contains an area of 211 square miles, as given by the "Indiana Gazetteer."

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the county is rolling in the east and south, and level or gently undulating in the north and west, with a large proportion of bottoms, and every part of the county is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Dense forests of ash, sugar-tree, beech, walnut, poplar, oak, sycamore, elm, hackberry, buckeye and cottonwood originally covered most of the county, which is well watered and drained by permanent streams. The principal water-courses are tributaries to the Whitewater River, and reach that

river through the West Fork of the same river, which is the largest stream in the county, and passes from north to south nearly through its center.

Of the several notable tributaries of West Fork, Lick Creek, the most northern, has its source in eastern Posey Township, flows in a southeastern direction out into and through Harrison Township, to a point near its southern boundary, where it makes a turn and flows nearly north for about one mile, then east, and empties into West Fork, which serves as the boundary line between the townships of Harrison and Waterloo.

The next water-course south is Little Williams Creek, which has its source in Harrison Township, flows southeasterly through Harrison and Connersville Townships, and joins Williams Creek proper about one mile from the latter's mouth at West Fork.

Williams Creek proper rises in the northwestern part of the county, flows south for some miles through Posey, Fairview and Harrison Townships, when it enters Connersville Township in the extreme northwest corner, and takes a southeasterly course and conveys its waters into West Fork, a little south of the dividing line between Connersville and Columbia Townships, at a point about five miles from the Franklin County line.

South of Williams Creek is Fall Creek, which takes its beginning in the western part of the county, near the line dividing Orange and Connersville Townships, flows east and joins West Fork. At the mouth of Williams Creek, Garrison's Creek, which is understood to have taken its name from Samuel Garrison, who settled at its mouth during the war of 1812, being the first settler in that vicinity, rises in Orange Township in the western part of the county, flows in two separate channels about one mile apart in a southeastern direction, and parallel with each other for as much as six miles, when they unite at a point in southeastern Columbia Township, and continue by one stream for about a mile, where its mouth is reached probably one mile above Laurel, in the county of Franklin.

The tributaries to West Fork from the east are Nolan's Fork, which has but about one mile's course in the county, flowing from Wayne County, and waters a portion of Waterloo Township; Village Creek, flowing in a southwestern direction from the eastern part of the county, Jennings Township; Wilson's Creek from Jennings, flowing west through Jackson Township, and Bear Creek, next south, through the same township.

Other than these, in the eastern part of the county, are the sources of Simpson's Creek, Turkey Creek and Ellis Creek, all of which are tributaries to the East Fork of Whitewater, and drain small portions of Waterloo, Jennings and Jackson Townships. The Whitewater River is a very rapid stream, having upon an average, a fall of six feet to the mile from Hagerstown, in Wayne County, to Elizabethtown, in the State of Ohio. The West Fork has not quite so great a fall as this, yet all along its course it affords an ample power to propel almost any amount of machinery. It is said that in former times the stream was bordered by trees, and the water was so transparent in the fall and winter, that the bottom could be seen at a depth of twenty feet. It is still a very clear stream, but by no means equal to what it was formerly. None of the streams furnish upon an average more than one-third of the amount of water they did forty or fifty years ago. This failure is caused by the destruction of the forests, and by draining the flat uplands. Whilst the surface was covered with trees, brush and leaves, the water after rains was prevented from flowing rapidly into the streams, so that the rises were gradual; but since the side hills have been cleared and set in grass, and the level lands drained, the water rushes rapidly into the streams, causing great floods, which wash the banks, overflowing many of the bottoms, and as quickly subside, leaving a deficiency of water as compared with former years. These floods have greatly marred the beauty of the river, by washing away the banks and leaving great accumulations of gravel and sand in its widened bed. The Whitewater was once a navigable stream for some miles, and some of the early settlers were possibly engaged in trafficking upon its bosom. There is a legend that as early as 1813 the first Territorial Legislature made an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Whitewater, and that W. H. Eads was the Commissioner for expending the money. Mr. Eads had been a member of the convention from Franklin County which had formed the State constitution, and had acquired quite a reputation for business capacity, and it is possible that he might have wanted such an appropriation. It is within the recollection of the living that several boats were built and launched at Brookville, but as to their size, description, and whether any ever succeeded in getting out of the river, the writer has no knowledge.

In support of the statement that the river was navigable, it was recorded and classified as such in a Geography and History of the Western States, published in 1828, wherein the number of miles of navigation was given as forty. The following description of the river was given in that work:

"Whitewater is a branch of the Big Miami, and is a very interesting river. It rises near Fort Greenville, in Ohio. Not far from its source it crosses into Indiana, and in its devious course waters a large extent of fertile country. The West Fork unites

with it at Brookville, thirty miles above its entrance into the Miami. This beautiful stream is supposed to water nearly 1,000,000 acres of land. It abounds in fine fish, and exceeds all other rivers of the country in the unusual transparency of its waters. It has its source in copious springs, and its waters are uncommonly cold. The people in its vicinity have an idea that its waters are too much wanting in specific gravity, or from other causes too little buoyant, for ordinary swimmers to trust themselves to bathe in."

In further support of the early navigation of the Whitewater, we quote from the notes of Rev. Thomas Goodwin:

"One of the early acts of the Territorial Legislature was to make the Whitewater a 'navigable stream.' This was done as early as February, 1813. This may provoke a smile, but the West Fork up to the vicinity of Waterloo, and the East Fork to Dunlapsville, were navigable, and sent out many a cargo of produce that floated to New Orleans."

In the earlier history of the country there was a lake or pond of considerable size located in the northern part of the county, in Sections 31 and 6, Town 15, Range 13 east, which, according to a published account in 1833, covered some sixty or seventy acres, and was then fed by a small stream, but from which issued no stream except during the spring freshets. This body of water, by drainage and evaporation, has long since disappeared.

The summit west of Big Williams Creek is the highest point of land on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, between Hamilton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind. Its elevation above tide-water is 1,126.68 feet.

The following table will exhibit the elevations of land at different points in the county. For the purpose of comparison the elevations of several points in adjoining counties are given. The altitudes as given are above tide-water:

	FEET.
Surface of the ground at the court house in Connersville	845
Base of rail on branch of J., M. & I. Railroad at Bentonville	1,066.74
Base of rail on branch of J., M. & I. Railroad at Falmouth	1,061
Whitewater River at Connersville	817.68
Summit east of Big Williams Creek	1,060.68
Summit west of Big Williams Creek	1,126.68
Track of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad at Fayette County line	881
Track of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad at Cambridge City (Wayne County)	957
Whitewater and Brownsville (Union County)	778
Summit east of Hanna's Creek (Union County)	1,077
Whitewater River at junction of East Fork at Brookville (Franklin County)	620
Rushville Station (Rush County)	976

The surface of the ground at Connersville is 393 feet above high-water mark in the Ohio River at the head of the falls, and 259 feet above Lake Erie. At the old Conwell dam below the city the elevations above the same points are 348 and 214 feet respectively.

GEOLOGY.

The dividing ridge in the counties of Switzerland, Dearborn, Franklin, Union and Fayette, between the waters of the Wabash and those of the Ohio, may be considered the eastern boundary of the magnesian limestone group of Upper Silurian date. On the western borders of Fayette and Franklin Counties these rocks are occasionally to be seen; but the greater part of these two counties, as well as the whole of Switzerland, Dearborn and Union, is occupied by the inferior blue, fossiliferous, shell limestones and alternating marls. These rise to their highest elevation near the eastern limit of Indiana, and decline toward the east as they pass into Ohio.

These counties are remarkably interesting to the geologist on account of the numerous marine fossils found imbedded in the blue limestone formation. Some of them are in a wonderful state of preservation, and so abundant that the rock is almost an agglutinated mass of marine shells and corals, which lived, died and became entombed in the sediments and precipitates forming in the ocean during the earliest period to which geologists are able to trace back organic existences.

The county of Fayette is of both the Upper and Lower Silurian formation. A little more than the western half of its territory is of the Upper Silurian while some less than the eastern half is of the Lower Silurian. The soils of the latter formation are most excellent for the growing of what is known as the famous blue-grass of Kentucky. This can be made a most profitable crop in such formation, hence let the farmer of eastern Fayette experiment more largely in its production.

During the years 1859–60 there was made under the direction of the late David Dale Owen, M. D., State Geologist, by Richard Owen, M. D., then Principal Assistant, afterward State Geologist, a Geological Reconnoissance of Indiana, from the report of which the following pertaining to Fayette County is extracted: "Passing from the northern line of the county toward Connersville, the county seat, we traveled through parts of the valley of Whitewater to extensive bottoms rising into gentle and undulating drift elevations, exhibiting fine farms and the prospect of abundant corn crops. Near town the osage hedges betokened high cultivation, and the mill race with extensive buildings indicated where a part, at least, of their staple product, wheat, receives its

preparation for the flour market. Pork and beef are also largely produced in this county. Although the soil in places appeared clayey, indicated by the ponds along the roadsides, yet it was susceptible of pulverization by the harrow, and the wheat which on the 19th of September (the day we passed through Connersville) had already been put in on several farms, was much of it drilled, and in excellent order. This system of drilling wheat appears to be rapidly gaining in the estimation of our farming community, as rendering it less liable to freeze out besides saving, seed and distributing it more rapidly than even a long experience in broad-cast sowing can possibly secure.

"The prevailing timber is oak and beech, occasionally thinned out so as to form fine wood pastures, in which the blue-grass (*Poapratensis) thrives kindly.

"Building materials are abundant, rock being extensively quarried in tolerably heavy layers at several places near the county line of Franklin, and across the line at Somerset as well as on Williams Creek, near which locality they also manufacture hydraulic cement from limestone.

"Adjoining Williams Creek two or three miles west of Connersville, we found in about twenty-five feet, vertical thickness, of blue limestone, interspersed with martite, abundant samples of the following fossils: Choetetes petropolitanus, Streptelasma corniculum, Rhynchonella, (Atrypa) increbescens, Strophonsena (Leptæna) Alternata, S. planumvona, Leptœna sericea, Orthistestudinaria, portions of calymenesenaria, and of Asaphus canalis, (Isotelusgigas).

"In traveling toward the extreme western limit of Fayette, about four and a half miles from the Rush County line, we found at a deep, natural cut a fine exposure of the upper members in the Lower Silurian formation, surrounded by a reddish Silico-calcareous rock, apparently of Upper Silurian age, although we failed to find any fossils in it."

[In this natural exposure of 110 feet these gentlemen made an examination of the succession of strata, which is illustrated by plates not here found practicable to give, but an examination made near Connersville revealed the following strata in the descending order: Three feet of soil, twenty-five feet of gravel, ten feet of sand, six feet of blue clay and twenty feet of bowlders intermingled with gravel.]

* The less common blue-grass of botanists is poe compressia.

"Soon after passing this locality we ascended still higher, over coarse gravel and bowlders, to about the highest land in the State, the barometer at 2 P. M. falling to 28.97 inches, although it stood a few hours before at 29.28 at Connersville. Allowing that it had fallen, as it often does in the afternoon, about two-hundredths, still we had ascended 270 feet after leaving Connersville. We continued some time on this elevated plateau with but little variation in the barometer, passing some very fine farms and a dense growth of large beech, sugar maple and oak timber, with pawpaw undergrowth even beyond Vienna, the western limit of the county, that town being built in Rush up to the Fayette line.

"We readily perceive from observation that a great portion of the surface soil in this county is drift, amounting sometimes to fifty or sixty feet in vertical thickness, which has thus greatly modified the soil from that of pure Upper Silurian detritus.

"On portions of this plateau there is a deficiency of running water for stock, although a supply is obtained on many portions of the elevation by digging ten or fifteen feet through bluish clay, when they reach gravel and usually find water in that or the sand overlying an impervious substratum. It is commonly hard, because during filtration through the superincumbent drift the water encounters fragments of limestone. Notwithstanding some inconvenience, on this score of a scarce supply in dry seasons, there are farmhouses on the plateau in Fayette and the ad joining county of Rush as fine as any we saw in the State. Some of them could have not cost less than $4,000 or $5,000. The style of architecture is elab orate and sometimes highly ornamental.

Along the river bottoms the soil of Fayette is rich and productive, composed largely of vegetable matter or humus, with clay, sand and lime; in fact, all the elements of fertility. These lands have immense crops of corn for years. The constant cropping in corn, however, is perceptibly exhausting them, and points out the necessity of a rotation in crops and the application of fertilizers if they are expected to maintain their fertility. The uplands are of clayey soils mixed with sand and gravel, on which, by good culture, rotating crops and subsoiling, fair crops are produced.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

FAYETTE COUNTY was established by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved December 28, 1818, and named at the same time in honor of Gen. Lafayette. The act creating the county took effect January 1, 1819, and with this date the history of the county as a civil division begins.

The county was formed of territory taken principally from the counties of Wayne and Franklin, which counties were created at the same time by an act of the Assembly of Indiana Territory passed November 27, 1810, to take effect from February 1, 1811.

Going another step backward, the counties of Wayne and Franklin were formed from Dearborn and Clark, which originally embraced a large scope of country, out of which many counties were subsequently formed.

The western boundaries of Wayne and Franklin Counties was the western boundary line of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," which boundary line with reference to Fayette County as it is at present, extended from a point in the northeastern corner of Posey Township, about a quarter of a mile west of the eastern boundary of the township, in a southwest diagonal direction, passing through the townships of Posey, Harrison, Connersville, Columbia and Orange, to a point on the northern boundary line of Franklin County as it is to-day, a half mile west of the eastern boundary of Orange Township. The line dividing the counties of Wayne and Franklin, as designated in the act, corresponded with the line which at present separates Connersville and Harrison Townships, and Waterloo and Jennings Townships.

BOUNDARIES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Act approved December 28, 1818.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of January next all that tract or parcel of country which is enclosed within the following boundaries shall constitute and form a new county to be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Fayette, to wit, beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 13, Range 13, thence north three miles, thence east three miles to the old boundary line; thence north to fractions 28 and 33, in Township 15, Range 14, east of the second principal meridian; thence west on said line to a line dividing Sections 27 and 28 in Township 15, Range 12, east of the second principal meridian; thence north on said line to a line dividing Townships 15 and 16; thence west six miles; thence south eighteen miles; thence east so far as to intersect the line dividing Townships 12 and 13; thence along said line east to the place of beginning.

From the boundaries above described it will be observed by comparison that the county when formed was minus the strip of country it now possesses in eastern Jackson south of Jennings, extending two miles east and west and three miles north and south; and its eastern boundary was the "Old Boundary Line," or, as it is sometimes called, the "Indian Boundary." In 1821, when Union County was created, the territory east of the present eastern boundary line of Fayette lying between said eastern boundary and the "Old Boundary Line" was given to Union. By an act approved January 16, 1826, the strip of territory heretofore referred to in eastern Jackson Township was attached to Fayette.

So much of the territory of Fayette County as it now exists, as lies east of the western boundary line of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," and north of the line dividing Harrison and Connersville Townships, and the townships of Waterloo and Jennings, extending to the eastern boundary line of the county, was taken from Wayne County; that portion south between the western and eastern boundaries as above described from Franklin County, and all territory west of the western boundary line of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," from the "New Purchase."

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

Section 3 of the act of the General Assembly creating the county, made provision for its seat of justice and appointed William Bradley, of the County of Switzerland; James Dill and John Watts, of Dearborn County; Williamson Dunn, of Jefferson County, and John F. Boss, of Clark County, Commissioners, for the purpose of locating the same. They were to convene at the house of John McCormac, in Fayette County, on the third Monday of February, 1819. These five Commissioners assembled at the house designated, February 16, 1819, but adjourned without accomplishing the object in view, however. On the day following they again convened and "pro-

ceeded to fix and establish the permanent seat of justice in and for Fayette County, to be in the public square laid off and recorded by Joshua Harlan, in the town of Connersville, county of Fayette and State of Indiana, on the northwest quarter of Section 25, in Township 14, Range 12 east of second meridian, in the district of lands offered for sale at Cincinnati. Said square is bounded on the northeast by Monroe Street, and on the southwest by Market Street, as laid off and recorded by John Conner and Joshua Harlan, and as by the plat of said town. Permanent seat of justice declared as above, and fixed, February 17, 1819."

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

First Jail.—At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners, held March 6, 1819, it was ordered that "there shall be a jail built and erected on the public square on which the seat of justice is established, in the town of Connersville, in and for the county of Fayette, and on the west side of an alley running through said public square, nearly in a north and south direction, at or next to where the schoolhouse now stands; which said jail shall be built on the following plan: to be built with logs thirty feet long by sixteen, hewn to a square twelve inches thick; two partition walls of logs of the same size; floor and loft to be laid of logs of the same size aforesaid, the middle room to be twelve feet in the clear, the other two rooms seven feet each in the clear; the logs out of which said jail is to be built to be of good sound oak, cherry, red elm, honey locust, or ash timber; the logs, when said jail is raised, to be let in by a half dove-tail in such a manner as to let the logs as near together as they conveniently can be; the upper and lower floor to be laid so as the timbers will touch from end to end; to be under-framed with good stone, one foot under ground and one foot above the surface of the ground; each room of said jail to be ceiled inside except the under part of the upper floor, with oak plank an inch and a half in thickness, well seasoned, and not to exceed twelve inches in width, and to be well spiked with iron spikes at least four inches in length and not less than eleven to each plank; said jail to be at least nine feet between the floors, and one round of logs above the upper floor, as before mentioned, on which upper round of logs the rafters shall so far be projected as to give an eave twelve inches clear of the wall; said jail to be covered with poplar joint shingles not exceeding eighteen inches in length; two outside doors and one on the inside, the doors to be made out of oak plank, one inch and a half in thickness, well doubled and spiked with spikes at least four inches in length, to be placed not to exceed four inches apart and clinched in the inside of each door; each door to be two feet in width, two iron bars to be fixed to each outside door, which bars to be one-half inch by two inches, one end of each bar to be fastened to the logs on each side of the door by a staple, and the other end to be locked to a staple on the opposite side of the door; one window to be in each room, twelve inches by eighteen in size, iron grates, of an inch and a quarter in size, fixed in each window, two inches apart, said grates to be well plastered in at least three inches on the upper and lower part of each of said windows; said jail doors to be well hung with good and sufficient strap hinges; the whole of the work on said jail to be done in a workmanlike manner.

"The building of this jail is to be set up and offered at public sale and outcry to the lowest bidder at the public square in the town of Connersville on the 13th day of this instant * * * to be completed by the first day of September next at the expense of the county." The Sheriff was to attend to the selling of it. The contract was let to Jonathan John and the building was completed within the time specified. The jail was examined and accepted by the Commissioners in August, 1819, and the contractors allowed $764 for its construction.

First Court House.—In November, 1819, the Commissioners agreed upon a plan for a court house. The building was to be constructed of brick, and to be forty feet square and two stories high—the first story eighteen feet high, the second fourteen feet high. The front half of the lower floor was to be constructed of brick, and the other half of oak or ash plank, one inch and a quarter thick, and not more than eight inches in width. The second floor was to be laid with oak or ash plank of the same description as the rear half of the lower floor. In the first story there were to be three windows in each side and end, except in front, where in the center of the building there were to be folding doors, with a window on either side. The windows were each to have twenty-four lights, 8x10 inches in size, and the window which was to be immediately behind the Judge's bench was to be two and one-half feet higher than the other windows. On each side of the second story there were to be three windows of the same size and description as those given above. There were to be two fire-places below in the southwest and northwest corners of the building, and three fire-places in the second story. Two girders (14x12 feet) were to extend through the center of the house (one above and one below) from side to side, equi-distant from either side of the house, each to be supported by two columns, which were to be well turned and round, and thirteen inches in diameter at the bottom, and proportionally small at the top. The roof was

to be pitched from each side to the center, from whence was to be raised a cupola, eight feet in diameter, and thirty-two feet in height from its pedestal; from the top of the cupola was to extend a spire ten feet high. A handsomely gilded ball fifteen inches in diameter, and a neat vane were to ornament the spire; above the vane was to be extended across the spire a bar with a gilt ball on each side, and a neat cap was to be placed on the top of the spire.

Returning to the interior of the building, we mention that through the center of the house on the ground floor, and along the edge of the wooden floor, was to be a hand rail and banisters, and immediately under the middle window in the rear side of the house was to be raised a bench, for the Judges of the court, two and one-half feet from the floor—the bench to be banistered, and the stairway to ascend thereto was also to be banistered. This room was to be provided with jury boxes, a criminal box and other requisites. On the second floor there was to be a partition across the house from north to south, the west portion of which was to be divided into two rooms, and the east half of that floor was also to be divided by a partition. The walls were to be painted and penciled, the roof painted Spanish brown color, the cupola white, and the whole of the interior of the building of the latter color, excepting the Judge's bench, jury boxes and banisters, which were to be painted blue. The contract for the erection of the building was to be sold by the Sheriff, on the last Saturday in November, 1819. It appears that this contractor was Jonathan John, as the building was accepted by the Commissioners from him in August, 1822, and the total amount paid him was $1,262.50.

This building was one among the early brick structures of Fayette County. It stood on the center front of the public square fronting to the east, and was the court house of the county for nearly thirty years.

First Clerk and Recorder's Office.—In September, 1825, the Board of Justices of the Peace authorized Jonathan McCarty to erect a building for the offices of the Clerk and Recorder. We fail to find anything of record showing to whom the contract was let, or when the house was constructed; however, in March, 1827, Mr. McCarty was allowed the sum of $220.40½ for having erected such building—so much of it as was then completed. We are informed that the building stood on the northwest corner of the public square and had but two compartments, and that the amount above named would have erected such a structure, so it is quite likely that the house was about completed when that sum was allowed. It was constructed of wood.

Second Clerk and Recorder's Office.—This was a one-story brick building, 36x20 feet, and stood on the southeast corner of the public square. It had two rooms and was constructed by Sherman Scofield. Gabriel Ginn was appointed by the Commissioners, at the May meeting, 1833, to superintend the erection of the building.

Second Jail.—The question of a new county prison seems to have been agitated in the spring of 1834, for in May of that year the Commissioners offered a prize of $10 to the one who would furnish the best model for jail of three rooms. John Sample, Jr., was awarded the prize, and one of Fayette County's distinguished citizens—the Hon. Samuel W. Parker—was allowed $3 for "getting the model." At the fall term of the Circuit Court the Judges recommended the refitting of the old jail after a plan submitted by Elijah Corbin. However, this was not done, for in November, 1834, Gabriel Ginn and George Frybarger were appointed agents to superintend the building of a county jail, and to enter into a contract with Philip Mason after the model for a jail heretofore submitted by Philip Mason.

The building was constructed of brick, was a story and a half high, having three apartments, two below and one above. It stood on the south side of the public square, and was erected at a cost of $800. This was the county prison until 1849.

Second Court House, First Jailer's Residence and Third Jail.—This, the present court house, was completed as a court house, jailer's residence and jail, and received by the Commissioners November 12, 1849. In June, 1847, the Commissioners of the county entered into an agreement with John Elder, of Marion County, Ind., for the construction of the building, which was to be completed on or before October, 1849, in consideration for which they were to pay Mr. Elder $20,000. The "Indiana Gazetteer" published the year that the building was completed thus speaks of it: "It is one of the most spacious, convenient, and substantial buildings of its kind in the State,—all the county offices are located on the first floor, in good sized office rooms. In connection with each office are ample fire-proof rooms for the security of their books and papers. The court room, jurors' rooms (of which there are four) are all on the upper story. In the rear of the center building there is attached a wing two stories high, which are constructed six dormitories, or cells, for prisoners. The prisoners can be taken to and from the court from a rear passage by a door entering immediately into the court room."

The building is constructed of brick and stands on the public square facing the east. In 1881 improvements to the extent of about $8,000 were made upon the interior of the building; the jail was taken out and the space converted into rooms for the use of

the county; alterations were made in the court-room, with other minor changes in the building.

The following facts concerning the public square and county buildings that have been located thereon may be of interest to some:

The old locust trees that stood in the court house yard and about the public square, and which for nearly a half century beautified the grounds and furnished in the heated season refreshing shade, were planted in the spring of 1835. Their removal took place in December, 1881.

In January, 1849, the old court house, Clerk and Recorder's office (second) and the old jail were sold by the Commissioners. The court house and jail were purchased by A. B. Conwell for $575; and the other building by Sherman Scofield for $96.

The bell that was suspended in the old court house was sold to the Presbyterian Church for $117.

In June, 1849, Henry Goodlander and John Elder were appointed a committee to purchase a bell and clock for the new court house, and for that purpose there was appropriated $600.

Fourth Jail and Sheriff's Residence.—This beautiful two-story brick building with highly ornamented stone trimmings is located on Fourth Street, opposite the court house, and faces the north. The rear of the building forms the jail, which with the basement or cellar is three stories high; underground is the dungeon, consisting of a cell about ten feet square. On the ground floor is one apartment, in size about 36x31feet, and contains four cells; above are located six cells, two of which are for females. The contract for the construction of this building was awarded to J. W. Perkinson, of Indianapolis, May 3, 1880, for $14,900. The architect was E. J. Hodson. The house was completed and occupied in the spring of 1881.

Poor Asylum.—Until 1836 the paupers in Fayette, Union and Franklin Counties were under the charge of township officers, who let the contract for the maintenance of the unfortunate poor to the lowest responsible bidder. On the 26th of December, 1834, the Commissioners of the three counties named met at Fairfield, in Franklin County, for the purpose of jointly erecting an asylum for the poor of the three counties. Subsequently a farm located in Jackson Township, Fayette County, was purchased of Thomas Clark, and the Commissioners met thereon, August 10, 1835, and agreed "to build an asylum, to be in readiness by the first Monday in May next (1836)." The building was to be of brick. It was completed and the farm let to the highest bidder.

May 9, 1836, Isaac Gardner, of Union County, was chosen as Superintendent of the institution at a salary of $500 a year. The first Board of Directors were Joseph D. Thompson, Martin Williams and Zachariah Ferguson. The paupers of Fayette County were ordered removed from the several townships to the asylum in May, 1836. The total expense of keeping up the asylum for the year 1836, and up to February 9, 1837, was $1,709.41 1/11. From February 9, 1837, to March 6, 1838, the total expense of the asylum was $1,040.15¾, of which amount Fayette County's apportionment was $349.03¾. Among the early Superintendents of the asylum while controlled by the three counties, and in the order given, were Isaac Gardner, William Riggsby and William Barnard, each serving several years.

In June, 1856, the Commissioners of Union County purchased the interest in the farm of the counties of Fayette and Franklin for the consideration of $3,210.66 and $3,696.52 to those counties respectively, their paupers to be removed on or before March 10, 1857.

In September, 1856, the Commissioners of Fayette County having purchased a portion of the present infirmary farm, contracted with Sherman Scofield for the erection of a poor-house building thereon, for $7,000, to be done on or before June, 1857. The present large and commodious two-story brick structure was received from Mr. Scofield in August, 1857. Several tracts of land have since been added to the farm, which lies on the ridge northwest of the city and commands a most beautiful view, until it now comprises 173 acres of land. On either side of the main building is a large wing and beneath a spacious basement or cellar.

The total expense of keeping up the institution from March 1, 1858, to March 1, 1859, was $996.99. The first Superintendent of the asylum of Fayette County was William Custer. His successor was Peter Reed, since which the Superintendents have been as follows: William Custer, P. A. Morse, Jacob Ridge and John B. Salyer, the present incumbent.

Josiah Piper

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURTS AND CIVIL LIST.

CIRCUIT COURT—THE BRADBURN TRIAL—PROBATE COURT—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—PROBATE JUDGES—SHERIFFS—CLERKS OF THE COURTS—RECORDERS—AUDITORS—TREASURERS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND EARLY PROCEEDINGS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

THE history of Fayette County as a civil division began January 1, 1819.

The first term of the Circuit Court was held in Connersville, beginning May 3, 1819. Present, John Watts, President Judge; Train Caldwell and Edward Webb, Associate Judges for the County of Fayette. John Watts produced his commission as Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit of the State of Indiana, on which was endorsed the oath of office.

Jonathan McCarty produced his commission as Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court, on which was endorsed his oath of office.

William W. Wick, James Noble, John Test, William C. Drew, D. J. Caswell, James B. Ray, James Rariden and Nathaniel French were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law in this court.

William W. Wick was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and took the oath of office. Isaac Johnson was admitted *in gratia* for the present term to practice as attorney and counsellor at law.

John Conner, Sheriff of the county, returned into court the following named grand jurors for the present term of court: William Helm (whom the court appointed Foreman), Joseph Minor, Nicholas Reagan, Allen Crisler, Oran Stoddard, Jacob Case, Sr., Nicholas Pumphrey, Otheriel Swim, Anthony Emily, Paul Davis, James Webster, John Perrin, James Brownlee, Martin McCray, John Wilson, John McCormick, James Bolton and George M. Smith.

The Court appointed John McCormick as Constable to attend upon the grand jury.

John Alexander Dailey was admitted by the court as an attorney and counsellor at law on his producing a certificate of his having had a license from the Territorial Government of Indiana Territory, and to him were administered the several oaths required by the constitution and the laws of Indiana.

The first civil case tried was that of ———, *vs.* ———, "In an action of trespass on the case for trover." It was a motion to discharge defendant from bail on the ground that the affidavit was bad. The motion was sustained and he discharged.

There were nine bills returned by the grand jury, eight of which were for assault and battery, and one for an affray—none of which, it seems, were tried at the first term of court.

The first jury trial was that of a case of debt. The jury was composed of the following named: Archibald Johnson, Stephen Sims, Jehu Perkins, Giles Ford, John Rees, James White, Absalom Burkham, Robert Royster, John Miller, Robert Alexander, Alexander Hathaway and Samuel Bell. John Rees was Foreman.

The verdict was for the plaintiff. "It was then considered by the court that the plaintiff do recover of defendant the sum of $80, the amount mentioned in said plaintiff's declaration, with interest thereon at six per cent per annum from April 12, 1818, until paid, besides the costs and charges."

For the first term of the Fayette County Circuit Court William W. Wick was allowed $20 for his services as Prosecuting Attorney.

John McCormick was allowed $2 for two days' services as Constable attending the grand jury.

Reason Davis and John McCormick were each allowed $1 for attending and waiting on the court.

At this term of the court there were more than a dozen cases on the docket, nearly all of which were cases for debt, and the greater number of them were disposed of, and pretty generally in favor of the plaintiffs.

There were two indictments for assault and battery, both of which were disposed of, one pleading guilty and was fined $1 and to pay the cost of prosecution; and in the other case the court ordered "to quash the indictment."

One case for divorce came up and was settled in favor of the plaintiff. The attorneys in this case were William W. Wick for the petitioner, and Daniel J. Caswell (especially appointed) in opposition.

This term of the Fayette Circuit Court was held at the house of George Reed, located on what is now Central Avenue, west side and second door south of Fourth Street. The sum allowed Mr. Reed for the use of the house was $12.

The Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Indi-

ana," thus speaks of his recollections of the early courts of the Third Judicial Circuit, of which the county of Fayette comprised a part:

"The Third Judicial Circuit included what was then (about 1820) known as the Whitewater country, and extended from the county of Jefferson north to the State of Michigan, some 200 miles in length, and from the Ohio line on the east, to White River, some seventy-five miles west. The country was new, sparsely settled, and being on the western frontier, the towns and villages were filled with Indians trading their peltries, wild game and moccasins ornamented with the quills of the porcupine with the settlers, for calicoes, whisky, powder, lead, beads and such other articles as met their fancy. The population of the country embraced by the circuit was a hardy, fearless and generally honest but more or less reckless people, such as are usually to be found advancing upon the frontiers from more civilized life, and consequently there were more collisions among them, more crimes committed calling for the action of the Criminal Courts, than is common in older settled and more civilized parts of the older States.

"The judiciary system at the time referred to was like the country in its infancy. The Circuit Court was composed of a Presiding Judge, elected by the Legislature, who presided in all the courts in the circuit, and two Associate Judges, elected in each county by the people. These 'Side Judges,' as they were then called, made no pretensions to any particular knowledge of the law, but still they had the power to overrule the Presiding Judge and give the opinion of the court, and sometimes they even 'out-guessed' the President, giving the most preposterous reasons imaginable for their decisions, as in one instance, that a writ of *scire facias* to revive a judgment, would not lie unless it was sued out within a year and a day. The decision of the Associates was affirmed in the Supreme Court, for other reasons, of course. The court houses were either frame or log buildings, arranged to hold the court in one end and the grand jury in the other, the petit jury being accommodated in some neighboring outbuildings. The Clerks had very little qualification for their duties; still they were honest, and the most of them could write more legibly than Rufus Choate, United States Senator. The Sheriffs were elected by the people as they are now, and seemed to have been selected as candidates on account of their fine voices, to call the jurors and witnesses from the woods, from the doors of the court house, and their ability to run down and catch offenders. The most important personages in the country, however, were the young lawyers, universally called 'Squires' by old and young, male and female. Queues were much in fashion, and nothing was more common than to see one of these young 'Squires' with a wilted rorum hat, that had once been stiffened with glue in its better days, upon his head, from the back part of which hung a queue three feet long, tied from head to tip with an eel skin, walking in evident superiority, in his own estimation, among the people in the court yard, sounding the public mind as to his prospects as a candidate for the Legislature. There were no caucuses or conventions then. Every candidate brought himself out and ran upon his own hook. If he got beat, as the most of them did, he had nobody to blame but himself for becoming a candidate; still, he generally charged it upon his friends for not voting for him, and the next season found him once more upon the track, sounding his own praises.

"The court rooms in those days were prepared and furnished with much simplicity, and yet they seemed to answer all the purposes absolutely necessary to the due administration of justice. The building generally contained two rooms, the court room being the larger, at one end of which there was a platform elevated some three feet for the Judges, with a long bench to seat them. These benches were very substantial in general, sufficient to sustain the most weighty Judges, yet on one occasion the bench gave way, and down came three fat, aldermanly Judges on the floor. One of them, quite a wag, seeing the 'Squires' laughing, remarked, 'Gentlemen, this is a mighty weak bench.' The bar had their benches near the table of the Clerk, and the crowd was kept back by a long pole fastened with withes at the ends. The crowds at that day thought the holding of a court a great affair; the people came hundreds of miles to see the Judges and hear the lawyers 'plead,' as they called it. On one occasion there came on to be tried before the jury an indictment for an assault and battery against a man for pulling the nose of another who had insulted him. The court room was filled to suffocation; the two Associate Judges were on the bench; the evidence had been heard and public expectation was on tiptoe. All was silent as death, when the young 'Squire,' afterward Judge Charles H. Test, arose and addressed the court: 'If the court please—.' He was here interrupted by Judge Mitchell from the bench, 'Yes, we do please. Go to the bottom of the case, young man, the people have come in to hear the lawyers plead.' The young Squire, encouraged by the kind response of the Judge, proceeded to address the jury some three hours, in excited eloquence, upon the great provocation his client had received to induce his docile nature to bound over all legal barriers and take the prosecutor by the nose. All eyes were upon him, and as he closed, Judge Winchall roared out, 'Cap-

ital! I did not think it was in him!' The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' amid the rapturous applause of the audience. Court adjourned, and the people returned home to tell their children that they had heard the lawyers 'plead.'"

THE BRADBURN TRIAL.*

Among the first of the great tragic trials in the State of Indiana was that of Dr. John Bradburn, of this county, on an indictment for murder, at the time Oliver H. Smith was County Prosecutor for the State. The facts of the case were briefly these: "Dr. Bradburn was an eminent surgeon, a man of great muscular power, and of the most indomitable personal courage. I have scarcely ever seen a more athletic man, and I never knew a man of greater bravery. He lived some four or five miles from Connersville. In general the Doctor was highly respected, but it seems that he had given some real or imaginary cause of offense to several young men of equal respectability in his neighborhood, who took it into their heads that they would take the Doctor from his house in the night, ride him on a rail to the water and then duck him. The Doctor by some means got wind of what was going on, and prepared himself with weapons for defense, among which was a long dissecting knife with two edges. The young men, unaware of his preparation, fixed upon a dark night to carry their plans into execution. Capt. Robert L. Broaddus was selected as their leader. About 12 o'clock at night the party silently approached the dwelling of the Doctor and tried to open the door, but found it fast. The Doctor was in bed in an adjoining room, wide-awake, with his large knife under his pillow, cool and prepared. The outside party placed an iron crow-bar, which they had brought with them, under the door, threw it off its hinges and entered the room, carrying with them the ropes prepared to tie the Doctor before they took him from the house. In the meantime the Doctor remained silently sitting upon his bed, with his knife in his hands. The room was dark. The party advanced, feeling their way, until the foremost, young Alexander, about eighteen years of age, reached the bed, when he received a fatal stab with the knife, turned, rushed to the door, stepped out, and fell dead in the yard. Not a word was spoken. The next, young Caldwell, about twenty years of age, advanced, evidently not knowing the fate of Alexander, until he came within the grasp of the Doctor, when the fatal knife was thrust through his side, penetrating his heart. He uttered a loud groan, turned, fled to the door, passed a short distance into the yard, fell and died near the body of Alexander. The groan of Caldwell alarmed the others, who immediately retreated for the door, pursued by the Doctor, and one other of the party received a severe but not a mortal wound. Capt. Broaddus told me that at one time the Doctor was between him and the door, and as he passed to go out the Doctor struck at him with his knife, and just grazed his side. It was very evident that but for the groan of Caldwell not one of the assailants would have left the house alive. Such was the awful tragedy at the house.

"The young men killed were of the very first families of the county; indeed of the State. The excitement was intense; the Doctor gave himself up, and was put in jail. While the inquest was sitting over the dead bodies he was calm and composed, and stated all about the transaction, and I have no doubt truthfully, for he was a man of truth, although his life was at stake. He had been my client, and on this, the most trying occasion of his life, he insisted that I should defend him. I told him I was the Attorney of the State. 'You get but $120, a year, and I will give you $500 for this case alone.' I, however, at once told him that no fee could induce me to forsake the State at such a juncture, and declined further conversation with him. He sent to Brookville for John T. McKinney to defend him. The court met; the grand jury found a bill for murder; the trial came on; the facts substantially as stated were proved, with the admission of the Doctor. The court house was crowded with an excited population; Gen. McKinney made a strong speech in the defense, but it evidently fell upon unwilling ears. My closing speech was again and again applauded by the crowd, and the applause as often reprimanded by the court and the Sheriff. It was evident that the jury and the audience were with me, and had the case gone to the jury without any charge from the court, Doctor Bradburn would have been illegally convicted, I have no doubt. But Judge Eggleston, as we say, had the 'closing,' a last speech, and nobly did he sustain his high character as a Judge on that occasion. He took up the case calmly, but firmly; examined its principles, and laid down the law of self-defense, or excusable homicide, that governed the prosecution, step by step, until, I am satisfied, there was neither lawyer, juror, nor by-stander in the court room that did not acquit the prisoner before the jury left the box. The jury retired but a few minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of self-defense. So ended this long-to-be remembered case in old Fayette."

[We had desired and hoped to be able to give an account of the awful tragedy pictured above as it appeared, written at the time of its occurrence, in the neighboring press. Though diligent search has been

*From Hon. O. H. Smith's "Early Indiana."

made for files of papers that might contain it, they have not been found. The tragedy took place on what was known as the Isgrig farm, located on Lick Creek about mid-way between Connersville and Harrisburg, on the night of May 27, 1825,—the night of the day on which was a general muster at Harrisburg. The names of the young men killed were Nesbit Alexander, and James Caldwell, each being in the twenty-fifth year of his age. We learn from Uncle Joseph Caldwell, a brother of James, that Mr. Smith is mistaken in regard to the circumstances of Caldwell's death. Young Caldwell received a stab just below the right nipple, when he rushed through the house, hallooing as he went, "Knife, boys!" which alarmed the others, causing them to retreat. He ran some fifty or one hundred yards to a fence near by, and from there was taken by the other boys to the house of Samuel Dehaven, where he remained several days, then was removed to the home of his parents, where Joseph Caldwell now resides, where he died June 3, 1825. William Caldwell, a cousin of James, was another of the party who received a wound from the knife. With this exception the circumstances of the tragedy as given by Mr. Smith are believed to be about correct. THE WRITER.]

PROBATE COURT.

Until the year 1829, the business of the Probate Court was transacted before the Associate Judges of the county. The first session of this court was held at Connersville before Train Caldwell and Edward Webb, Associate Judges of Fayette County, beginning on the 26th day of April, 1819; present also were Jonathan McCarty and John Conner, Clerk of the Courts and Sheriff of the county, respectively. The first business was transacted on the following day, when appeared William and Morgan Vardiman, administrators of all goods, chattels, and credits of John S. Vardiman, deceased, and produced and exhibited an inventory of the appraisements of the goods, chattels, and the estate of said John S. Vardiman, deceased, as appraised by William Callon and Abraham Bays, which was ordered filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court; and the inventory of the sale of said decedent's estate, which was exhibited by the administrators as sold by them on the 26th of February, 1819, was by the court ordered recorded and the original filed in the Clerk's office.

The business of this court was first transacted before a Probate Judge in September, 1829, when Philip Mason appeared as such officer (producing his commission September 7). Mr. Mason was succeeded by Justice Wright, whose name is first mentioned in this connection at the August term of court, 1834, and who served until the office was abolished by the constitution of 1850.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Under the constitution of 1850, the business of the Probate Court was classified with that of the Court of Common Pleas, which court was formed by the new constitution of 1850, the first term of which court was convened at Connersville in January, 1853, with John S. Reid on the bench, as the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Reid discharged the duties of this office until the December term of the court, 1860, when he was succeeded by Jeremiah M. Wilson, who served until the spring term of court, 1865, then succeeded by John F. Kibby. Mr. Kibby served until 1873, when the business of this court and that of the Probate Court were thrown into the Circuit Court.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1819–20, Train Caldwell, Edward Webb; 1821, Edward Webb, and until July 1821, Train Caldwell, when succeeded by William Helm; 1822–24, Edward Webb, William Helm; 1825, Edward Webb, and until the fall term of court, William Helm, when succeeded by James Brownlee; 1826–27, Edward Webb, James Brownlee; 1828–32, Edward Webb, William Miller; 1833–36, Edward Webb, John Treadway; 1837, Edward Webb, and until March, John Treadway, when succeeded by Stanhope Royster; 1838–39, Edward Webb, Stanhope Royster; 1840–46, Edward Webb, Jeremiah A. Wilson; 1847–51, Joshua McIntosh, John Scott.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Philip Mason, September term, 1829, succeeded at the August term, 1834, by Justice Wright, who served until the office was abolished by the constitution of 1850.

SHERIFFS.

1819, John Conner; 1820–24, John M. Wilson; 1824–28, William Caldwell; 1828–30, Robert D. Helm; 1830–32, Gabriel Ginn; 1832–34, William Dickey; 1834–38, John Willey; 1838 to the fall term of 1841, Thomas Lines; 1842 (spring term), Joshua McIntosh; 1842 (fall term) to 1846, William M. Smith; 1846–50, Joseph Clark; 1850–54, L. W. McCormick; 1854–58, William McCleary; 1858–60, William J. Orr; 1860–64, John Savage; 1864–68, William Cotton; 1868–74, J. S. Miller; 1874–78, Dr. B. Ball; 1878–82, John Lair; 1882, present, Samuel Kirkham.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

1819–27, Jonathan McCarty; in December, 1827, Gabriel Ginn was appointed Clerk *pro tem* by the Associate Judges, McCarty having resigned; Septem-

ber, 1828–32, William Caldwell; 1832–42, Gabriel Ginn; 1842–46, George Ginn; 1846–58, Amos R. Edwards; 1858–66, Confucius Edwards; 1866–74, Gilbert Trusler; 1874 to February, 1881, N. T. Barnard; February, 1881, present, Thomas Little.

RECORDERS.

1819–22, Joseph C. Reed; 1822–29, Jonathan McCarty; 1829–45, John Tate; 1845–46, Lewis C. Fouts; 1846–57, Joseph Tate; 1857–65, James K. Rhodes; 1865–72, Daniel Rench; 1872, Charles E. Smith (first deed recorded in February and last in November); 1872–80, Charles B. Saunders; 1880, present, William N. Young.

AUDITORS.

The office was created in 1841; 1841–52, Daniel Rench; 1852–59, Job Stout; 1859–67, James Elliott; 1867–75, William H. Green; 1875–83, Charles R. Williams; 1883, present, John Payne.

TREASURERS.

1819–24, Newton Claypool (resigned in the summer of 1824, and in August Samuel Vance was appointed); 1825, Samuel Vance; 1826, Abraham W. Harrison; 1827, Gabriel Ginn; 1828, George Davis, 1829–31, Larkin Sims; 1832–47, Henry Goodlander; 1847–50, William M. Smith; 1850–53, Joseph H. Clark; 1853–57, William H. Beck; 1857–61, Joseph T. Tate; 1861–63, William Watton; 1863–65, Alfred B. Gates; 1865–69, James K. Rhodes; 1869–73, William Cotton; 1873–77, George M. Nelson; 1877–1881, James D. Henry; 1881, present, Robert Utter.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A complete record of the persons who have served as Justices of the Peace in Fayette County seems not to have been kept, yet several fragmentary records are found in the court house, from which, together with such names as appear on record, as serving in that capacity, through the various records of the county, the greater number of Justices of the county from its organization can be given, and are set forth in the following list. Where it can be shown, the date of commission, or the date each was qualified, or took the required oath of office, and the sub-division of the county to which he belonged, are given:

At the meeting of the first Board of the Justices of the Peace of the county held September 6, 1824, were present Moses Fly (Connersville Township, and who was in office at the time of his death in 1834), Daniel Skinner (Waterloo), Manlove Caldwell (Posey), Jacob Goodlander (Harrison), Robert D. Helm, Daniel Noble, Justice Wright (the latter of Connersville), John Boyd, Joseph Hawkins and James Buchanan (the latter of Columbia). In 1819 John Perrin, Joseph Bell, Benjamin McCarty and Philip Mason appeared as Justices. Manlove Caldwell's election occurred in the spring of 1821; 1825, William Arnold and Isaac Thomas (Orange); 1826, Marks Crume, Triplet Lockhart, Gabriel Ginn, Samuel Fuller and John Conner; 1827, Thomas Moffit (Orange); 1829, Samuel Hutchings (Jennings), Simon Carpenter (Connersville); Elijah Corbin (Jackson); 1830, Horatio Mason, Elijah Corbin, Mathias Dawson and Henry C. Lee (the latter of Waterloo); October 24, 1832, Isaac Metcalf (Posey) commissioned, resigned in 1834; 1833, Moses Williams (Jennings), J. D. Thompson (Jackson), John Davidson (Columbia), and George K. Cook; 1834, James C. Rea, July 12, and July 24, 1839; William A. H. Tate (Connersville) commissioned December 4, 1847, December 4, 1852, December 4, 1856, December 4, 1860, December 4, 1864; C. B. Clements (Columbia), qualified November 7, 1848; John McConky, commissioned April 16, 1849; 1849, James Baird (Connersville), commissioned July 17; C. Banister (Fairview), April 16; James C. Rea (Harrison), December 22, April 19, 1855, April 20, 1859; James C. Rea, Jr., 1882; Amos Chapman (Waterloo), December 22; William H. Thomas (Waterloo) December 22; A. F. Martin (Orange), February 23, 1850; David Wilson, April 19, 1850; Alexander Martney, June 13, 1851; William Freeman (Posey) May 10, 1851; James M. Green (Jackson), August, 1850, April 18, 1854; Alexander W. Lemon (Jennings), May 15, 1851; James Limpus (Columbia), April 25, 1851, April 23, 1856, April 23, 1864; Lorenzo D. Springer, September 26, 1851; J. P. Daniels (Orange), October 22, 1851, October 21, 1856; John S. Springer (Orange), January 21, 1852, January 20, 1856, January 20, 1860, January 19, 1864; Thomas T. Courtney (Jennings), January 16, 1852; Moses Green (Waterloo), April 23, 1852; Raney Gillman (Waterloo), April 23, 1852, April 23, 1856; Zimri Utter (Columbia), October 25, 1852, December 16, 1865; Thomas E. McConnell (Fairview), November 17, 1852, November 17, 1856; Linville Ferguson (Posey), November 17, 1852; John H. Rea (Jackson), March 29, 1853; John Beck (Jennings), April 18, 1853, April 15, 1857, May 21, 1861; James Hamilton (Connersville), August 5, 1853; John B. Tate (Connersville), April 15, 1854, November 12, 1861, November 12, 1865; James Shortridge (Fairview), April 18, 1854; Elias R. Lake (Jackson), April 18, 1854; William Curnett (Jennings), April 18, 1854, April 20, 1858; John M. Cummins (Posey), April 18, 1854; James Beard (Connersville), July 16, 1854; Henson R. Hamilton (Waterloo), April 18, 1854; James L. Veatch (Jen-

nings), April 22, 1856; William D. Westerfield (Posey), April 22, 1856, April 22, 1860; Solomon Brown (Columbia), October 24, 1856, October 24, 1860; Joseph Crowley (Jackson), December 29, 1856; Wilson T. Cook (Waterloo), April 15, 1857; Joseph Marshall, October 30, 1857; John McLain (Connersville), April 20, 1858; James H. Bonham (Jackson), April 20, 1858; William A. Bush, April 20, 1858, April 22, 1862, February 10, 1879, April 13, 1880; George W. Callaway, April 20, 1858; Levi Carver (Harrison), April 5, 1858; Albert Ellis, October 11, 1858; Israel W. Bonham (Jackson), December 10, 1858; Amos G. Smith (Waterloo), April 22, 1860; John Banister (Posey), April 10, 1860, April 9, 1864; William McCleary (Connersville), June 6, 1860; Edgar Hibbs (Columbia), April 23, 1860; Joseph P; Daniel (Orange), October 21, 1860, October 27, 1870, November 13, 1874, October, 1878; Thomas E. McConnell (Fairview), November 16, 1860; William C. Forrey (Waterloo), May 21, 1861, November 13, 1869; Samuel Crago (Columbia), December, 1861; David Van Sickle, December 16, 1861, April 18, 1867; Jesse P. Elliott (Jackson), April 22, 1862; H. Kingery (Jackson), April 22, 1862, September 18, 1866; John J. Burke (Jennings), April 22, 1862. Freeman Johnson, April 18, 1863; Thomas G. Price (Waterloo), April 21, 1864; Hiram Langston (Jackson), April 20, 1804, October 31, 1872; Philip N. Shrader (Posey), April 21, 1864; Elisha Vance (Connersville), June 5, 1864; Wilson T. Dale, August 30, 1864, August 30, 1868, September 13, 1880; William Conner (Orange), October 20, 1864; Thomas Smiley (Fairview), November 16, 1864, April 14, 1870, April 14, 1874; David Veatch, April 18, 1866, December 15, 1874, October, 1876; John P. Thrasher, April 18, 1866, October, 1876; Charles H. Stone, April 18, 1866; Joshua C. White, September 2, 1865; Alpheus M. Elder, April 18, 1866; Enoch Caldwell, April 18, 1866, October 27, 1870; Samuel B. Hunt, April 30, 1868; Benjamin German, April 20, 1869; George W. Hinchman, April 20, 1869; Mark Litinger, October 27, 1870; Jacob E. Stephens (Waterloo), October 27, 1870, April 17, 1875, June 25, 1879; Charles M. Stene, October 27, 1870; P. Lake, July 24, 1872; James Cotton, October 31, 1872, June 8, 1878; Basil McCann, April 1, 1874, April, 1878, April 8, 1882; John W. Hanna, December 5, 1874, December 5, 1878; James M. Crawford (Posey), April 18, 1875, April 12, 1879; Peter C. Eshelman (Jennings), October 3, 1876; William H. Hatton (Connersville), September 3, 1878, April 11, 1882; Benjamin F. Simpson, April 12, 1880; William Rudy, November 10, 1880; Lewis M. Develin, July 23, 1881; James T. Crickmore (Orange), April 11, 1882; Mark Littlerington (Jennings), April 8, 1882.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND EARLY PROCEEDINGS.

The first Commissioners of the county of Fayette were Basil Roberts, Harod Newland and John Tyner. Their first meeting was held in Connersville, on Monday, February 8, 1819, at which the above named Commissioners were present. However, no business was transacted, for "it appearing to the Board that no Clerk had yet been appointed for the county, and there being a probability of the Clerk elected for the county being commissioned shortly, it is ordered that this Board adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

In pursuance to the above the Board again assembled on the following day, when were present the Commissioners named and Jonathan McCarty, who produced his commission as Clerk of the Fayette County Circuit Court, and the following business was transacted: On motion it was ordered that the county of Fayette be divided into five townships, namely: Columbia, Connersville, Harrison, Brownsville and Jennings. Their boundaries were given, which will be omitted here and given in the township histories.

It was ordered that the following named persons be appointed Inspectors of elections in and for the different townships: For Connersville Township, Marks Crume; Columbia, Morgan Vardiman; Harrison, Joseph Dale; Brownsville, Richard George Paris; Jennings, Hugh Bell.

It was next ordered that there be two Justices of the Peace allotted to each township, to be elected in their respective townships on the first Monday in March next; the Sheriff to give notice of the same.

Ordered the following persons be appointed Constables in their respective townships: Abraham Bays for Columbia Township, one year; Joel White for Jennings Township; John McCormick, Connersville Township, one year; Reason Davis, Harrison Township; Joseph Gassett, Brownsville Township.

This completed the business of the day. February 10, the Board appointed Adariah Morgan Lister for the county for the year 1819 (the bond required of him was $1,500). Newton Claypool was appointed Treasurer of the county, and required to give a bond of two good free holders security in sum of $2,000. John McCormick, Sr., and John Tyner were appointed Overseers of the Poor in Harrison Township for one year; Abiather Hathaway and Nicholas Reagan for Connersville Township; Noah Pumphrey and John Conner, Columbia Township; James Haughan and Athariel Sims, Brownsville Township; Joseph Vanmeter and Samuel Bell, Sr., Jennings Township.

Jonathan McCarty was authorized to contract for and procure a seal to be made of copper or brass with the following letters engraved thereon: "Indi-

ana, Fayette County, B. C.," which said seal when so procured and approved by the Board shall be known and used for the common seal of the Board of County Commissioners.

In May, 1819, A. Morgan was allowed $60 for his services as Lister of the county for the year. William W. Wick was allowed $20, the sum granted him by the Circuit Court for Prosecuting Attorney, at the May term of court.

May 11, 1819, it was ordered that the following tavern rates be charged by the tavern keepers in the county:

For every ½ pint of French brandy or wine, rum and imported wines	$0.50
For every ½ pint peach brandy or gin	.25
For every ½ pint whisky	.12½
For porter per quart	.25
For cider per quart	.12½
For strong beer per quart	.12½
For dinner, breakfast or supper	.25
For lodging per night	.12½
For horse to hay per night	.25
For oats or Indian corn per gallon	.12½

In May, 1819, it was ordered that a tax levy for county purposes for the year 1819 be as follows:

On each horse, mare, colt, mule or ass over the age of three years	$0.37½
For every town lot ($100 valuation)	.50
For each 100 acres of first-rate land	.50
For each 100 acres of second-rate land	.43¾
For each 100 acres of third-rate land	.31¼

In November, 1819, Jonathan McCarty was allowed $30 for his annual allowance as Clerk to the Board of Commissioners for the year 1819. In February, 1820, Benjamin McCarty was appointed Lister of the county for that year; and for his services was subsequently allowed $64.

Jonathan McCarty was allowed $50 for his services for the year 1819. John Conner as Sheriff of the county, in 1819, was allowed $50.

The Associate Judges were generally allowed $2 per day for their services. In June, 1820, James C. Rea was appointed to take the census of the county, for which he was allowed $2 for each 100 persons.

The following statement exhibits the condition of the county treasury in November, 1820, on their settlement with Newton Claypool, the County Treasurer:

To balance remaining in Treasury November, 1819		$869 03
To amount tavern licenses, taxes and notes and certificates to this date		189 25
Duplicates for the year 1820		946 02½
		$2,004 30½
Cr. by orders allowed and disbursed to date	$680 06½	
By donation charge debited to Treasurer in last year's settlement	105.00	
By 5 per cent on $900, amount received and disbursed during 1819–20	45 00	
		$830 06½
Dr. to	$2,004 30½	
Cr. by	830 06	
		$1,174 24½

The first marriage license recorded after the organization of the county, was that of Stephen Philpott to Rebecca Hawkins. The date of the issue of the license was February 9, 1819. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Adam Banks.

The first deed recorded in the county was an indenture made January 31, 1819, by Paul Davis, and his wife Margaret, of Connersville Township, Franklin County, Ind., on the one part, and James Davis, of the same township, county and State on the other part. It was the conveyance of the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 12 east, and the consideration was $80. The transaction was acknowledged before John Perin, a Justice of the Peace, January 31, 1818, and recorded March 23, 1819, by J. C. Reed.

The first will recorded was that of the last will and testament of George Kirschman, deceased, of which record was made in the court house, August 26, 1819.

The Clerks of the courts of the county from its organization to 1841 were also the Clerks of the Board of Commissioners. In 1841 the office of Auditor was created, and since that time the Auditor of the county is also the Clerk to the Commissioners.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a list of the Commissioners of Fayette County from 1819 to 1884 inclusive:

1819—Basil Roberts, Harod Newland, John Tyner.

1820—Basil Roberts, Harod Newland, John Tyner.

1821—Basil Roberts, John Tyner, Stanhope Royster, Harod Newland, James M. Ray (Newland was succeeded in May by James M. Ray, who was appointed until the August election, and was succeeded by Royster).

1822—Basil Roberts, Stanhope Royster, Samuel Vance; the latter having been appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Tyner, was succeeded in August by Jonathan John.

1823—Basil Roberts, Stanhope Royster, Jonathan John, the latter being succeeded in August by Alexander Dale.

1824—Basil Roberts, Stanhope Royster, Alexander Dale.

In 1824 a Board composed of the Justices of the Peace from the several townships was substituted for the Commissioners, one of the Justices being chosen by the Board as President. From September of this year until November, 1827, the county was so governed, during which period the Presidents of the Board were as follows:

1824–25—Moses Fay.

1825–26—Justice Wright.

1826—(From September to November) Gabriel Ginn.

1826-27—Marks Crume.

The office of Commissioner having been restored, the list continues as follows:

1827—Hezekiah Mount, William Dickey, David Ferree.

1828—Hezekiah Mount, William Dickey, and until September David Ferree, when succeeded by Charles Hubbartt.

1829—Hezekiah Mount, William Dickey, Charles Hubbartt.

1830—William Dickey, Charles Hubbartt, and until August Hezekiah Mount, when succeeded by Charles Salyer.

1831—Charles Salyer, William Dickey, Charles Hubbartt.

1832—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, and until September William Dickey, when succeeded by Alexander Dale.

1833-34—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, Alexander Dale.

1835—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, and until September Alexander Dale, when succeeded by Hezekiah Mount.

1838—Charles Salyer, Charles Hubbartt, and until September Hezekiah Mount, when succeeded by Alexander Dale.

1839—Charles Hubbartt, Alexander Dale, and until September Charles Salyer, when succeeded by James Veatch.

1840—Alexander Dale, James Veatch, and until September Charles Hubbartt, when succeeded by Henry Simpson.

1841—James Veatch, Henry Simpson, and until August Alexander Dale, when succeeded by Thomas Moffett.

1842—James Veatch, Henry Simpson, Thomas Moffett.

1843—James Veatch, Thomas Moffett, and until September Henry Simpson, when succeeded by Jacob Troxell.

1844—James Veatch, Thomas Moffett, Jacob Troxell.

1845—Thomas Moffett, Jacob Troxell, and until September James Veatch, when succeeded by John Jemison.

1846—Thomas Moffett, John Jemison, and until September Jacob Troxell, when succeeded by Daniel H. White.

1847—Thomas Moffett, John Jemison, Daniel H. White.

1848—Thomas Moffett, Daniel H. White and until September John Jemison, when succeeded by James Steele.

1849—Thomas Moffett, Daniel H. White, James Steele.

1850—Daniel H. White, James Steele, and until September Thomas Moffett, when succeeded by W. W. Thrasher.

1851—Daniel H. White, W. W. Thrasher, and until August James Steele, when succeeded by A. T. Beckett.

1852—W. W. Thrasher, A. T. Beckett, and until November Daniel H. White, when succeeded by William H. Huston (Thrasher was succeeded in December by Joseph Dale).

1853-54—Joseph Dale, William H. Huston, A T. Beckett.

1855—Joseph Dale, A. T. Beckett, and until September William H. Huston, when succeeded by John Stoops.

1856—John Stoops, A. T. Beckett, Joseph Dale.

1857—John Stoops, Joseph Dale, and until September A. T. Beckett, when succeeded by George Scott.

1858—George Scott, Joseph Dale, and until September John Stoops, when succeeded by Joseph M. Sutcliffe.

1859—Joseph M. Sutcliffe, George Scott, and until September Joseph Dale, when succeeded by W. T. Hensley.

1860—W. T. Hensley, George Scott, Joseph M. Sutcliffe.

1861—W. T. Hensley, George Scott, and until September Joseph M. Sutcliffe, when succeeded by Raney Gillman.

1862—Raney Gillman, George Scott, and until December, W. T. Hensley, when succeeded by Ephraim Jeffrey.

1863—Ephraim Jeffrey, Raney Gillman, A. T. Beckett (latter appointed in June in the place of Mr. Scott, deceased).

1864-66—Ephraim Jeffrey, A. T. Beckett, Robert Holland.

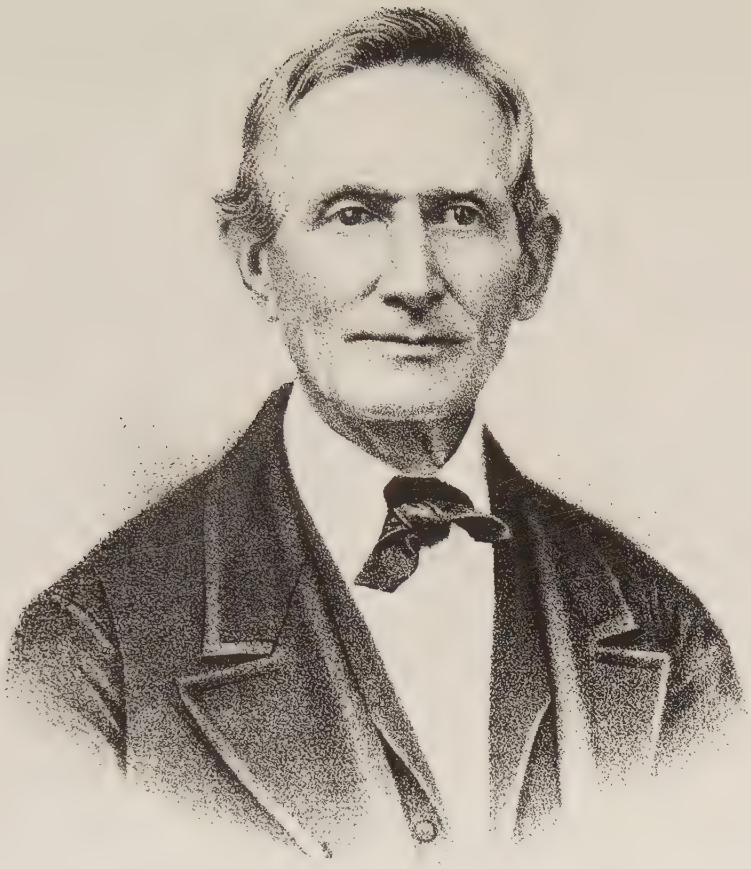
1867—Ephraim Jeffrey, A. T. Beckett, and until September Robert Holland, when succeeded by John Beck.

1868—John Beck, A. T. Beckett, and until December Ephraim Jeffrey, when succeeded by Ezra Martin.

1869—John Beck, Ezra Martin, and until September A. T. Beckett, when succeeded by Hiram B. Langston.

1870-71—Hiram B. Langston, John Beck, Ezra Martin.

1872—Hiram B. Langston, Ezra Martin, and until June John Beck, when succeeded by William A. Holland. (Langston was succeeded in November by John Spivey.)



John Baker

1873—John Spivey, William A. Holland, Ezra Martin.

1874—John Spivey, William A. Holland, and until December, Ezra Martin, when succeeded by Linville Ferguson.

1875—William A. Holland, Linville Ferguson, and until September, John Spivey, when succeeded by John Sims.

1876–77—William A. Holland, John Sims, and until December, Linville Ferguson, when succeeded by Henry Saxon.

1878—Henry Saxon, William A. Holland, and until September John Sims, when succeeded by Samuel P. Jemison.

1879–82—William A. Holland, Samuel P. Jemison, Henry Saxon.

1883—William A. Holland, Samuel P. Jemison, and until December, Henry Saxon, when succeeded by Henry C. Rees.

1884—William A. Holland, Samuel P. Jemison, Samuel P. Rees.

CHAPTER VIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROADS—MAIL AND STAGE ROUTES—WHITEWATER VALLEY CANAL—HYDRAULIC COMPANY—TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES—RAILROADS.

ONE of the great inconveniences attending the settlement of a new country is the utter destitution of improvements. The pioneer as he journeys onward into the wilderness over hills, through trackless and tangled thickets, crossing bridgless streams and through swamps, at the very outset is impressed with the idea that a road would be most desirable.

The first roads in Fayette County were mere trails or paths for horses made by the Indians while *en route* to and from their favorite hunting grounds and camps, or to the trading-posts established at points along the beautiful Whitewater, whence they went to barter their pelts and furs.

One of these early paths was the "Indian Trace" leading from Connersville, or the trading-post of John Conner, to the northwest to an Indian village located in the center of the Thorntown Reservation, in what is now Boone County, this State.

One of the earliest provisions of the laws enacted for the government of the Northwest Territory was that which provided a "road fund." Various roads through the county were early proposed and some of them constructed, but these for years were little more than tracks through the woods cleared of timber, with no bridges, and in the rich and fresh condition of the soil became next to impassable in the wet seasons. As early as 1820 Commissioners were appointed to lay out "State roads." One materially affecting Fayette County was from Lawrenceburg through Brookville by way of Southgate and Tanner's Creek, Connersville, Waterloo and Centreville to Winchester. Over a half century ago it was familiarly called the Connersville State road, and from Brookville it was a continuation of Main Street, up the hill northward through Green Brier (Blooming Grove) and West Union (Everton) to Connersville.

"In 1819 or 1820 another road was made from the Whitewater Valley, near Connersville, passing through Rush County, and crossing Big Flat Rock not far from where Smelser's mills were afterward built; then crossing Blue River above Morristown; thence to the site of Indianapolis. I am under the impression that this road was made by George Pogue and John McCormack, as it has always been understood that these two gentlemen were the first persons who, with their families, moved from the Whitewater Valley, and settled in the neighborhood of where Indianapolis now stands."—[*Elijah Hackleman.*]

MAIL AND STAGE ROUTES.

Connersville, Everton, Harrisburg, Waterloo and Plumb Orchard constituted the postoffices of the county in 1830.

In the spring of 1833, long before the county had advanced to the era of gravel or macadamized highways, the notes of the bugle horn could be heard announcing the arrival of the stage coach from Cincinnati, which if not detained by a "stick in the mud" was on time. The mail lines of stages of which we write were at this period owned and managed by Abner McCarty, of Brookville, who informed the public by a notice in a paper of that village that "the stages will leave William Henries, near City Hall, in Cincinnati, every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday for Brookville; leave Brookville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Cincinnati; leave Centreville every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday for Brookville; every Saturday for Richmond; leave Richmond every Sunday for Brookville.

"To and from these points was *via* Harrison, Trenton, Brookville, Connersville and Milton to Centreville. From Brookville *via* Fairfield, Dunlapsville, Liberty, Brownsville and Abington to Richmond."

The entrance of the route from Cincinnati into the village of Connersville, as given by a pioneer, was "over by Swifts' and Orr's, where it left the main road and passed by old Uncle Sol Claypool's, then across the strip of woods in the river bottom to the ford opposite where Root's foundry now stands."

WHITEWATER VALLEY CANAL.

One of the early demands of the people of a new country is for means of intercommunication. So soon as the western country began to be settled there began the cry for national aid in opening up all sorts of avenues for ingress and egress to and from the frontier lands. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had given great attention to the subject of canals, and Indiana early in its history turned its attention to the same subject.

The project of a canal through the Whitewater Valley was agitated as early as 1822 or 1823, by Alvin Joselyn, then connected with the Brookville press; subsequently there was held at Harrison, Ohio, a convention of delegates from Franklin, Wayne, Union, Randolph, Fayette and Dearborn counties. A survey was soon made under the supervision of Col. Shriver's Brigade of United States Engineers. Col. Shriver died before the survey was completed, and after his death the work was continued by Col. Stansbury, who began at the mouth of Garrison's Creek, but discontinued his labor on the approach of winter.

Nothing further seems to have been done until in 1834, when from the Connersville *Watchman* it appears that "a corps of engineers are surveying the route of the contemplated canal down the valley of the Whitewater."

In January, 1836, was passed by the General Assembly of Indiana the celebrated act to provide for a general system of internal improvements under which were commenced the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, Indiana Central Canal and the Whitewater Valley Canal. The last named work was to extend from Hagerstown to Lawrenceburg. (The State of Ohio, or a company chartered by the State, afterward constructed a branch from Harrison, Ohio, to Cincinnati.)

The passage of this bill was celebrated at Connersville by an old-time jollification on the evening of the 18th of January, which, however, ended in a very appalling accident by which one young man lost his life and three others were maimed. An account of the demonstrations and of the accident will be found in the sketch of Connersville.

The survey and location of the Whitewater Valley Canal were completed and the contracts for building the various sections were let at Brookville, September 13, 1836, which event was there the occasion of a celebration, and that day made a general gala day. The orator on the occasion was Hon. David Wallace. Gov. Noble, ex-Gov. James B. Ray, Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, and George H. Dunn, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, were chosen as representative characters to perform the ceremony of "breaking ground" for the new canal.

Under the auspices of the State, the canal was completed from the Ohio River to Brookville, as well as about half the work from Brookville to Cambridge City. The cost of the work to Brookville was $664,665. At this time (1839) the State found itself in debt some $14,000,000, and was compelled to abandon all public works.

The first boat to reach Brookville was the "Ben Franklin." This was on Saturday, June 8, 1839. The citizens gave vent to their joy by the firing of cannon and other demonstrations.

At the session of 1841–42, the Legislature chartered the Whitewater Valley Company, with a capital stock of $400,000. Samuel W. Parker, of Connersville, afterward member of Congress from this district, took an active part in getting up the company, and, in connection with J. G. Marshall and others, secured the granting of the charter by the Legislature, of which they were both active members. One of the principal contractors under the State and company was Thomas Tyner.

The citizens of Cambridge City celebrated the commencement of operations by the company, on the 28th of July, 1842, by a barbecue, which was attended by about 10,000 persons. The first wheel-barrow load of earth was dug and wheeled out by Hon. Samuel W. Parker; the second, by Hon. Jehu T. Elliott, of New Castle, since a Judge of the Supreme Court. Every one present will remember the witty little speech of Parker on first "breaking ground" in the name of the company, and the able and more formal address which he afterward commenced, but which a terrible thunder-storm prevented him from completing. Letters from Henry Clay and other distinguished persons who had been invited, but failed to attend, were read on the occasion.

In October, 1843, the canal was extended from Brookville fifteen miles to Laurel; to Connersville, twelve miles further, in June, 1845; and in October, the same year, it was completed to Cambridge City, the entire cost to the company being $473,000.

The first boat that arrived at Connersville was in

the fall of 1845. It was called the "Patriot," and was commanded by Capt. Gayle Ford.

On the first day of January, 1847, a tremendous freshet damaged the canal so badly that it cost upward of $100,000 to repair it; by the flood was carried off the aqueduct across Symon's Creek, near Cambridge, and that across the West Fork of Whitewater, at Laurel, besides washing immense channels around the feeder dams at Cambridge, Connersville, Laurel, Brookville, the one four miles below, and that at Harrison, and also did much damage along the whole line. A second flood in November, 1848, only a few weeks after the repairs had been completed, damaged it to the amount of $80,000. It was, however, again repaired and operated, to some extent, for several years, until superseded by railroads, one the Whitewater Valley Railroad, constructed along the tow-path, and part of the way in the bed of the canal, which had been previously placed in the hands of a receiver, and the right-of-way transferred to the railroad company for that purpose.

The canal constructed by the company extended north only to Cambridge City. (The length of the canal from Lawrenceburg to Cambridge City was seventy miles.) Subsequently, in or about the year 1846, the Hagerstown Canal Company was organized and the canal completed to that place in 1847. But a small number of boats, however, ever reached that place, and the canal soon fell into disuse, except as a source of water-power.

HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

The Whitewater Valley Canal Company transferred its hydraulic interest to the Connersville Hydraulic Company, which was organized in December, 1865, with a capital stock of $10,000, under the following officers: President, P. H. Roots; Treasurer, F. M. Roots; Secretary, Samuel Enyart; Board of Directors, P. H. and F. M. Roots, and Matthew Pfafflin. The Hydraulic Company secured a lease from the Canal Company in February, 1866, which was approved by the receiver and the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of Indiana. The company control the Hydraulic from Cambridge City, including the feeder dam at that point, and the one at Lockport; also to Heron's lock, about one mile below Connersville. It is officered at this time (1884) by F. M. Roots, President; F. T. Roots, Superintendent and Treasurer; E. Woodward, Secretary; F. M., F. T. and D. T. Roots, Directors. It has been under the same management from the beginning.

TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES.

Gravel roads and macadamized highways may be said not to have progressed in the county until the decade between 1850-60. A number of such roads were projected in and through the county soon after the passage of the bill relating to such highways, approved May 1, 1852.

Articles of association under the name of the Milton & Rushville Turnpike Company were filed in the spring of 1854, with the object in view of constructing a gravel road from "Milton in Wayne County, in the direction of Rushville, in Rush County, to the eastern boundary line of said county, *via* Bentonville in Fayette County," but it is the understanding that this road was not then constructed.

Articles of association were next filed by the Connersville & Rushville Gravel Road Company, for the purpose of constructing a road "from a point on the Connersville and Rushville State road, a half mile west from the corporation limits of Connersville, thence west on and near the line of said State road, to where the same intersects the county line dividing Rush and Fayette Counties at Vienna; distance about eight miles." This road was constructed.

At about this time several roads were projected and constructed, and in 1856, as shown by a map of the county, the following gravel or macadamized roads were in process of construction, or completed, the distance in the county being given:

Connersville and Milton, five miles.

Milton and Brownsville, five miles.

Connersville and Brookville, nine miles.

Bentonville and Dublin, four miles.

Bentonville and Milton, two miles.

Besides the above there are other turnpikes in the county, as set forth below:

The county line (Fayetteville and Fairfield), seven miles.

Connersville and Alquina, five miles.

Connersville and Brownsville, six miles.

Connersville and Waterloo Township, four and one-half miles.

Connersville and Fairview, eleven miles.

Connersville and Harrisburg, eight miles.

Harrisburg and Bentonville, seven miles.

Connersville and Rushville (to Vienna), nine miles. (This latter has been suffered to go down, and is not now kept up as a pike).

There was once a turnpike known as the Fayetteville and Laurel pike, five miles in length, but it, too, has gone down.

These highways have been partly constructed by taxation, but largely by subscription.

The toll-gate, that relic of barbarism, can be seen along at least seven of these roads.

The first bridge of any particular size in this county was built over Whitewater River, on the road leading from Connersville to East Connersville. The

contractors were Minor Meeker, H. B. Woodcock and James Veatch. It was built between the year 1838 and 1842. The contract for a new wrought iron bridge over Waterloo ford was awarded to the Canton, Ohio, Wrought Iron Bridge Company, in June, 1881, for $16,637.37. This company had constructed, two years prior, the bridge at Nulltown. The new bridge at Waterloo was viewed and accepted by the Commissioners in March, 1884. Cost $4,555. The greater number of the larger bridges of the county have been built within the last decade.

RAILROADS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad was constructed by the Junction Railroad Company, which was incorporated by the State of Indiana, February 15, 1848, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Rushville, Ind., by the way of Connersville and Oxford, to connect with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad at Hamilton, Ohio. The Legislature of Ohio, on the 8th of March, 1849, granted to this company the right to extend its road from the State line to Hamilton, and gave to it all the rights, privileges and powers granted to railroad companies by the general law of Ohio, passed in February, 1848. The company was organized in 1849, and surveys were made preparatory to the location of the road from Rushville to Hamilton; but a difference of opinion arose as to the best route, which produced a temporary suspension of operations on the road Early in 1852 the company was re-organized, and new officers elected, who adopted measures to make the location of the road upon the route originally designated in the charter. The construction of the road was commenced in 1852, and was continued with moderate progress, at intervals, until 1864, when it was completed to Connersville.

In 1853 the officers of the company were as follows: President, John Woods; Directors, J. D. Jones, of Cincinnati; J. M. Ridenour, of College Corner; S. W. Parker, of Connersville; W. M. Smith, of Connersville; John Woods, of Hamilton; George Hibben, of Rushville; J. Blake, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, William Tindall, of Connersville; Secretary, J. Leach, of Connersville; Chief Engineer, A. H. Campbell, of Liberty. Mr. Campbell served as Chief Engineer of the road continuously up to 1871.

In February, 1853, the Ohio & Indianapolis Railroad Company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Rushville to Indianapolis. This company was organized by the friends and stock-holders of the Junction Railroad, for the purpose of obtaining a direct communication upon a continuous railroad of the same gauge between Indianapolis and Cincinnati. This company in April, 1853, was consolidated with and merged into the Junction Railroad Company. By this means the Junction Railroad was extended from Indianapolis to Hamilton, ninety-eight miles, where it connects with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

In 1866 an effort was made to complete the construction from Connersville to Rushville, and the following winter and spring the company became financially embarrassed, and the work was suspended.

In April, 1867, a party of some twelve individuals of means purchased a controlling interest in the stock, and assumed the purchase of the unsold first mortgage bonds of the company, and commenced work to complete the road and equip with rolling stock the entire line to Indianapolis. This was effected so far that trains ran over the whole road from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, in June, 1868.

The estimated average cost of the construction of the road per mile from Indianapolis to Hamilton ready for the rolling stock was made by the Chief Engineer at $21,516.75.

The Whitewater Valley Railroad from Cincinnati, constructed along the tow-path, and, part of the way, in the bed of the canal, passes through the county from south to north to Cambridge City, its northern terminus. The articles of association of the company constructing the road were filed with the Secretary of State June 8, 1865, and the road was completed to Connersville in the spring of 1867, and soon thereafter to Cambridge City. From the latter city the road passed to Hagerstown on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.

The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad filed its articles of association with the Secretary of State December 6, 1881. The road was originally a branch of the C. & I. Junction R. R., extending from Connersville through Cambridge City to New Castle, and was known as the Connersville & New Castle Junction R. R. The road was built directly after the completion of the C. & I. Junction R. R. It was subsequently extended and became known as the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad.

The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R.—The railroad crossing the northwestern corner of the county, running from Rushville to Cambridge City, known as the J. M. & I., of which it is a branch, was completed July 4, 1867. The road was originally a part of the Lake Erie & Louisville R. R., extending from Freemont, Ohio, to Rushville, Ind., and by connections to Louisville.

The C. H. & I. R. R. has 15.3 miles of main track in the county of Fayette; the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, 4.87 miles; the J. M. & I., 8.43 miles; and the Whiewater Valley 14.16 miles, making in all 42.76 miles.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE.

IMPLEMENTS—CATTLE—HORSES—HOGS—SHEEP—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS.

"Oh, friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace,
Domestic life in rural leisure passed!
Few know thy value, few taste thy sweets,
Though many boast thy favors, and affect
To understand and choose thee for their own."

IN the early settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found fertile and cultivated fields. The low and marshy ground was avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness but for sanitary purposes. The cabin was built usually by or near a spring, and convenience alone was considered in the location of other buildings; the corn-crib was as apt to be in close proximity to the front door as in the rear of the dwelling. These were all built of logs, and often in their rude, round form. For years in places no fences enclosed the pioneer's possessions; however, the first substantial enclosures did not differ materially from the old "worm" fence constructed of rails as those of to-day appear. The soil was new and productive. For years the crops were not extensive, for with the pioneer so remote from a place of market, it was a mere question of home supply. Yet his remoteness from the point from which indispensable and necessary supplies were to be obtained, was a question of no little moment to him. Salt, iron and other commodities are indispensable even to a rude state of civilization, and great hardships were undergone to secure them. As acres were cleared and the crops increased, the market question became one of consideration, and the difficulty of getting the crops of the soil to the nearest market, then Cincinnati, situated sixty miles distant, was embarrassing. These commodities had to be wagoned over hill and through dale, the way often being almost impassable, as the only roads were mere paths, with the old logs and underbrush cleared out. Some few are yet living who will remember the "three notches" along these paths indicating a public highway. Days were consumed in making the journey, and little encouragement had the farmer to increase the products of his fields beyond the home and neighborhood demand. Speaking of the travel over one of these roads, one of the pioneers of Fayette writes: "Nothing was more common than to find by the wayside at nearly every place where good water could be had, a camping ground where the weary wagoner had camped, as also had the emigrant with his family. They generally tied their horses to the wagon-tongue, on which was fastened a feed-trough, which, when traveling, they carried swung to the hind-gate of their wagon, for the purpose of feeding their horses. They would build a fire by which to cook their scanty meal, and, if night had overtaken them, the ground was their bed and the star-decked heaven their canopy, and fortunate would they consider themselves if they had a small bundle for a pillow."

In 1810 bacon sold at 2½ cents per pound; corn 20 to 25 cents per bushel; but there was a season of great scarcity when it sold for $1.25 per bushel. Butter for a long time sold for 3, 4 and 6 cents per pound. While produce was so low the farmer had to pay 50 cents per yard for muslin that can now be bought for 8 or 10 cents. Common calicoes cost 37½ cents per yard. In 1820 oats sold at 8 cents per bushel. The late Dr. Mason, who settled in the county, in his autobiography, in referring to this subject says, "Corn was often sold for 6 cents a bushel and wheat for 25 cents; and it was difficult to get money at that, and then only in small amounts. Salt was often as high as $2.50 and $3.00 a bushel. When the farmer could sell his pork on foot at the rate of $1.50 per hundred, net weight, he felt rich and began to thrive." But the pioneer farmers supplied their homes liberally with the comforts of the period and contentment and happiness generally characterized their homes.

In the preparation of their fields for crops the mattock or hoe was called into service; this mattock, as some styled it, was a tool nearly two feet long, one end of which was a blade probably about three inches wide, strong with a sharp steel edge, the other end being brought to a sharp edge designed to be used as an axe. If the field was too full of stumps it was planted in corn. Sometimes a field would be grown producing what was termed "sick wheat." Such has been described as differing little or none from the wheat now grown, except in the appearance of a red spot on the grain or an indication of sprouting. The cause for wheat thus styled has

by some been attributed in this locality to the excess of vegetable matter producing an excess of straw and not unfrequently a kind of rot or blight in many of the wheat grains, which rendered it unfit for use and was so denominated from the effect on the stomach of one eating it.

IMPLEMENTS.

Agriculture is a term hardly applicable to the farming of early times. The implements were then necessarily few and of rude and simple construction, and could be manufactured by indifferent blacksmiths. The plows used were the bar-share and the shovel. The iron part of the former consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mould board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape in order to turn the soil over. The whole length of the plow from the fore end of the beam to the ends of the handles was eight or ten feet. Newly cleared ground was with this plow broken up with great difficulty. On this subject a pioneer says: "The old bar-share plow, with a coulter and wooden mould-board, was the best plow then in use, though by far the greatest number used only the shovel plow, which answered an excellent purpose in the loose rich alluvium soil in its virgin purity free from weeds and grass. The shovel was all the iron connected with the plow, and not unlike those in use at the present day. The gearing or harness used by a majority of our pioneers was so novel in its construction that I must describe it. The bridle for the horse was an iron bit, the balance being of small rope. The collar was made of shucks (the husks of the corn). The hames were shaped out of a crooked oak or a hickory root, fastened at the top with a cord and at the bottom in the same way. The traces were of rope, the back-band being of tow cloth. The whiffle-tree or single-tree was of wood, with a notch on each end; the trace hitched by a loop over the whiffle-tree, and to the hame through a hole. The whiffle-tree was attached to the double-tree by a hickory withe, and sometimes by a wooden clevis made of two pieces of some tough wood, with wooden pin; the double-tree fastened to the end of the plow beam by the same wooden form of clevis and sometimes an iron one. To the rope bridle was attached a cord, called a single line, by which the horse was driven. By far the largest number of plow-teams was only with a single horse, geared as before described, and hitched to the shovel plow, the ground broken up, crossed off and tended by the same plow and horse."

The land in the early history of this region was much better adapted to corn than small grain, especially wheat, owing to the excess of vegetable matter in the soil. Sown seed was "bushed in" by a sapling with a bushy top, or by a bundle of brush from a tree top, dragged butts forward. In the course of time the roots sprouts, and other obstacles gave way in a measure, and the ground admitted of the harrow, which implement was triangular in form, resembling the letter A; the teeth were probably as heavy again in weight as those now used, in order to stand the collision with the roots and stumps over and among which they were to be drawn. The cast-iron plow was slowly introduced, the harrow was improved, the cultivator invented, drills for sowing and planting came into use, and other labor-saving implements, and the aspect of farming wonderfully changed.

The sickle for cutting the grain was first used, but as soon as the decay and removal of the stumps permitted of a larger instrument and a more rapid method, it was succeeded by the cradle, which in southwestern Ohio gradually became into use at a period beginning about 1825. The cradle in many parts of the country has given way, while in some sections it is still in use. Reaping with the sickle, one of the most ancient of farming implements, was always slow and laborious. Among those still with us are men who used the sickle and know how to swing the cradle and scythe. Reapers gradually superseded the cradle, and mowers the scythe. The first reaping machines merely cut the grain; a rake was necessary to gather the grain into sheaves, ready for the binders. Self-raking machines soon followed, and about 1878 self-binding machines were introduced. Grain was threshed with a flail, which, in its rudest form, was made of a hickory sapling about two inches thick, and seven or eight feet long. About two feet and a half from one end it was roasted in the fire, and at this place it was bruised or beaten, so as to cause it to bend. With this, grain was beaten out on the ground, if there was no barn floor. Flails were often made in various other ways. Another of the old-fashioned method of threshing the grain, and the most common, was by tramping it out with horses. There were no fanning-mills to separate the grain from the chaff; to raise the wind a linen sheet was taken from the bed, and held at the corners by two men; and by a semi-rotary motion, or swinging of one side of the sheet, the chaff was driven from the falling grain, the pure wheat lying in a pile ready to be garnered. The sheet process was at length succeeded by the fanning-mill. This slow and wasteful method of separating the grain has passed into history, and the steam or horse-power threshing machine has taken its place, by which the grain is not only separated from the chaff,

but the latter carried off and the straw borne to the stack at the same time.

A single machine now receives the sheaves, and delivers the cleaned grain at the rate of hundreds of bushels a day.

How wonderfully striking is the change! Imagine the pioneer with sickle in hand entering one of Minnesota's wheat-fields, of from 200 to 800, or 1,000 acres, and the invention of the self-binding reaper will be appreciated.

A lad of ten years can mow from fifty to one hundred acres of meadow in an ordinary haying season, and the hay is all raked during the same time by a single hand.

CATTLE.

Many of the early cattle of Fayette County were brought with the immigrants; especially did those coming from the adjacent States, Ohio and Kentucky, bring with them a cow or two. Cattle were also brought from various quarters, but all were then of the more common class, but in every way sufficed the wants and answered the purposes of the pioneer times. The early farmers suffered their cattle to run at large, and wanderingly they went through the woods, over uncultivated grounds, browsing for their living, and by this means some of the native grasses were extirpated by being tramped down and cropped off early in the season before giving the seeds time to form. Whether with always an object in view or not, there seems not to have been a step taken by the pioneer that was not without a purpose or followed by some good result. Few buildings sheltered their herds from the cold and piercing winds, the deep snows and chilling rains of the winters. They hovered around the stacks of wheat straw, which served the double purpose of shelter and subsistence. However, after corn husking in the fall they were given these fields and here found their food, and at intervals unhusked corn was thrown to them, the ground constituting their feed troughs.

Kentucky and Ohio early manifested an interest in the improvement of the stock of cattle, and from these quarters came into Fayette County a better breed of this animal. Early in the history of southwestern Ohio the Shakers at Union Village, in Warren County, were in possession of the early descendants of the Kentucky importation of English cattle, made in 1817, and to that locality importations of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle direct from Scotland were made in 1854.

Cattle from Union Village were brought to Fayette County, but at what period we have no definite knowledge. Newton Claypool, Gen. William Caldwell and William Daily, not far from the year 1838, went to Kentucky, and among them purchased three heifers and one bull, descendants of the importation of Short-horn cattle of 1837, which were brought to Fayette County. The bull was owned by the three, and there being but one Democrat in the number he insisted on naming the animal, which was consented to, and the same was christened "Van Buren."

Not a great while subsequent to this period the man of whom these cattle were purchased brought a drove of the same breed of Short-horn cattle to this locality.

Several years subsequent to the time that Messrs Claypool, Caldwell and Dailey brought the cattle referred to above to this locality, the Hon. W. W. Thrasher purchased a Short-horn bull and two cows of one Cunningham, who resided near Lexington, Ky., which he brought to the county.

The Devins breed were to some extent raised in the county, but were not very popular as they seemed not to have answered the purpose—were wanting in size for beef cattle, and they never became numerous.

Isaac B. Loder, James McCollem and Train Caldwell brought from near Lexington, Ky., several thoroughbred Short-horn cattle; and among the number was the bull styled "Bellmont." This was in the year 1853.

From time to time excellent Short-horn cattle have continued to be brought into the county, until they are now found in almost every locality. Of recent years the Jersey cattle has made its appearance, and is a favorite with some on account of the richness of the milk of the cow, and its properties for butter-making.

From reports made, through the President, by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at intervals during the past thirty years, we gather some facts concerning stock, which we give below:

Report of 1852.—"The cattle are chiefly driven from hence to a foreign market, and the number sent from this county during the past year is estimated at 6,000."

Report of 1853.—"The stock cannot be beat by any other county. Caldwell and McCullum's bull, of this county, took the first premium at our fair, and was equal to any at the State fair. We are made, however, to deplore the number of scrubs among us. This cannot be remedied so long as we have scrub farmers among us. They can only be removed by emigration or death."

In 1856, the number of cattle in the county was valued at $5,627.

HORSES.

In horses, Fayette has claimed a high grade for some years. Oxen, in many localities in the early period of the county's history, were used to a better

advantage than the horse. Over such roads as have been described, and in working the ground among the tangled roots and stumps, the ox was well adapted, and to many played well his part in preparing the way for a succeeding step in the progress of things. In 1830 there were in the county 282 working oxen. Judging from the Secretary's report to the State Board of Agriculture in 1880, the improvement in the horse has, perhaps, hardly kept pace with the advancement in other directions. "The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry showed improvement, but not so marked in the horse department, being evident that the introduction of a little more good blood would be advantageous." However, throughout the county is a good stock of horses of all classes, which is steadily advancing in improvement. Many horses daily appear on the streets of Connersville that reflect great credit on parties engaged in breeding, raising and handling the animal.

Among some of the early breeds of horses in the county were the "Kentucky Whip." A blood bay horse (with black legs, mane and tail) by this name was advertised in Connersville in 1829. In 1832 Merril Williams advertised "Hilander," an iron gray horse, sixteen hands high. Along about this period was introduced into the county a horse styled "Comet." "Top Gallant" was another of the early horses at Connersville. He was in charge of John and Lot Abraham, and was described as a dark chestnut sorrel, sixteen hands high, lofty carriage and a good mover. He was brought from the State of Georgia to Butler County, Ohio, by a Mr. Titsworth; was sired by the imported horse "Matchless Bob"—his dam by the imported horse "Mast," and his grand-dam by the imported horse "Diamond." About 1835 Josiah Piper brought a dun horse from Kentucky, which made noticeable and valuable improvement in the horses of this section.

The "Morgan," the "Bellfounder," the "Bashaw," the "Whip," the "Hambletonian," the "Second Cadmus," the "Hilander" stock, have been introduced at different periods. The improvements in the horse are largely due to the infusion of the blood of the thoroughbred. The strains of blood have not been kept distinct, but the tendency has been to amalgamate it with the stock already in use.

The Norman and the Clydesdale stock have been within recent years brought into the county.

In 1852 the following report on this animal was sent from the county to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture:

"There has been a great increase, both in the quality and number of this most useful animal, during the past year in this county. The number is estimated at about 6,000 head. The prices have been extraordinarily high, ranging from $100 to $200, for good, serviceable geldings, and mares in proportion."

The report of the following year read: "Our farmers are paying attention to the improvement of horses and mules. We have as fine horses, mares and jacks in this as in any other county in the State."

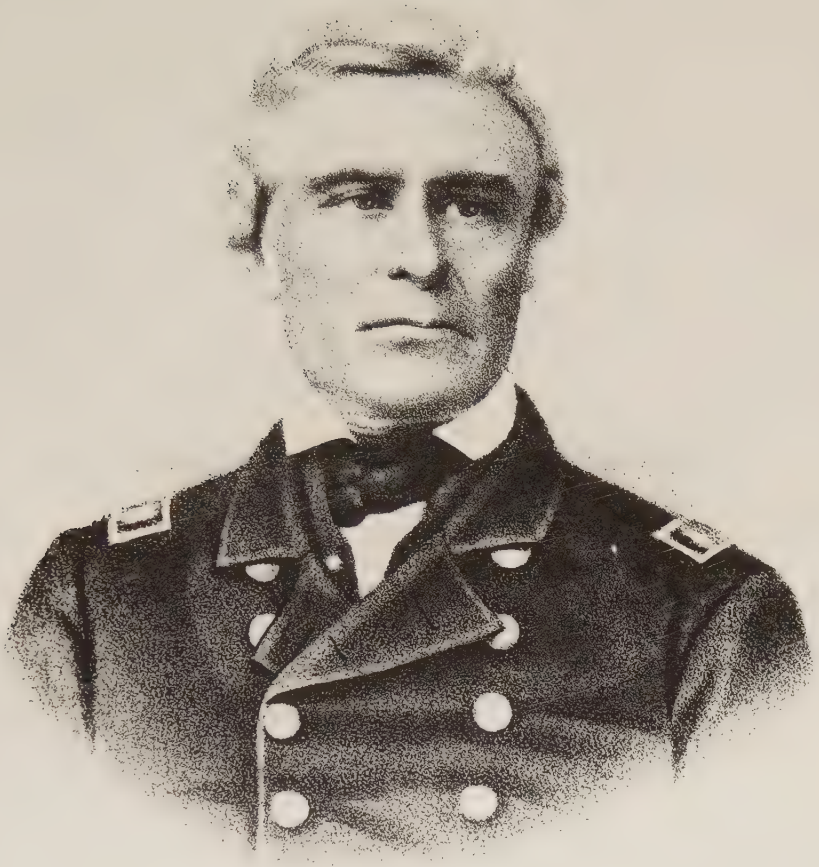
HOGS.

A writer on the subject of the swine of the early settlers gives this glowing description of them: "They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back, and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy. The 'sapling-splitter' and 'razor-back,' as he was called, was ever in the search for food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of making a heavy hog, but required two years or more to mature, and, until a short time before butchering or marketing, was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall fattening on the 'mast.'"

What a contrast between the hogs of that period and those of 1884! Probably no change wrought in the stock of the farmer is so marked as in this animal. Those of to-day mature early and are almost the reverse of the "razor-back," having a small head, small ear, short neck, with a long body and hams, and in general shape are almost square, and are capable of taking on 250 pounds of flesh in eight or ten months.

The people of Fayette County having in past years paid considerable attention to the raising of swine, a commodity which has added greatly to the wealth of the farmers, cannot fail to be interested in the history of the hogs that have been chiefly among them, hence we give them the benefit of the result of a thorough research on the subject made by Josiah Morrow, Esq., of Lebanon, Ohio, as published in the "History of Warren County, Ohio," of which he is the author:

"In 1816 John Wallace, then a Trustee of the Shaker Society, visited Philadelphia on business and was shown what was called the Big China hogs. He was pleased with them and purchased four hogs, and brought them the same season to Union Village. These four hogs were entirely white except one, upon which were some sandy spots, in which appeared small black spots. They were represented to be either imported or the immediate descendants of imported stock, and are believed to have been the first China hogs in southwestern Ohio. Subsequently other China hogs were introduced. They were extensively raised and crossed with the best breeds then existing, and the product of these crosses constituted



S. P. Shirley

a breed of fine qualities, which was generally known as the 'Warren County hog,' sometimes as the 'Shaker hog.' These hogs increased in good qualities and were extensively bred in great numbers in the great corn producing regions of Warren and Butler Counties.

"The Berkshires were introduced into Warren County in 1835 and 1836, by Mr. Munson Beach, who operated in connection with his brother, Louis Beach, then a prominent merchant in the city of New York. Subsequently they made other shipments of the same stock to Warren and Butler Counties. The Berkshires introduced by the Messrs. Beach were generally black, with occasional marks of white, either on the feet, the tip of the tail or in the face. They were muscular, active and round bodied hogs, and, in most cases, had sharp pointed, upright ears. Some families, however, were large in size, deep in their bodies, with ears that lopped.

"The Irish Grazier breed of hogs was imported direct into southwestern Ohio, by William Neff, Esq., of Cincinnati, about 1839. The Graziers were white with only an occasional sandy spot which appeared about the eyes.

"These two breeds—the Berkshires and Irish Graziers—were extensively used in making crosses by the best breeders in Warren and Butler Counties, and to some extent in Clinton and Hamilton Counties. Having been carefully bred and intermixed with the descendants and crosses of the Big China with other breeds, the stock thus produced constituted the true and original basis of what is now known as the Magie or Poland-China hogs.

"Many of the most successful breeders of these hogs resided in the vicinity of Monroe, near the Warren and Butler County line. Since 1840 no new blood has been introduced. In 1870 the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association resolved to call these hogs the 'Magie breed' (pronounced Magee), from the name of one of the most successful breeders of the stock in Butler County, but Poland-China is now the established name. The first part of this name, however, is a misnomer, as the best authorities agree that there never was a breed of hogs known as the Poland in the Miami Valley, and no Poland cross entered into the formation of the breed. The first part of the name is believed to have originated from the fact that a Polander, residing in Hamilton County, having purchased some of the Shaker or Warren County hogs, many years ago, disposed of them to purchasers who named them Poland or Polander hogs. The National Convention of Swine Breeders of 1872 retained this misnomer for the reason that the great mass of breeders so called the breed, and to change a name generally used is difficult."

It is thought that Jeremiah May brought the first of this breed to the county about the year 1832, from Warren County, Ohio. At any rate, this breed of hogs found its way into Fayette County, many years ago, and with little exception has been the hog of this section ever since. In 1851, in answer to some interrogatories from the State Board of Agriculture, the Hon. Matthew R. Hull, then a resident of the county, since deceased, replied as relates to the hog as follows:

"The Poland, crossed upon the Byfield and Russian, exceed all others for beauty, size and profit. They are a good grass hog, and are sufficiently lively and sufficiently industrious to make a good living off of good pasture. They mature early, have a small head, small ear, short neck, thick shoulder, long body and long ham, and are capable of bearing more fat than any other kind we have had amongst us. They are familiarly known here as the 'Warren County hog.' McGee (should be Magie), of Butler County, drives no other kind of hogs. His droves have averaged him more than 410 pounds for several years in Cincinnati. This kind may be had in our neighborhood."

For many years Connersville was quite an extensive pork market, where thousands of hogs were annually slaughtered and packed. The report sent to the State Board of Agriculture in 1852 was as follows: "22,000 hogs have been slaughtered at and packed at Connersville during the past season, which will average 220 pounds per head, for which the average price paid was $5.50 per cwt. Some of these were from neighboring counties, but it is estimated that equally as many as, if not more than, were brought to the market from other counties, were driven from this county to a foreign market."

The report of 1853 exhibits: "The hogs in this county, and especially in Jennings Township, are superior, or at least equal, to any in the United States. James D. Ross & Bros. have hogs that are hard to duplicate. The pork butchered at Connersville this year will exceed last by at least several thousand head. It may reach 25,000." The report of 1859–60 showed that some 20,000 hogs were packed at Connersville.

SHEEP.

Some time in the decade between 1830 and 1840 W. W. Thrasher, residing on the western border of the county, brought some fine sheep to that section from near Lexington, Ky., of the breed known as "Cotswold," which were among the first, if not the first, fine-wool sheep introduced into the county. Mr. Thrasher still breeds this variety, and has in the interim raised and sold perhaps thousands. The report

made to the State Board of Agriculture on this animal in 1852 showed that the total number in the county then was estimated at 15,000 head. Much interest was then manifested in the growing of wool, and an encouraging number of most valuable breeds had been imported and propagated. The price of the common breeds was from $1 to $1 50 per head. The report of 1853: "Many of our farmers are improving their stock of sheep and are growing more wool than in former years. Mr. Miner Meeker, William Thomas, John Caldwell, and the undersigned, President (M. R. Hull), have each fine flocks of fine-wooled sheep."

In 1878 it was shown by the Secretary's report of the Fayette County Agricultural Society that the wool-growing interest of the county was "on the wane." For 1870 there were reported 8,105 head of sheep in the county, and for the year 1877 only 3,989 head.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS.

In the summer of 1834 an attempt was made to form an agricultural society in Fayette County. Horace Van Vleet, then editor of the *Watchman*, published at Connersville, wrote several articles on agriculture and the importance of an agricultural society, and, on solicitation, published a call for a meeting, which was responded to, and resulted in the appointment of Gen. Caldwell for President and Mr. Van Vleet, Secretary. About $40 was subscribed and paid in for the organization to Mr. Van Vleet. Soon after (in October, 1834,) Mr. Van Vleet died. No claim was made for the agricultural fund, and so failed the first attempt to organize an agricultural society.

In the year 1841 a call was published for an agricultural meeting, to be held on the 4th of July, which was responded to in the then old court house. Dr. Philip Mason was appointed President, and Charles Shipley, Secretary. An address was read by Dr. Mason. There was a lack of animation in the meeting, which showed that the community were not quite prepared for a permanent organization. Hon. S. W. Parker was present and made a few remarks. He then turned the meeting to account by getting subscribers to the *Indiana Farmer*, then published at Indianapolis, and edited by the now celebrated Henry Ward Beecher, and succeeded in less than an hour in getting fifty-four subscribers. So ended the second attempt.

During the year 1851 seven agricultural meetings were held to establish an agricultural society. The attempt was discouraging, but several who were faithful to the cause persevered, and success crowned their efforts. On the 18th of October, 1851, they succeeded in organizing permanently and adopted a constitution.

John Spivey was elected President, and D. W. Welty, Secretary. According to the official report, as required and sent up to the State Board of Agriculture, $48 were received by the society. On account of the late period, no exhibition or fair was held, and the money was loaned out. In 1852 the first fair was held. The receipts were $1,052.06, the expenses $647.54, leaving a fair balance in the treasury, which was very flattering for the beginning. The fair continued to prosper, the receipts reaching as high as $3,233, and expenses in proportion, until December, 1861, when the society declared its intention to dissolve and transfer its interest to a joint stock association. A committee was appointed and the affairs of the organization were closed up.

Other of the early Presidents of the society were Matthew R. Hull and William Watton.

Up to the fall of 1865 the fairs were held on leased premises, but in the fall of that year twenty-six acres of ground were purchased of A. J. Claypool, situated about one mile north of the court house in Connersville, upon which were subsequently erected suitable buildings. In 1870 these grounds were valued at $20,000.

The society organized with a membership of 140; in 1852 it had increased to 410, and in 1856 to 1,213.

At the first fair held A. G. Saxon was awarded the first premium for the best cultivated farm, and Benjamin Thomas the second premium for the second best.

One of the prominent features of the fair held in 1858 was that the late Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York City, was present, and delivered an address. Premiums had been offered for this fair for the "best cultivated and improved farm," for which there were two entries, Hon. S. W. Parker and Alexander Heron, Esq. (the present Hon. Secretary, State Board of Agriculture). The committee being unable to determine whether there was a preponderance for either, recommended a premium to each, to the former for the best improved farm, and to the latter for the best cultivated farm. A premium was also offered for the best essay on agriculture, which was awarded to Mr. Samuel Little.

During the eleven years of its existence about $23,000 was handled by the society.

The joint stock association referred to above was known as the Fayette County Joint Stock Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and was organized December 21, 1861.

The earliest report we had access to of this society was the one made in 1867, at which time A. B. Claypool, Esq., was the President. The entries for

this year were as follows: Live stock, 220; mechanical, 90; agricultural, 277; miscellaneous, 196. Amount of premiums—live stock, $1,242; mechanical, $404; miscellaneous, $118. The total receipts of the fair, $4,480.40.

This society, according to a report of the Secretary, met with a series of reverses discouraging to the managers, and no fair was held in 1876—the only year without a fair since the organization of the society which held the first fair in 1852. The accumulation of debt against the society caused the property of the association to change hands, which was secured by a new organization under the title of the Eastern Indiana Agricultural, Mechanical and Trotting Park Association. This organization was effected August 5, 1877, with a capital stock of $6,000.

Following is the Secretary's report for 1877:

"During the last decade the live stock interest has predominated, but latterly it is giving way to the raising of grain; about 6,000 head of hogs were lost in the past season by cholera. Cattle raising is profitable, and more attention is given to the breeding of improved stock; 3,676 head reported this over 3,322 last year. More attention is given to the breeding of good horses, especially heavy draft horses, for which this county is becoming famous. Statistics show an increase in number, 1,420 head against 1,328 the year before. Mules are used more than formerly, and are much improved in size and appearance."

Fairs have been held annually ever since, and conducted successfully. At a meeting of the association held February 12, 1884, the stock-holders surrendered their charter and resolved to offer their grounds for sale.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS, POLITICAL EXTRACTS AND NOTES—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN 1819, at the time of the organization of Fayette County, the public affairs of the State were in the hands of the Hendricks, Jennings, and Noble divisions of one political party.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS—POLITICAL EXTRACTS AND NOTES.

In the month of August of that year, the first election in the new county of Fayette for State officers was held. The candidates for Governor were Jonathan Jennings and Christopher Harrison, and the vote in the five townships into which the county had been divided, for these men were as follows:

	JENNINGS.	HARRISON.
Connersville	364	7
Brownsville	86	
Harrison	109	8
Jennings	21	1
Columbia	51	4
Totals	631	20

For State Senator, William C. Drew received 367 votes in the county, and for the same office James Gondie, 73 votes.

The candidates for the office of Representative in the State Legislature were Robert Hill, Enoch D. John, Jacob Graves, Robert Swann, John Sutherland, Conrad Sailor, Zachariah Ferguson, Allen Crisler, Joseph Holeman, Andrew Wallace, Simon Yandes, John Brison, Jonathan Kidwell and Matthew Sparks; and they received 49, 324, 116, 61, 106, 190, 156, 408, 50, 56, 75, 140, 17 and 14 votes respectively.

There were ten candidates for the office of Sheriff and six for that of Coroner.

In 1820 there was no opposition to James Monroe, and he was re-elected President of the United States, with the electoral vote of every State in the Union. Affairs in the State were going on quietly under the control of the several divisions above referred to, and the people of Fayette were hardly aware that a Presidential election had taken place, and yet as good and quiet an administration followed as any that is likely to be produced by our exciting elections at this day.

At the election for Governor in August, 1822, the votes of Fayette stood: William Hendricks, 687; Erasmus Powell, 314. Two years later the vote of the county stood: for President, Jackson, 456; Clay, 393; Adams, 122. The vote of Connersville Township standing: 354 for Jackson, 277 for Clay and 92 for Adams. Posey Township lacked 2 votes only of being solid for Jackson—the 2 were given for Clay; Columbia Township gave, in proportion to its population, the largest Clay vote—44.

The candidates in 1828 for President were Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams. The people of Indiana gave the electoral vote of the State to the former, believing, it seems, that he was a friend to the Protecting System, and a friend to Internal Improvements, but in which they were disappointed,

and in 1831 retalliated by electing Gen. James Noble to the Gubernatorial chair by a majority of 2,320.

The Jackson vote in Fayette in 1828 was 650, against 516 for Adams.

The great national question which at this time was disturbing the Republic, was not without its influence upon all elections throughout the country, from the most humble to the most exalted stations. The names of the two national political parties at this period were the National Republican and the Democratic. In the Congressional election in the district of which Fayette then constituted a part, the people of both parties, in a measure, threw off the servile trammels of bigoted partyism, and voted like rational men. The Presidential question probably never ran higher. Gen. Jonathan McCarty, of Connersville, and Judge John Test, of Brookville, were in the field alone, Oliver H. Smith, who was then a member of Congress from this district, having previously withdrawn from the contest, giving in print the following as the cause:

"It was not known to me at the time I declared myself a candidate that there would be more than one candidate besides myself, but on my return I found that two other candidates were before the people, and from all that I could learn, the result would be, should we all continue, that a majority of the number would be defeated by a minority, in the election of either of the candidates, and having no desire myself to be continued the representative of this district, against the will of a majority of the electors, which from the excitement that has been created, and the false statements which have been circulated in my absence, I am satisfied would be the case in the event of my election, I have resolved not to be a candidate."

Judge Test and Mr. Smith were of the National Republican Party, and Gen. McCarty of the Democratic. The parties were nearly equal in number; the conflict resulted in the election of Judge Test by a triumphant majority.

During the period of which we have been writing candidates were generally placed before the people without the intervention of party caucus, a political convention or a primary election. After the establishment of a newspaper in Fayette County, candidates for political favor usually announced themselves, or were announced by others through its columns. In 1826, when Oliver H. Smith became a candidate for Congress, he remarks: "Stump speaking was just coming in fashion; the people met our appointments by thousands."

In 1830 the names of several candidates for the State Legislature had been announced in the press of the county, and in the *Political Clarion* of July 10 of the same year appeared the following, signed by "many voters:"

"It is very important to the people to know the sentiments of those who aspire to the honor of representing them on the great and leading measures of the State and Federal Governments. It imposes too great a burden on candidates to require them to give these opinions personally to all, but through a public newspaper will be found a medium of communication convenient for them, and more beneficial to the people. In this manner the candidates will neither be so liable to be misunderstood, nor their sentiments so subject to the misrepresentation of the designing. It is believed, from the character of the candidates before the people of this county for Representatives, that none of them will refuse for one moment to answer through the press such questions as may tend to give the people necessary information in relation to their opinions concerning the great public measures in which the people are so deeply interested. Should any fail or refuse to answer explicitly, the people may be able to judge of that man.

"Candidates, will you answer the people the following questions?

"1. Do you justify the President of the United States in putting his veto on the several bills passed during the last session of Congress, in favor of internal improvements?

"2. Do you believe, with the present Administration, that Congress has no power to appropriate money to be expended within the States, on works of internal improvements, but that all money expended must be confined to the Territories?

"3. Do you believe that Congress has the power to make an appropriation to assist in making a turnpike road from Lawrenceburg to Fort Wayne, and if Congress should pass such an act would you justify the President in putting his veto on it, and thus defeat the appropriation?

"4. Do you approve of the doctrines of rewarding those who vote for the President with all the offices and punishing those who voted against him, by turning them out of office?

"5. Do you believe that the Senate of the United States have a right to know the reasons why removals and appointments submitted for their 'advice and consent' were made; or do you believe that the Senate has no control over the nominations of the President, except to register his decrees?

"6. Do you believe the policy adopted by this administration in relation to the Indians, correct?

"7. Would you vote for a resolution requesting Congress to aid us in contemplated road from Lawrenceburg to Fort Wayne which must pass through this county?

"8. Would you vote for an appropriation of $5,000 or $6,000 of the people's money to furnish the Governor's house with carpets, side-boards, looking-glasses, etc., etc.

"The above questions are easily answered, and we hope to see your answers in the next *Clarion*, as we have a right to know your opinions before we are called upon to select two out of your number to represent us."

The personal popularity of the candidate and his fitness for the office were of paramount importance to his views on national political questions.

On this point we have an illustration in the election referred to above in the choice for Representatives.

The *Palladium*, then printed at Lawrenceburg, was exulting in consequence of the result of the election in this county and the sample it gave of the "tremendous effect of the veto," which brought forth the following from the editor of the *Clarion:*

"This county has long been one of the most decidedly Jacksonian in the State. At the late election, we had two Representatives to select for the General Assembly, and five Jacksonians offered themselves as candidates. The veto message appeared, and forthwith three of the five renounced the administration and are now friendly to the cause of Mr. Clay. The *Palladium* grossly misrepresents us, when it states that Col. Hankins was elected in 'opposition to the joint efforts of the *Clarion*, the *Times* and other Clay papers.' So far from this gentleman's being 'opposed' as stated, he was brought out by the friends of Mr. Clay, and would not have been elected had they not supported him. Even the editor of the *Clarion* gave him his support. The other gentleman that was elected received between 100 and 200 votes from the friends of Mr. Clay. So long as there is a majority of Jacksonians in Fayette County, and they are disposed to send one of their friends to the Legislature, the *Clarion* will be far from affording 'opposition.' But whilst we believe that injurious political tenets are abroad, we shall never withold one 'jot nor tittle' of our energy to convince and reform those who hold them. But we hope ever to have our skirts clear of even one effort to contravene the will of the majority, notwithstanding the example given by the Administration. In relation to the effect of the veto in Indiana, our most sanguine expectations are more than realized. In this county we had a very pretty test of its "effect' on the candidates for the Legislature; and it will also be found, when our citizens, generally, are called upon to attest their affection for Mr. Clay, that they have not been very fastidious concerning the same matter."

The vote for President in the county in 1832 stood 762 for Henry Clay, and 762 for Andrew Jackson—a tie vote.

As yet there had been no two newspapers published in the county at the same time. The *Observer*, we believe, was quiet on political questions, but its successor—the *Clarion*, which had an existence for two years under that title, during which time it was ably edited and conducted by Samuel W. Parker, the subsequently distinguished citizen of Connersville—was almost exclusively given to politics.

The following is an extract from the salutatory of the *Clarion* under date of May 22, 1830:

"As a warrior and a martial benefactor, we esteem Gen. Jackson as second only to the Father of this country, but against many of the acts of our Government since he came in civil power, we enter an unqualified protest. As an undefiled patriot—an able and unyielding advocate of the rights of man, and the welfare and glory of our common country—we regard Henry Clay only as the younger brother of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson. Believing the eyes and the affections of the American people to be turned upon him, to enable them to acclaim on the 4th of March, 1833, 'Redeemed, and disenthralled,' to him, for the next Chief Magistrate we yield a hearty and unwavering support." * * *

Mr. Parker was a forcible writer and his labors were untiring for the support of Henry Clay. Other extracts are here subjoined from several issues of the *Clarion*. November 12, 1831.—"We do not believe that Jackson can be re-elected. We will do our best to expose the hideous deformity of his career, and to undeceive the blind. If then he triumphs, the Republic can withstand the battling of another four years tempest—the political heavens will be the more serene when the warring elements are once more stilled. We think that we are not ignorant of what we are doing, or of our responsibility—our course is right onward."

From the *Clarion* May 26, 1832.—"*Nos mutamus, et tempora mutantur in nobis*—'We change, and the times are changed with us.' 'What!' exclaims our old and constant readers, 'you have not 'changed' to a Jacksonian, we hope—No! no! no! dear sirs. A thousand leagues further from it, if possible, than when we made to you our first bow, two years ago. Suffice it then to say that this number not only concludes the second volume, but terminates the existence of the *Clarion*."

Following the *Clarion* was published the *Indiana Sentinel* by Caleb B. Smith and Matthew R. Hull, which paper supported Clay. The following is extracted from an editorial under date of October 13, 1832·

"In our prospectus we pledged ourselves to sup-

port a system of Internal Improvements, and to advocate the re-chartering of the United States Bank. We believed then as we do now, that those are measures of vital importance to this county, and that the interests of the people call in the most emphathic terms for their support. In order to sustain those measures it is necessary to support for the Presidency, such an individual as will be favorable to their adoption. We would not support those measures without opposing for the Presidency an individual who might be opposed to them. It is for this reason that we have deemed it our duty to oppose the re-election of Gen. Jackson. * * * In the event of his re-election that system of internal improvements from which we have heretofore derived the most incalculable benefits, must be destroyed. The United States Bank must be prostrated, $30,000,000 must be withdrawn from the circulation of the western country, the farmer's pork, his beef, corn, whisky, plow-horses, cattle, and in fact every article produced in the West must depreciate in value at least 25 per cent, and the sources of our wealth and national prosperity must be dried up. * * * * His attempt to destroy the bank of the United States must if it succeeds destroy our commerce, produce universal depression in all our markets, and render the poor and industrious part of the community a prey to the extortions of usurers and sharpers. His utter contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States, his disregard of its decisions and his declarations that he is entirely independent of its authority, manifest a disposition to assume arbitrary and unlimited power, and would eventually, if contenanced by the people, destroy that invaluable institution, which may be regarded as the key-stone of the arch of our liberties. * * * It is then against such doctrines and measures as these, and many others supported by Gen. Jackson, that we contend."

The only apology we offer for so liberal quotations in this connection, is the distinguished positions these editors subsequently occupied in State and national affairs.

In August, 1831, the candidates for Congress in the Third District, which was then composed of Rush, Wayne, Delaware, Grant, Henry, Decatur, Franklin, Dearborn, Union, Switzerland, Ripley, Randolph, Fayette and Allen Counties, were Gen. Jonathan McCarty, (Jackson) Judge John Test and Hon. Oliver H. Smith (both Clay), and the result was the election of the Jackson candidate, Gen. McCarty, by a majority of 954 over Mr. Smith, the second in the race. The vote of Fayette County was for McCarty 775, Smith 580, and Test 68.

It was in this year (1831) that the first National Convention ever assembled in the United States met in the city of Baltimore, prior to which time nominations for President and Vice-President had been made by members of Congress.

In the course of time the custom of making party nominations for candidates in States and counties became in vogue, and not many years elapsed until candidates for the Legislature and other minor offices in Fayette were made in this way.

The great campaign of 1840, characterized as the hard cider and log-cabin campaign, was of unusual interest in Fayette County, as was it all over the United States.

The Presidential vote of the county this year by townships, was: Orange—Harrison, 104; Van Buren, 54; Waterloo—Harrison, 33; Van Buren, 91; Columbia—Harrison, 96; Van Buren, 36; Harrison—Harrison, 131; Van Buren, 69; Posey—Harrison, 75; Van-Buren, 65; Jackson—Harrison, 102; Van Buren, 101; Connersville—Harrison, 532; Van Buren, 179; Jennings—Harrison, 17; Van Buren, 83. Total—Harrison, 1,090; Van Buren, 678.

Probably the greatest political meeting held in Fayette County between 1840 and the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, was the Republican rally of August 7, 1860. The crowd was estimated from 6,000 to 8,000 people. There was a grand procession of about one mile in length, composed of military and "wide awake" companies, brass bands, cannons, wagons, bedecked with banners and flags, etc., etc. Among the striking features of the parade were a blacksmith-shop on wheels from Bunker Hill, in which John Benedict was shoeing a horse; a wagon on which Andrew Moffitt and John Atherton were splitting rails; a car containing thirty-three voters, each bearing a red flag inscribed with the name of State; a Lincoln car gotten up by the young men of Connersville, containing thirty-three young ladies, and a wagon in which the typos of the *Times* office had their material, and were engaged in setting up documents for the people. The exercises of the day were held in Claypool's Grove; speakers, Col. Lane and Caleb B. Smith. There was a grand torch-light procession in the evening, after which the people assembled at the court-house, where addresses were delivered by William Wallace, Charles P. Conlon and J. D. Farquhar.

Below will be found the vote of Fayette County at different periods subsequent to 1840:

1840—Vote for Governor: Samuel Bigger, 1,103; Telghman Howard, 765.

1843—Vote for Governor: Samuel Bigger, 923; James Whitcomb, 789; Wilson Demming, 5.

1844—Vote for President: Henry Clay (Whig), 1051; James K. Polk (Democrat), 908; James G. Birney (Abolition), 10.

1848 — Vote for President: Zachary Taylor, (Whig), 1,040; Lewis Cass (Democrat), 765; Martin Van Buren (Free Soil), 86.

1849—Vote for Governor: John A. Matson (Whig) 1,002; Joseph A. Wright (Democrat), 889; James H. Cravens (Free Soil), 32.

1852—Vote for President: Winfield Scott (Whig), 1,019; Franklin Pierce (Democrat), 872; John P. Hale (Free Soil), 83. Vote for Governor: Nicholas McCarty (Whig), 921; Joseph A. Wright (Democrat), 869; A. L. Robinson (Free Soil), 60.

1856—Vote for President by Townships: Connersville Township—John C. Fremont (Republican), 409; James Buchanan (Democrat), 292; Millard Fillmore (American), 17.

Jennings Township—Fremont, 101; Buchanan, 64.

Jackson Township—Fremont, 125; Buchanan, 130; Filmore, 1.

Orange Township—Fremont, 85; Buchanan, 70; Filmore, 5.

Columbia Township—Fremont, 128; Buchanan, 68; Filmore, 5.

Fairview Township—Fremont, 76; Buchanan, 67.

Harrison Township—Fremont, 111; Buchanan, 88; Filmore, 3.

Posey Township—Fremont, 106; Buchanan, 125; Filmore, 9.

Waterloo Township—Fremont, 49; Buchanan, 98.

Total: Fremont, 1,190; Buchanan, 1,002; Filmore 40.

1860—Vote for President: Abraham Lincoln (Republican), 1,143; Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat), 917; John Bell (Unionist), 9; John C. Breckenridge (Democrat), 39.

1864—Vote for President: Abraham Lincoln (Republican), 1,318; George B. McClelland (Democrat), 860.

1868—Vote for President: Ulysses S. Grant (Republican), 1,475; Horatio Seymour (Democrat), 1,131. Vote for Governor: Conrad Baker (Republican), 1,473; Thomas Hendricks (Democrat), 1,178.

1880—Vote for Governor: Albert G. Porter (Republican), 1,752; Franklin Landers (Democrat), 1,237.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following list contains the names of men who have been honored with a seat in the National House of Representatives from the Congressional District of which Fayette County has constituted a part, who were residents of the county:

1827-29—Oliver H. Smith.*

1831-37—Jonathan McCarty.

1843-49—Caleb B. Smith.

1851-55—Samuel W. Parker.

1871-75—Jeremiah M. Wilson.

*Went to the United States Senate in 1837.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following list of Senators and Representatives is given as heretofore published, there being no record of them kept in the county:

Senate.—When the county was first formed it continued for Senatorial and Representative purposes attached to the counties of Franklin and Wayne. John Conner, in 1816, was the Senator-elect for Franklin County, and was the first Senator of Fayette County. From 1820 to 1878 the counties of Union and Fayette constituted one Senatorial District. Since the latter period the counties of Union, Rush and Fayette have constituted the district. These counties have been represented in this body by the following-named: Lewis Johnson, 1820-24; Ross Smiley, 1824-28; Newton Claypool, 1828-31; James Leviston, 1831-34; William Caldwell, 1834-36; Newton Claypool, 1836-37; William Watt, 1837-41; Samuel W. Parker, 1841-43; James Leviston, 1843-46; Henry Simpson, 1846-49; John S. Reid, 1849-53; Miner Meeker, 1853-57; John Yaryan, 1857-58; T. W. Bennett, 1858-61; B. F. Claypool, 1861-65; T. W. Bennett, 1865-69; James Elliott, 1869-71; Richard M. Haworth, 1871-74; Milton Trusler, 1878-80; Jesse J. Spann, 1880-84.

House.—Until 1822 the Representatives of Franklin County were also the Representatives of Fayette County. Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1850 the session of the Legislature became biennial, and members were elected for two years. Since 1858 the counties of Union and Fayette have constituted one Representative District: 1818—S. S. Stevens, James Snowden, John Bryerson; 1818-19—James Gowdie, Allen Crisler, Jonathan McCarty; 1820-21—James Gowdie, James Hanna, Enoch D. John; 1822—Oliver H. Smith; 1823—James Brownlee; 1825—Newton Claypool; 1826—Newton Claypool, Martin M. Ray; 1827—Newton Claypool; 1828—S. C. Sample, Marks Crume; 1829—Marks Crume; 1830—Marks Crume, Daniel Hankins; 1831—Manlove Caldwell, Marks Crume; 1832—Marks Crume, Allen Crisler; 1833-34—Marks Crume, C. B. Smith; 1835—C. B. Smith, Philip Mason; 1836—C. B. Smith, Marks Crume; 1837—Wilson Thompson, Marks Crume; 1838—John Wilty, Philip Mason; 1839—Matthew R. Hull, Samuel W. Parker; 1840—C. B. Smith, Philip Mason; 1841—Wilson Thompson, Minor Meeker; 1842—Newton Claypool, Minor Meeker; 1843—S. W. Parker, Henry Simpson; 1844—Newton Claypool, Samuel Little; 1845—William Stewart, Minor Meeker; 1846—William Stewart; 1847—Samuel Little; 1848—Thomas W. Hankins;

1849—Charles M. Stone; 1850—John B. Linsey, 1851—John B. Linsey; 1853—Archibald F. Martin; 1855—Nelson Trusler; 1857—Charles M. Stone; 1859—George W. Treadway; 1861—R. M. Haworth, 1863—Russell B. Perry; 1865—Gilbert Trusler; 1867—W. W. Thrasher; 1869—B. F. Williams; 1871—B. F. Williams; 1873—Warner Broaddus; 1875—Milton Trusler.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

FIRST EFFORT—THE FAYETTE OBSERVOR—ABRAHAM VAN VLEET—THE POLITICAL CLARION, AND ITS SUCCESSOR, THE INDIANA SENTINEL—THE WATCHMAN—THE INDIANA TELEGRAPH—DANIEL RENCH—WILLIAM STEWART THE CHRISTIAN CASKET—THE LADIES' TEMPERANCE WREATH—THE CONNERSVILLE TIMES—THE CONNERSVILLE EXAMINER—THE CONNERSVILLE NEWS.

THE first equipment for printing purposes was brought to the county in 1823, from the village of Lebanon, Ohio, by Abraham Van Vleet. Mr. Van Vleet was a native of New Jersey, born in 1783. About the year 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, locating in Lebanon, where about the year 1816 he became connected with the publication of the *Western Star*, a paper that was established in that village in 1806, by John McLean, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Van Vleet from Lebanon removed to Connersville, but at this time the country was too new to maintain a printing establishment. [In the Commissioners' proceedings of 1824, reference is made to the Indiana *Statesman* in connection with the name of A. Van Vleet, and the inference is that the paper was started by Mr. Van Vleet, at Connersville, but was short-lived.]

THE FAYETTE OBSERVER.

In 1826 the Fayette *Observer* was established at Connersville by A. Van Vleet and Daniel Rench. Vol. I, No. 4, of that paper bears date of July 8, 1826; it is a four-column folio, and was printed and published by A. Van Vleet for Daniel Rench. At some time between this date and 1829, Mr. Van Vleet severed his connection with the *Observer*. In 1829 the paper was issued under the names of David Rench and John Sample, Jr., which gentlemen published their valedictory under date of May 8, 1830, in which it was stated that they had disposed of the establishment to Samuel W. Parker, and that the "present number of the Fayette *Observer* will forever remain the last."

Samuel W. Parker, who had located at Connersville as a school teacher in 1828, began writing editorially for the *Observer* early in 1829; "the proprietor of which and senior editor," says Mr. Parker, "was Daniel Rench." Mr. Parker soon became editor in charge, and, in February, 1830, in a manner the proprietor of the paper.

ABRAHAM VAN VLEET.

Before proceeding further we remark that in 1831 Abraham Van Vleet went to New York City, where his death occurred in the summer of 1832. From his obituary notice is extracted the following: "Having been doomed in early life to struggle with the relentless hand of poverty, he had no means of cultivating his mind or acquiring knowledge, except by his own exertions, at such times as he was able to remit his labor for a subsistence. To obtain this laudable object, he was unremitting in his endeavors, and at the midnight hour, instead of resting in the arms of sleep, after the labors of the day, he kept his constant vigil at the shrine of knowledge by the pale light of the lamp. Over it he hovered, until he procured a respectable education, one which rendered him useful to mankind, his country, and his God. He edited a public journal in Lebanon, Ohio, a number of years, during which time he was called upon by the people to render them civil service. He was the author of several books, some of which have conferred a lasting benefit upon his country." Of these we mention that "The Ohio, or Western Spelling Book" is believed to have been printed by Mr. Van Vleet, in Lebanon, about 1814. In 1821 he compiled a work entitled "The Justice and Township Officer's Assistant," comprising a great variety of judicial forms and other necessary precedents for the use of Justices of the Peace, Constables and township officers in their official duties, etc.

THE POLITICAL CLARION AND ITS SUCCESSOR, THE INDIANA SENTINEL.

On assuming control of the office of the *Observer*, Mr. Parker purchased new material, etc., and sent forth to the country the first issue of a new paper,

Hawkins Hackleman

titled the *Political Clarion*, May 22, 1839. The *Clarion* was printed on a super-royal sheet, and flew a lengthy motto from Alexander Hamilton, and was, in the full sense of the word, a *political* paper, and gave a hearty and unwavering support to Henry Clay for the Presidency. The editor was a scholarly young man of unusual brilliancy, and the *Clarion* was edited with the ability that characterized his subsequent life. May 26, 1832, appeared the last number of the *Clarion*, which was succeeded by the Indiana *Sentinel*, the first number of which appeared June 2, 1832, edited and published by C. B. Smith and M. R. Hull. Both were men of ability and the result was a spirited paper. It supported Henry Clay for President. Mr. Smith withdrew from the *Sentinel* May 25, 1833, and the paper was published for several years by Mr. Hull. These were all men of marked ability, and further reference is made to their lives and to these papers elsewhere in this work.

THE WATCHMAN.

No. 1, Vol. I, of a paper entitled the *Watchman* made its appearance in Connersville under date of May 31, 1834, published by Van Vleet & Stewart, and edited by S. W. Parker and Van Vleet. [In manuscript left by Mr. Parker, it is stated that he established the *Watchman*.] In the spring of 1836 Mr. Stewart withdrew from the paper, and was succeeded by John Sample, Jr., Mr. Parker withdrawing the following fall. It is said that the *Watchman* continued an existence until about 1841, and was published in main by William Stewart.

THE INDIANA TELEGRAPH.

From the termination of the *Watchman* until the establishment of the Whitewater Valley *Times* and of the *Examiner* the history of the press seems somewhat mixed and obscure. A paper titled the Indiana *Telegraph* was started by Louis C. Fouts in a building on Monroe Street opposite the court house, at about the period the *Watchman* is said to have ceased its existence. Its political complexion is seen in the following extract from the prospectus: "We intend uncompromisingly to advocate those grand cardinal principles which constitute the political creed of the Democratic Whig party — the establishment of a United States Bank—an increase of the tariff." In December, 1841, F. B. Thomas and W. A. Hotchkiss became the proprietors of this paper, and several years later we find the name of R. T. Brown as its publisher. Between the years 1843 and 1845 the *Telegraph* passed into the hands of William Stewart, and was conducted by him for several years. Through how many hands the paper subsequently passed we know not; however, it is said that for a period Mr. S. W. Swiggett conducted it and sold to a company who published it as a Democratic paper. Subsequently the paper was issued by T. J. White, and in 1859 was published by Messrs. Higgs & Smith, the former being the present publisher of the *Examiner*. Mr. Smith soon withdrew and the paper was issued by Mr. Higgs until in 1861, when he sold to Frank Brown. This gentleman for a period conducted the paper under the name of the *Fayette County Union* (or established the *Union* at the time) when the office was removed from the town.

DANIEL RENCH.

Daniel Rench, who for quite a period of years was connected with the publishing interests of the county, was a native of Maryland, and about the year 1812 settled in Jackson Township; was chosen the first Auditor of the county in 1841, filling the position some ten years, and subsequently from 1865 to 1872 served as the Recorder of the county. His death occurred February 10, 1872, in the seventy-third year of his age. He had been a Mason for fifty-three years.

WILLIAM STEWART.

William Stewart was born in Pennsylvania in 1815 and with his parents located in Connersville in 1821. Says his biographer: "He was one of the oldest printers of the State." He served an apprenticeship in the office of the *Observer*. He was engaged in the publication of papers in all some thirteen years. In 1847–48 he served from this county as a Representative in the State Legislature. His death occurred in February, 1865.

THE CHRISTIAN CASKET.

In the spring of 1832 was established in Connersville a religious paper under the title of the *Christian Casket*, a monthly paper of sixteen pages, by Elder John O'Kane, who had with him as associate editor, Dr. R. T. Brown. The *Casket* was discontinued at the close of the first volume.

THE LADIES' TEMPERANCE WREATH.

Along in 1854 there was established in Connersville a paper under the title of the *Ladies' Temperance Wreath*. It was edited by Mrs. Lavinia Brownlee and Miss M. Louise Chitwood. The *Wreath* was a semi-monthly devoted to temperance, particularly as it related to women, their duties and responsibilities with reference to the great reform in the various relations of life. Nothing further of this paper is known to us.

THE CONNERSVILLE TIMES.

We have been unable to get anything definite as to the origin of the *Times*, having been able to find no files of the paper back of 1854, and to obtain

nothing satisfactory from the memories of old citizens consulted on the subject. No. 1, Vol. V, of the Connersville *Times* bears date of September 21, 1854, published by J. R. Randall and W. H. Green. Prior to the month of September, 1854, the paper was published by Randall & Maker; that month the latter's interest was purchased by Mr. Green, and the name changed from the *Whitewater Valley Times* to the name it has since borne. With the issue of the paper of November 16, 1854, Mr. Randall was succeeded by J. H. McClung, and from that time until May 15, 1856, the *Times* was published under the name of Green & McClung, the latter retiring with that issue. From that time until in December, 1867, the *Times* was published and edited by Mr. Green alone, making his connection with the paper cover a period of over thirteen years; so long a time, and covering an eventful period in our country's history, that it may not be out of place to refer briefly to his life. He was born in Clark County, this State, in 1814; was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the New Albany *Gazette* at the age of sixteen years; in 1838 he became a partner in the publication of that paper, with which he remained connected until 1845 (the first daily paper in the State). In 1847 he established the *Crawford County Whig* at Leavenworth, Ind.; in 1849 he was connected with the New Albany *Bulletin*. From 1867 to 1875 he served as Auditor of Fayette County. He is now publishing the Brookville *American*.

In December, 1867, the paper and office of the Connersville *Times* was purchased by A. M. Sinks. That same winter G. M. Sinks, a brother, became a partner, and the *Times* was published until in 1870 by A. M. & G. M. Sinks. In 1870 another brother, M. R. Sinks, became a third owner of the paper. May 1, 1871, A. M. Sinks sold his interest in the office to G. M. & M. R. Sinks, who published the *Times* until in 1873, when M. R. sold to G. M. July 1, 1875, the paper passed from G. M. Sinks into the hands of John A. James and W. F. Downs. These gentlemen were the proprietors of the paper until in August, 1877, when Mr. Downs sold his interest to Charles N. Sinks. One year later Mr. James sold his interest to Mr. Sinks, who became the sole proprietor, and published the paper until in September, 1880, when the office was purchased by John C. Ochiltree and W. F. Downs. In March, 1881, these gentlemen consolidated the *Times* with the *News*, then published by McClung & Bacon, and the paper was issued under the title of the Connersville *Times and News*. In August, 1881, Mr. Ochiltree disposed of his interest in the office to McClung, Bacon & Downs, and on the 9th of November following the entire business was purchased by A. M. Sinks and J. C. Ochiltree. The *News* portion of the title was dropped in October, 1881. From November, 1881, until July 1, 1884, the *Times* and business of the office was carried on by these gentlemen, under whose management the *Times* has been judiciously conducted and wisely edited, ever advocating such measures as are ennobling to man, and to the best interests of the public generally, which are in the line of progress and advancement. Both men of strong political convictions, the *Times* has not been silent on the political questions of the day, but is ever on the alert in the furtherance of the principles of the Republican party. With the issue of the paper of July 2, 1884, Mr. Ochiltree, the junior editor, retired, leaving Mr. Sinks the sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Sinks is well fitted for the editorial chair, being a scholarly gentleman and a man of legal attainments, and of long years' experience in that profession. Biographies of these gentlemen appear elsewhere in this work. It is claimed for the *Times* that it is the lineal successor of the old Fayette *Observer*, whose history is given previously. The office of the *Times* is well equipped with modern facilities for the execution of first-class job printing. The paper is a neat six-column quarto, 30x44 inches, issued on Wednesday of each week, and is the Republican organ of the county.

THE CONNERSVILLE EXAMINER.

The Connersville *Examiner* was established at Connersville in the year 1867, the first issue appearing on Tuesday, December 24th, of that year. It was a neat six-column folio published by J. M. Higgs and F. M. Pickett. In a lengthy and well written salutatory was fully set forth the mission of the journal. The men at the helm believed that the safety of the Government depended upon the successful carrying out of old fashioned Democratic principles, which they meant to advocate to the best of their ability. The paper was to be directed in opposition to the then system of taxation; it was opposed to the national bank system and believed that the national debt should be paid in the same currency in which it was contracted—greenbacks. Commenting on the paper, said the Brookville *Democrat*, "We are in receipt of the first number of a new Democratic paper titled the Connersville *Examiner*, published at our neighboring town of Connersville by Messrs. J. M. Higgs and F. M. Pickett. The *Examiner* is very neat in its 'make up' and its general appearance indicates good workmanship. Its editorials are spicy and pointed, and are evidently written by one who is no stranger to editorial life. * * * * Mr. Pickett was formerly one of the local editors of the Indianapolis *Herald* and is an able writer."

The *Examiner* was enlarged to a seven-column paper with the issue of June 23, 1868, and continued to be published under the firm name given above until March 17, 1869, when Mr. Pickett withdrew, leaving Mr. Higgs the sole proprietor and editor. From time to time since the paper was launched upon its voyage, it has steadily grown until to-day it is a nine-column folio ranking with the largest county papers in the State. On New Year's Day, 1882, it appeared in a new dress and on May 17 following, assumed its present proportions. In the beginning the materials of the office were limited and of primitive design, since which time these have been replaced by the most modern type and machinery until now the office is well equipped for the execution of first class job printing. Mr. Higgs, the proprietor and editor in chief is a practical printer, having served an apprenticeship in the village of Brookville, Ind., and is well qualified for journalism, which for upward of eighteen years he has pursued among the same people, and it is to his credit to say that during that long period his labors through the columns of the *Examiner* in the advocacy of such measures as have tended to build up the city have not been without results; and that the interests of his party have not suffered at his hands. His biography will be found elsewhere in this work. The *Examiner* has kept pace with the progress of the age and advocated what was believed to be for the best interests of the people of the county. In an editorial on the beginning of its seventeenth year was stated that "the *Examiner* in future will continue to be Democratic to the core, but will only bind itself to support men of honesty, sobriety and superior qualifications." * * * *

The paper is the Democratic organ of Fayette County and is published every Wednesday.

THE CONNERSVILLE NEWS.

In 1877 a paper bearing the above name was established at Connersville, by E. J. Smith, who was its proprietor and editor in chief. The first number of the *News* was issued June 7. It was a six-column folio and flew the motto "A truly Independent Journal—Fearless in its Advocacy." The *News* printed a German column, the first ever published in the county. Under date of August 7, 1878, the *News* appeared a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, having dropped the motto, and was under the proprietorship of T. A. Taylor and E. B. Rawles. With the issue of February 26, 1879, Mr. Taylor appeared as the sole publisher of the paper, and under date of November 12, 1879, the proprietors were W. H. Green and G. C. Bacon. Subsequently the *News* passed into the hands of McClung & Bacon, who in March, 1881, with John C. Ochiltree and W. F. Downs, then proprietors of the *Times*, consolidated the two papers.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICES—STATUS OF THE COUNTY IN 1830 AND 1840—STATISTICS—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

POSTOFFICES.

THE following table exhibits a complete list of all the postoffices ever established in Fayette County, with the dates of establishment, the names and time of service of all Postmasters, the dates any offices were discontinued, with all changes in the names of offices:

ALPINE, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 24, 1868.

William T. Limpus	February 24, 1868
Edwin J. Thompson	August 18, 1876
Jeptha D. Newhouse	October 15, 1879
Euphrates I. Chance	September 29, 1880

ALQUINA, ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1832.

James C. Ross	December 15, 1832
Joseph D. Ross	May 23, 1839
Discontinued	March 30, 1843
Re-established	April 28, 1843
Thomas H. Jackson	April 28, 1843
Baltharis Whitesel	August 10, 1848
George W. Woodbury	November 22, 1848
John H. Eyestone	October 10, 1849
Thomas H. Jackson	February 14, 1854
Balis E. Jones	January 23, 1855
Joshua Lemmon	November 27, 1855
Hiram H. Maze	December 17, 1857
Milton A. Price	December 28, 1869
Isaac Weils	August 29, 1870
Hiram H. Maze	April 15, 1872
Martha R. Hull	May 12, 1875
Hiram H. Maze	February 8, 1876
Discontinued	October 29, 1877
Re-established	November 26, 1877
Mary F. Dartes	November 26, 1877
William H. Hewitt	September 12, 1881
Andrew Young	March 8, 1883
Willis O. Parker	December 17, 1883

PLUM ORCHARD, ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 28, 1827.

Moses Ellis.....November 28, 1827
Changed to Bentonville.....February 13, 1838

BENTONVILLE, LATE PLUM ORCHARD.

Samuel Diskey.....February 13, 1838
William Scruggs.....October 16, 1838
George W. Dale.....July 20, 1841
Ezra Martin.....September 8, 1842
Henry R. Hauhn.....May 28, 1846
John Lewis.....May 23, 1847
Alfred Loden.....April 20, 1848
Henry R. Hauhn.....November 21, 1849
Absalom M. Wolf.....September 21, 1854
John M. Cummings.....March 14, 1855
Albert Cortleyou.....June 23, 1855
W. W. Sheppard.....May 31, 1866
Albert Cortleyou.....May 28, 1868
Henry Carver.....September 24, 1868
Lloyd B. Carver.....May 4, 1869
Ezra D. Thatcher.....August 19, 1870
Jesse C. Stanley.....February 19, 1873
James M. Carver.....January 19, 1874
Oliver H. Swift.....February 14, 1876
Ira Hathaway.....June 13, 1883

CONNERSVILLE, ESTABLISHED JANUARY 28, 1818.

Joshua Harlan.....January 28, 1818
John Sample.....March 7, 1822
John Tate.....June 6, 1829
Elisha Vance.....January 6, 1846
George Frybarger.....April 5, 1847
Henry Goodlander.....December 30, 1847
Joseph Justice.....August 1, 1849
Henry Goodlander.....February 3, 1853
John B. Tate.....July 24, 1857
Joseph Justice.....March 19, 1861
Romeo Lewis.....January 9, 1863
Alex R. Morrison.....May 4, 1864
John Kensler.....July 23, 1866
George M. Sinks.....December 17, 1874
John W. Ross.....January 16, 1883

COLUMBIA, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

Isaac Limpus.....February 16, 1833
William Wherrett.....January 14, 1837
George W. Logan.....June 20, 1850
Caleb B. Clements.....September 29, 1851
Lafayette Mount.....August 31, 1852
Daniel O. Darby.....July 24, 1854
Discontinued.....January 9, 1861
Re-established.....February 1, 1861
John D. Darby.....February 1, 1861
Benedict Hutchinson.....November 14, 1861
John W. Thomas.....January 22, 1863
George W. Tucker.....January 9, 1864
John I. Thomas.....February 21, 1865
John Sterrett.....December 5, 1865
George W. Tucker.....June 24, 1866
Benedict Hutchinson.....December 10, 1867
John Z. Perin.....March 23, 1874
John H. Sterrett.....March 25, 1875
David S. Abzeno.....October 3, 1877
Samuel E. Perin.....April 5, 1880
Sarah Ronan.....April 12, 1883
John Z. Perin.....December 27, 1883

ASHLAND, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 26, 1847.

James M. Conner.....February 26, 1847
William O'Neal.....January 24, 1848
Changed to Null's Mills.....April 6, 1848

NULL'S MILLS, LATE ASHLAND.

William G. O'Neil.....April 6, 1848
Caleb B. Clements.....March 16, 1849
Solomon Brown.....March 17, 1851
Oliver Griffin.....March 1, 1852
Solomon Brown.....August 19, 1854
Oliver G. McIlwain.....June 23, 1855
Nelson M. Smith.....September 1, 1857
Anthony J. Cavender.....March 12, 1858
Oliver H. Millspaugh.....July 23, 1861
Discontinued.....May 4, 1864
Re-established.....March 19, 1867
Henry McIlwain.....March 19, 1867
Samuel Crago.....August 15, 1870
John W. Tilton.....December 29, 1873
Serepta King.....February 12, 1874
Jacob Faikert.....May 25, 1881
Andrew J. Salyer.....April 8, 1874

ORANGE, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1833.

Wiley J. Daniels.....February 8, 1833
Burgess G. Wells.....April 20, 1837
Thomas Marks.....February 7, 1840
John B. Williams.....March 2, 1842
Isham Keith.....July 28, 1842
Joseph P. Daniel.....May 28, 1846
Joel Rhodes.....August 23, 1862
Joseph George.....September 2, 1865

BENTLY, ESTABLISHED JUNE 27, 1882.

Ebenezer Glenn.....June 27, 1882

WATERLOO, ESTABLISHED MAY 4, 1825.

William Port.....May 4, 1825
Amos Chapman.....March 14, 1844
William Port.....June 14, 1845
Isaac Forry.....November 11, 1851
Rany Gillam.....December 22, 1854
Thomas G. Price.....March 23, 1855
Rary Gillam.....September 13, 1862
John Troxell.....November 18, 1863
William T. Bolles.....August 30, 1866
Discontinued.....May 18, 1868

SPRINGERVILLE, ESTABLISHED MAY 16, 1840.

Thomas Simpson, Jr.....May 16, 1840
Nicholas Remington.....April 2, 1849
Discontinued.....November 14, 1849
Re-established.....November 2, 1849
Avarenas Pentecost.....
Discontinued.....May 22, 1850
Re-established.....May 11, 1852
Alvar E. Pentecost.....May 11, 1852
Discontinued.....May 5, 1853

FAIRVIEW, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 17, 1835.

Woodson W. Thrasher.....February 17, 1835
Discontinued.....August 3, 1836

EVERTON, ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 10, 1827.

Joseph D. Thompson.....November 10, 1827
Robert N. Taylor.....February 20, 1838
James M. Cockefair.....December 3, 1847

William H. Evens.....March 16, 1849
Charles H. Chambers.....September 25, 1851
James W. Oliphant.....February 28, 1853
William Kerr.....February 5, 1855
Allen V. Larimore.....May 10, 1861
James L. Miller.....March 30, 1863
William P. Adams.....March 3, 1863
Edwin J. Thompson.....May 20, 1864
John B. Salyer.....January 3, 1867
Edwin J. Thompson.....September 20, 1867
William Johnston.....March 9, 1874
John D. Lambert.....April 5, 1876

HARRISBURG, ESTABLISHED MARCH 17, 1828.

Nathan McClure.....March 17, 1828
Anthony Watt.....April 1, 1846
Jacob Newkirk.....August 23, 1847
Anthony Watt.....June 16, 1848
Robert McWatson.....January 16, 1853
Oliver Caldwell.....January 22, 1857
Anthony Watt.....January 12, 1860
Edgar F. Thomas.....January 17, 1870
David E. Shallsmith.....January 8, 1873
John W. Foster.....January 8, 1875
F. T. Williams.....December 22, 1879

GROVES, LATE MELROSE, ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1849.

William Clifford, Jr.....June 12, 1849
Jacob B. Power.....August 7, 1852
William B. Clifford.....November 12, 1852
William A. Bush.....May 19, 1853
Smith Fry.....September 3, 1858
Leander C. McConnell.....October 19, 1859
Thomas Moffett.....June 21, 1860
Christian Wiles.....September 10, 1861
John McChire.....August 18, 1865
Joseph W. Groves.....February 27, 1871
Lafayette Groves.....September 12, 1878
John McChire.....May 24, 1880
Caroline Caldwell.....November 7, 1881

MELROSE, LATE GROVES, ESTABLISHED MAY 14, 1847.

John Abernathy.....May 14, 1847
Changed to Groves.....June 12, 1849

GROVES, ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 7, 1840.

John McClure.....February 7, 1840
Arthur Miller.....July 10, 1845
William Clifford.....June 30, 1846
Changed to Melrose.....May 14, 1847

LYONS STATION, ESTABLISHED JUNE 2, 1863.

Robert R. Monger.....June 2, 1863
James V. Lyons.....February 24, 1865

LONGWOOD, LATE PHILPOTTS MILLS, ESTABLISHED APRIL 2, 1837.

Ross Smiley.....April 24, 1837
Thomas Moffett.....July 31, 1861
Discontinued.....September 28, 1868
Re-established.....March 25, 1872
Philip N. Marks.....March 25, 1872
Samuel M. Atherton.....April 2, 1873
Matthew P. Hawkins.....February 14, 1876
William C. Moffett.....July 14, 1879

PHILPOTTS MILLS, ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1832.

William Philpott.....December 15, 1832
Changed to Longwood.....April 24, 1837

STATUS OF THE COUNTY IN 1830 AND IN 1840.

There were according to the United States census taken in 1830, then in the county 17 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, 4 sets of carding-machines, 2 mills for fulling and dressing cloth and upward of 40 distilleries. The population of the county was 9,111, and that of the village of Connersville 500. The other villages of the county were Waterloo, West Union, Danville and Harrisburg, each with an estimated population of from 30 to 50. The postoffices were Connersville, Everton, Harrisburg, Waterloo and Plumb Orchard. There were 5 Baptist and 4 Methodist meeting-houses, besides meetings of various other denominations. The number of working oxen in the county was 282.

According to the census of 1840 the value of granite, marble and other stone produced in the county was $6,216; 28 men were employed in the same. There were 3,790 horses and mules; neat cattle, 9,257; sheep, 15,784; swine, 31,343. The estimated value of poultry of all kinds, $3,534. The number of bushels of wheat, 70,439; barley, 75; oats, 123,815; rye, 7,989; buckwheat, 393; Indian corn, 711,855; pounds of wool, 27,235; pounds of hops, 34; wax, 87; bushels of potatoes, 16,794; tons of hay, 4,875; flax and hemp, 4¾; pounds of tobacco gathered, 808; pounds of sugar made, 28,721; cords of wood sold, 2,794; value of the products of the dairy, $4,907; value of the products of the orchard, $695; value of home-made goods, $11,813; value of produce of market gardeners, $220; retail dry-goods, grocery, and other stores, 21; capital invested in the same, $89,800. There were three butchers and packers, and in the business $300 was invested. The value of bricks and lime made, $2,385, giving employment to 22 men. In other manufactures was invested $456. There was one fulling-mill in which was invested $1,000. The value of hats and caps manufactured, $9,400; 16 persons were employed and the capital invested was $6,000. There were three tanneries in which were employed 9 men, and the amount of capital invested was $7,300; at these tanneries were tanned 1,280 sides of sole leather and 1,900 sides of upper leather. Besides these tanneries there were 16 other manufactories of leather, saddleries, etc., with the value of manufactured articles $1,567; capital invested, $5,690. The number of pounds of soap manufactured was 134,011; of tallow candles, 11,882. There were five distilleries which produced 20,800 gallons of distilled and fermented liquors, and gave employment to 11 men; capital invested $6,900. There was one printing office, at which was printed a weekly paper which gave employment to 3 men; capital invested $650. The value of carriages and wagons manufactured, $2,492; 8 men employed and amount

of capital invested, $1,030. There were 2 flouring mills at which were manufactured 1,700 barrels of flour. There were 6 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills and 2 oil-mills, at all of which were manufactured articles to the value of $14,180; 23 men employed and capital invested $22,325. The amount of furniture manufactured was valued at $4,000; 6 men employed and capital invested, $1,900. That year were built in the county 7 brick and stone houses, and 15 wooden ones, which gave employment to 60 men and their value was estimated at $24,695. The value of all other manufactures was $33,137; capital invested, $7,262. Total capital invested, $60,513.

STATISTICS.

The following table exhibits the tax assessment for the county for the year 1831, the earliest tax duplicate that we were able to find:

	COUNTY.	STATE.
State tax on 1,417 polls		$531 37½
State tax on 1,841 acres of first-rate land		14 72¾
County tax on 1,841 acres of first-rate land	$13 80¾	
State tax on 67,914 acres of second-rate land		407 48½
County tax on 67,914 acres of second-rate land	339 57	
State tax on 47,397 acres of third-rate land		189 58¾
County tax on 47,397 acres of third-rate land	177 73¾	
County tax on 1,869 horses, mules, etc	700 87½	
County tax on 285 work oxen	53 43¾	
County tax on 80 silver watches	20 00	
County tax on 3 gold watches	3 00	
County tax on 18 covering horses	39 00	
County tax on $9,507.80 valuation town lots	47 53¾	
State tax on delinquencies for the year 1830		28 12½
County tax on delinquencies for the year 1830	16 00	
State tax on unsold lands for the year 1830		3 69¼
County tax on unsold lands for the year 1830	4 03	
Total State tax on transcript		$1,174 99¼
Total county tax on transcript	$1,414 99½	
Road tax assessment on (non-resident) lands and lots for 1831		32 75¾
Road tax assessment on unsold lands and lots for 1831		1 84¾
Total road tax on transcript		$34 60¼
Making a grand total on transcript of State, county and road tax for the year 1831		$2,624 59½

The assessment of property, under the laws for the collection of taxes, affords the best means at our command to show the growth of the wealth of the county. It gives by no means the market value, being generally much below the selling price. Subjoined are the statistics for several years. Though the table is incomplete it will partially serve its purpose.

YEAR.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements on Lands.	Value of T'wn Lots and Improvem'ts	Value of Taxables.	County Tax.	County and State Tax.
1831				$1,070,313	$1,394 96	$2,538 14
1841			$136,817	2,345,330	4,235 89½	14,698 62
1850	$1,384,724	$296,583	222,534	2,625,081	11,843 19	21,797 42
1860	3,075,235	282,305	862,630	5,765,670	29,043 38	39,694 04
1865			Taxables	6,542,915		169,5#9 35
1867			in the city from 1870.	7,007,525		107,616 41
1870			$1,104,382			
1875			1,492,395	7,867,121		
1883	3,535,950	561,985	1,326,300 703,520*	7,652,364	75,860 75	100,849 83

*Value of town lots and improvements.

The amount of taxes levied for the years 1819, 1820, 1821 and 1822, as nearly as can be judged, was about $900 per year.

POPULATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1850, 1860, 1870 AND 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Columbia	889	912	929	803
Connersville*	1,065	1,162	1,211	1,432
Connersville	1,396	2,119	2,496	3,228
First Ward			823	.....
Second Ward			1,058	.....
Third Ward			615	.....
Fairview		662	601	639
Harrison	1,544	889	867	999
Jackson	1,284	1,199	1,037	982
Everton†		239	149	.....
Jennings	893	790	836	846
Orange	1,129	761	881	812
Posey	1,184	1,080	947	981
Waterloo	833	651	671	672

* Exclusive of the city of Connersville.
† Village.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

CIRCUITS AND JUDGES—EARLY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—FIRST AND LATER LAWYERS AT THE FAYETTE COURTS—REFERANCE TO THE LAWYERS AND PRACTICE OF EARLY INDIANA—RESIDENT LAWYERS.

IN reviewing the history of the bench and the bar, we have to reach out beyond county limits. At the organization of the county, the Judge traveled the Whitewater country, extending from the Ohio on the south to the State of Michigan on the north, and from the Ohio line on the east to White River on the west, a territory probably 200x70 miles. Many of the early lawyers practiced in the courts of the entire region.

A glance at the Whitewater bar reveals the names of an able array of men—men who shone as bright lights in the Senate of the United States, in the Lower House, in the Cabinet, in the Gubernatorial chair in the Supreme Court, on the field of battle, and in other high official positions.

With the meager data at our command, and limited space, we can only hope to present some facts connected with the legal profession of Fayette

County, and with the circuits of which it has in the past formed a part, not elsewhere recorded. This we shall endeavor to do with some regard to chronological order. Biographies of some of the most distinguished resident members of the legal profession will be found elsewhere in this work.

The legal business of the earliest pioneers of the county for a decade after its first settlement was transacted at the seat of justice of the territory of which they formed a part—Lawrenceburg, and later Brookville, Salisbury and Centerville—owing to the location of their lands and the time of their business prior to the organization of Fayette County.

CIRCUITS AND JUDGES.

After the organization of the county it was placed in the Third Judicial Circuit, with which it remained until the spring term of 1830. The President Judges of the Third Circuit during that period were John Watts, who served until the March term, 1820, when succeeded by Miles C. Eggleston, who served until the March term of court, 1830.

At the March term, 1830, Fayette County became a part of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, over which presided Charles H. Test, whose successor in the spring of 1836 was Samuel Bigger. Judge James Perry was Bigger's successor by appointment, commissioned March 29, 1840; the latter resigned and became Governor. Judge Perry served out the unexpired time of Judge Bigger, and was succeeded by Jehu T. Elliott, who first appeared at the spring term of the court 1844. Judge Elliott discharged the duties of the office until 1852, when he was relieved at the spring term of that year by the late Oliver P. Morton.

The following year Fayette County was made a part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and at the spring term William M. McCarty, President Judge of that circuit, presided at Fayette County. That fall Judge McCarty was succeeded by Judge Reuben D. Logan, who served through the September term of court, 1865. He was succeeded at the March term, 1866, by Jeremiah M. Wilson. At the March term of court, 1871, William A. Cullen became successor to Judge Wilson.

At the spring term of court, 1873, the county appears in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, over which presided Samuel A. Bonner. In 1883 Fayette was made a part of the Thirty-seventh Judicial Circuit, over which presided Ferdinand S. Swift, who is the present Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court.

The first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County was John S. Reid, whose name appears for the first time at the January term of the court, 1853. Mr. Reid discharged the duties of this office until the December term of court, 1860, when he was succeeded by Jeremiah M. Wilson, who served until the spring term of court, 1865, then was succeeded by John F. Kibby, who performed the duties of the bench until 1873, when the Court of Common Pleas was abolished.

The resident Judges of the county have been John S. Reid and Jeremiah M. Wilson.

The former was a native of Scotland, and before twenty-four years of age had pursued a course of study at Oxford University. In 1839 he immigrated to America and attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. After his graduation he taught some in that vicinity, and in 1840 removed to Liberty, where he also taught school and read law. In 1851 he settled in Connersville, and was soon afterward elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving from 1853 to 1860. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and subsequently served as State Senator from the counties of Fayette and Union. In 1868 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress against George W. Julian. Reid's friends claimed his election, and the Judge contested the election, but unsuccessfully. In 1876 he removed to Indianapolis, where he was engaged in the practice of law until his death, which occurred September 5, 1879. He was a man of decided ability and sterling character. He had a taste for literary pursuits and was a poet of some distinction. He published a volume of works.

Judge Wilson is a native of Warren County, Ohio, where his youth was passed on a farm. He read law at Lebanon, the county seat of Warren, with Gen. Durbin Ward, and located at Centerville about 1854, and a few years subsequently settled at Connersville. From 1860 to 1865 he served as Common Pleas Judge and as Circuit Judge from 1866 to 1871. He represented his district in Congress from 1871 to 1875, after which he settled in Washington, D. C., where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He is a man of recognized ability.

EARLY PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The attorney who prosecuted pleas in behalf of the State for the circuit was appointed by the Governor, and in the early history of the courts of Fayette County the sum of $20 was the usual allowance for the services of a Prosecuting Attorney at a single term. It was necessary at times for the appointment of a County Prosecutor, which was made by the Judge.

In naming some of the men who served in the capacity of Prosecuting Attorney for the circuit or county in its early history, where either can be designated with a degree of certainty, it will be done.

The first to serve as County Prosecutor was William W. Wicks, who was appointed on the first day of the first term of court held in the county, May 3,

1819. Oliver H. Smith was appointed County Prosecutor in 1822, and took the oath of office at the March term of that year. In 1824 he was appointed Circuit Prosecutor by Gov. Hendricks, which position he held two years, resigning in 1826, during which time, he remarks: "I rode with Judge Eggleston into every county and attended the courts twice a year. Our southern court at that time was held at Vevay, and our northern at Fort Wayne. The Judge was rather delicate, but I had an iron constitution. There were no bridges over the streams, but we rode good swimming horses and never faltered on account of high water, but plunged in and always found the opposite shore somehow. During the two years that I served as Prosecutor, there was not a single court held or a grand jury impaneled in my absence on our circuit. On one circuit I heard nine men sentenced to the penitentiary and four to be hung that I prosecuted."

Mr. Smith's successor was Amos Lane, when served for a time Cyrus Finch and David Wallace, then from December 30, 1828, for a period of three years was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Circuit Martin M. Ray. James Perry, William J. Brown (circuit), Samuel W. Parker, David Macy, Martin M. Ray, Samuel E. Perkins and Jehu T. Elliott served in the order given.

FIRST AND LATER LAWYERS AT THE FAYETTE COURTS.

At the opening of the court, May 3, 1819, the following-named attorneys were present and admitted to practice in the courts of Fayette County: William W. Wick, James Noble, John Test, William C. Drew, Daniel J. Caswell, James B. Ray, James Rariden, Nathaniel French, and John A. Daily.

In 1820 were admitted Amos Lane, James Gilmore, Oliver H. Smith, Moses Fay, David Eaton, Cyrus Finch and George H. Dunn. In 1821, Ozias Hale and Moses Hitchcock. In 1822, Charles H. Veeder, Martin M. Ray, John T. McKinney, William Steele, Vincet Mitchell and Charles H. Test. In 1823, W. R. Morris and David Wallace.

The following list of names was published in the *Times* in 1879, under the head of attorneys admitted to the Fayette County bar from 1819 to 1854:

1819—James Rariden.

1823—Charles H. Test.

1825—James Perry.

1828—Caleb B. Smith, John S. Newman and William Daily.

1831—Samuel W. Parker.

1832—John Ryman, George Holland.

1834—Elisha Vance.

1835—George B. Tingley.

1837—Pleasant A. Hackleman.

1839—James B. Sleeth, Solomon Malser and James A. Fay.

1840—Moses Kelly, Louis C. Fouts and John S. Reid.

1846—George W. Woodbury, W. S. Burrows, and Benjamin F. Claypool.

1847—Nelson Trusler, John B. Stitt, J. B. Julian, William Wilson, Nimrod Johnson, G. W. Whitman, John A. Matson, John D. Howland, John H. Farquhar, William M. McCarty, S. W. Hubbard, S. Ward, and D. W. Welty.

1848—Jesse Hubbart.

1849—E. M. Vance.

1850—James C. McIntosh.

1851—Gilbert Trusler.

1852—Samuel Heron and A. W. Griffith.

1853—James R. McClure, Moses G. Marshall, Jonathan Shields, B. C. Stewart, M. J. Williams, James Conner, E. S. Hawley, and Henry Shambre.

1854—James H. Bonham.

REFERENCE TO THE LAWYERS AND PRACTICE OF EARLY INDIANA.

Oliver H. Smith, in speaking of the lawyers of early Indiana, says: "Our lawyers were what the world calls self-made men, meaning men who have not had the advantages of rich fathers and early education, to whom the higher seminaries and colleges were sealed books; men gifted by nature with strong, vigorous, clear intellects, fine health, and sound constitutions; men, who like the newly-hatched swan, were directed by nature to their proper elements, their proper professions. Few of them failed of success. Necessity urged to action. With most of them it was 'root or die.' In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of the failures in the different professions and avocations in life, charged by the world to 'bad luck,' it is nothing more nor less than the selection of a profession, avocation or business that nature never intended you for. The smallest teal, or duck, that swims on the bosom of Chesapeake Bay, would sink and drown in that element the best blooded and finest game-cock that ever old Virginia produced in her most chivalric days; while in the cock-pit, the teal or duck would be nowhere in the fight.

"Our counties furnished too little business for the resident attorneys; we all looked to a circuit practice. Some rode the whole circuit and others over but few counties. We sometimes had a little sparring in our cases in trials, but it ended there, and we stood banded together like brothers. At the Rush Circuit Court my friend Judge Perry bargained for a pony for $25, to be delivered the next day, on a credit of six months. The man came with the pony,

W. W. Thrasher

but required security of the Judge for the $25. The Judge drew the note at the top of a sheet of foolscap, and signed it. I signed it; James Rariden signed it and passed it on, and on it went from lawyer to lawyer around the bar, till some twenty of us had signed it. I then handed it up to the Court, and the three Judges put their names to it. Judge Perry presented it to the man he had bought the pony of, but he promptly refused to receive it. 'Do you think I am a fool, to let you get the court and all the lawyers on your side? I see you intend to cheat me out of my pony.' Up he jumped and ran out of the court house on full gallop.

"The great variety of trials and incidents on the circuit gave to the life of a traveling attorney an interest that we all relished exceedingly. There was none of the Green Bay City monotony, no dyspepsia, no gout, no *ennui*, rheumatism or neuralgia; consumption was a stranger among us. An occasional jump of the toothache, relieved by the turnkey of the first doctor we came to, was the worst. All was fun, good humor, fine jokes well received, good appetites and sound sleeping, cheerful landlords and good-natured landladies at the head of the table. We rode first-class horses: Gen. Noble on 'Wrangler,' for which he gave $60; Drew on 'Drew Gray,' cost $70; Caswell on 'Blue Dick,' cost $65; Rariden on 'Old Gray,' cost $80; John Test on 'Bay Filly,' cost $50; Gen. McKinney on 'McKinney Roan,' cost $45; David Wallace on 'Ball,' cost $40; Amos Lane on 'Big Sorrel,' cost $60; Judge Eggleston on Indian pony, cost $35; George H. Dunn on 'Dancing Rabbit,' cost $40; James B. Ray on 'Red Jacket,' cost $60; Martin M. Ray on 'John,' cost $35; William R. Morris on 'Jacob,' cost $50; Charles H. Test on 'Archie,' cost $40; John S. Newman on 'Clay Bank,' cost $60; and I rode 'Grey Fox,' that cost me $90. These were the highest prices at that day for the very best traveling horses in the country. They were trained to the cross-pole mud roads, and to swimming.

"Our attorneys were ready, off-hand practitioners, seldom at fault for the occasion. Sometimes we had to meet attorneys from other States, who would fling the Latin and technical terms with a triumphant air, but in most cases they were foiled by the quick retorts of our bar."

Below is set forth the character of some of the non-resident members of the early Whitewater bar, as held by Oliver H. Smith, some of whom sat upon the bench in this county, and others were at times associated in its legal business. (James B. Ray was for a short time a resident of Connersville, and served for a time as Deputy Clerk of the County.)

"Gen. Noble was emphatically a self-made man; quick, ready and always prepared. He served two full terms in the Senate; died a Senator, comparatively a young man, and lies entombed in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

"James B. Ray succeeded Gov. Hendricks, and was the youngest man who ever occupied the chair at the time of his election. He was a popular stump speaker; was never beaten before the people for Governor, at one time beating Judge Blackford, at another, Dr. Israel T. Canby and Habin H. Moore. He was a zealous lawyer, but entered the political field before his forensic powers were fully developed.

"Gen. McKinney was a fair lawyer, and gave good satisfaction as a Judge, but died before he had reached the meridian of his life, or had been long enough on the bench to fully develop his judicial character.

"Among the prominent men of the early Whitewater bar was Judge Charles H. Test. He was a young man of fine talents and great energy of character. At quite an early age he took a high position among the ablest of the profession.

"James Rariden was one of the strong men of the State. He represented Wayne County many years in both branches of the General Assembly; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and served two terms in Congress from his district.

"William J. Brown held the high offices of member of the Legislature, member of Congress and Assistant Postmaster-General. For many years he was one of the most formidable Democratic public speakers in the State.

"John S. Newman was a fine practice lawyer with a head clear as a bell, a remarkably matured judgment at an early day in his profession. His strong vigorous intellect made him a safe counsellor and a valuable co-laborer in heavy cases."

RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Oliver H. Smith was admitted to the bar at Lawrenceburg, this State, in March, 1820, and in May of the same year settled in Connersville as a practitioner. At the time of his arrival there was but one lawyer in the village—William W. Wick. Mr. Wick was not long a resident practitioner, as he was soon elected a Judge of the "New Purchase," and from 1825 to 1829 he filled the office of Secretary of State, and subsequently served as a Member of Congress. Charles Veeder, Ozias Hall, Cyrus Finch and Martin M. Ray were among the early resident members of the bar.

Caleb B. Smith commenced the practice of law at Connersville in the fall of 1828; and Samuel W. Parker at Connersville in 1831.

Samuel C. Sample began the study of law at Con-

nersville with Oliver H. Smith in 1820. "Mr. Sample was no ordinary man, plain, practical in all his acts. He represented his district in Congress with decided ability; was always at his post, among the working men of the body. At the bar and as Presiding Judge of the Circuit Courts he stood high among the most efficient and able practitioners, and one of the purest Judges that has graced the bench." He died while serving as President of the State Bank at South Bend, Ind.

James C. McIntosh read law under Samuel W. Parker and was admitted to practice in 1851.

The resident lawyers of the county at Connersville in 1832 were Oliver H. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker and Samuel C. Sample. William Daily was at this time practicing law, and resided five and a half miles southwest of the village.

For a period at this time and just prior thereto the following law firms existed: M. M. Ray, and C. B. Smith (in 1833 Ray was located at Centreville), James Rariden and S. W. Parker. The former's office was at Centreville.

From a published article in 1846 we give the names of the attorneys as therein set forth: Caleb B. Smith, S. W. Parker, Elisha Vance, James A. Fay, Joseph Justice, Lewis C. Fouts, William L. Spooner and William Daily.

The resident attorneys of the county for 1858–59 (as given in a State Directory) were B. F. Claypool, James C. McIntosh, Joseph Marshall, Samuel W. Parker, John S. Reid, Gilbert Trusler, Nelson Trusler and Elisha Vance.

Nelson Trusler was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1823, read law with John A. Matson, in Brookville, and began the practice in Fayette County. In an obituary notice it is stated that "he soon took a leading position in the Whitewater Valley bar, at that time the ranking bar of the State, and meeting such men as Parker and Caleb B. Smith with credit." He was elected to the State Legislature in 1855. From September, 1862, to October, 1863, Mr. Trusler served as Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers; from 1865 to 1869 he served as Secretary of State. He was defeated for Attorney-General in 1870, and in 1872 succeeded Thomas M. Browne as United States District Attorney. On being elected Secretary of State he removed to Indianapolis, where his death occurred in 1880.

Gilbert Trusler, a brother of Nelson, was a native of this county, born in 1830. His name first appeared as an attorney at the bar of Fayette County in 1851. He entered the army in 1861 as Captain of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and in June, 1863, was commissioned Major of the regiment. At the close of the war he was elected to the State Legislature. In his obituary notice it was stated that "he was a man of rare intellect, keen perceptions and sound judgment."

B. F. Claypool, the oldest and most distinguished member of the bar of the county, now engaged in active practice, read law in the office of the late Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in Indianapolis, being admitted in 1847, and soon thereafter established himself in the practice at Connersville, his native city. His biography, with those of other living attorneys, is found elsewhere in this work.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CONTRIBUTED BY S. N. HAMILTON, M. D.

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS—DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETIES—EARLY CHARGES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES—LATER PHYSICIANS—FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND THE PROFESSION.

OWING to a variety of causes, we have found it a task of no small proportions to construct a history of the medical profession and society of Fayette County, Ind., particularly that part relating to its first organization and incipient progress. Chief among these causes are the absence of authoritative data, the death or removal of the pioneers of the profession, and the imperfect state of organization in the practice among the settlements. We note, however, with a degree of professional pride, the comparative progress made by the plucky and persistent little handful of "regulars" who first came to this valley, to mold themselves into a society, with the two-fold purpose of mutual improvement and of securing the "code" against imposture, the latter instinct resembling that of their fellow settlers, inasmuch as their first measure was one of prudence and mutual self-protection, in order that that which was to follow—progress and achievement—might be insured against a double peril, that of foes without and apathy within.

THE FIRST PHYSICIANS.

Among the earliest physicians of whom we have any knowledge, who settled within the present limits

of the county, were Drs. John Bradburn, James Thomas, Joseph Moffitt, Temple E. Gayle, and Joseph S. Burr.

Dr. Bradburn was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and as early as 1814 settled within the present limits of Fayette County in the vicinity of what is now known as Harrisburg. Hon. Oliver H. Smith in his "Early Indiana" refers to him as "an eminent surgeon, a man of great muscular powers, and of the most indomitable personal courage." The Doctor's experience as a practitioner in this county was marred by a fearful tragedy in which he became instrumental in the death of two young men, in the spring of 1825, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work. Shortly after the tragedy, Dr. Bradburn removed from this county to the southern part of the State, subsequently to the vicinity of Brookville, where he died in the early part of the decade between 1830 and 1840. He is said to have been a regular graduate and a man highly respected. At the time of the tragedy above referred to, he was about thirty years of age, "possessed," it is said, "of a stern countenance, an inflexible will, and great executive ability."

Dr. Thomas was a native of New York State, and was one of the colony of immigrants that settled in the vicinity of Harrisburg, this county, in 1819, and formed what was designated as the "Yankee Settlement." He was a regular graduate, and for years enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice at Harrisburg.

About the year 1820, Dr. Joseph Moffitt, a native of New Haven, Conn., and a well-trained student fresh from Yale College, settled in Connersville. He died in 1833.

About this time, Dr. Burr and Dr. Gayle came to Connersville and began the practice of medicine. Concerning Dr. Burr's advent into the village, Hon. Oliver H. Smith says: "One morning I was introduced by my landlord to a small, black-eyed man wearing plain clothing and speaking the plain language of 'thee and thou,' as 'Dr. Burr, from New Philadelphia, Ohio, who was about to settle in Connersville as a root Doctor.' Some days after there was nailed to the weather-boarding of the hotel an enormous swamp-lily root almost as large as a man, with head, eyes, ears, nose and mouth nicely carved, arms and legs with feet stuck on. And just above the sign on a board marked with chalk: 'Joseph S. Burr, Root Doctor—No Calomel.' The Doctor was subsequently engaged in the drug business, and for a long time enjoyed a rather extensive practice. One well acquainted with him over half a century ago, says: 'He was a man of some medical knowledge which he used with moderate success in his practice, while to his patrons he utterly denounced all 'doctor larnin'' and made it on the 'root' system. His chief ability consisted of cunning aided by a knowledge of human nature."

Dr. Gayle was a talented man but died young, his death occurring in October, 1827, at the age of thirty-two years, on which occasion the press said of him: "As a man of talent, the Doctor was excelled by few if any in the State; as a practicing physician he was eminently successful and popular."

Dr. Philip Mason was a native of Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass., born December 10, 1793. He settled in what is now Fayette County in 1816. He served as one of the Franklin County Commissioners when Fayette County was a part of that county. In 1824 he finished his course of reading and clinical studies under Dr. Moffitt, of Connersville, and began the practice of medicine at his farm in Columbia Township, where he remained until the spring of 1827, then removed to the village of Danville (now Fayettville), and there in connection with the now venerable Dr. Jefferson Helm, of Rushville, who had been one of his pupils, settled in the practice of his profession. On the death of Dr. Gayle, in the following fall, Dr. Mason removed to Connersville. In 1829 he was elected the first Probate Judge of Fayette County, and served as such until 1834. The year following he was elected to the Legislature and was twice re-elected to that body. He served as Master of Warren Lodge, F. & A. M., of Connersville, for thirteen years, and as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State for eight years. Dr. Mason was a brilliant and educated man, who is still quite well remembered in the profession as the author of an able, though somewhat lengthy "Autobiography and Family History."

Dr. Jefferson Helm, a son of Judge Helm, is a native of Mason County, Ky., born in 1803. He studied medicine with Drs. Moffitt and Mason; was licensed to practice in 1827, and that year located at Danville (now Fayetteville), in partnership with Dr. Mason. After several years he removed to Vienna (now Glenwood), Rush County, where he remained until about 1845. Later he removed to Rushville. In 1850 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and two years later was elected to the State Senate. He still resides in Rushville, though not engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Hayman W. Clark was licensed to practice medicine at the same time with Dr. Helm in 1827.

In 1828 Dr. Samuel Miller located in Connersville, having come from Dayton, Ohio.

Another practitioner who advertised in the press of 1830, was Dr. Charles Barnes.

DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

An effort to establish medical societies in the State by legislative enactment was made at an early

period. Section 1 of Act approved by Gov. Jennings December 24, 1816, reads: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State, each circuit as laid off for holding Circuit Courts shall compose one medical district to be known as First, Second and Third Medical Districts in the State of Indiana, according to the name of the circuit." It was further provided in this act that in each district there should be a Board of Medical Censors, who were required to admit to membership every physician or surgeon residing or wishing to practice in the district who should "on examination before them, give proof of their qualification to practice either profession, and reasonable evidence of their moral character."

An act approved January 18, 1820, organized four medical districts, and gave the State Medical Society authority to establish as many additional as it might deem expedient.

The State Medical Society was first organized in 1820, and held its meetings at Corydon, then capital of the State, until 1826, when it met at Indianapolis.

Agreeably to the statute law of the State passed in 1825, and a resolution of the State Medical Society passed at their meeting subsequently, a number of the physicians of the Fifth District met in Connersville, May 7, 1827, for the purpose specified in the act and resolution referred to. James Thomas was called to the chair, and T. E. Gayle appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The society was formed and officers appointed as follows: James Thomas, President; William B. Laughlin, Secretary and Treasurer; Joseph Moffitt, H. G. Sexton and T. E. Gayle, Censors. The first applicants examined for license who were found qualified to receive the same were Philip Mason, H. W. Clark and Jefferson Helm.

EARLY CHARGES FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

The act of the Legislature of 1816, above referred to, provided against overcharges: "It shall not be lawful for any physician or surgeon to charge or receive more than 12½ cents per mile for every mile he shall travel in going to, and returning home from, the place of residence (for the time being) of his patient, with an addition of 100 per cent for traveling in the night.

The following is a list of charges recommended by the Indiana State Medical Society held at Corydon December 11, 1822:

Visit	25 cents to $1.00
Mileage	.25
Venesection	25 " .50
Pulv. Febr.	6¼ " .12½
Emetics	12½ " .25
Attendance through the day	$ 2.50 to 5.00
" " " night	5.00
Obstetrics	5.00
Extracting tooth	.25
Reducing luxation	5.00 to 10.00
Amputation	20.00 to 50.00

LATER PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ryland T. Brown is a native of Lewis County, Ky. His father came to Rush County, Ind., in 1821, and for several years the son acted as guide to land-seekers. His knowledge of medicine and other subjects was principally acquired without the aid of a master, and but few men who have attained to equal eminence in the profession have qualified themselves for it under greater difficulties. To aid him in the study of anatomy, he is said to have constructed a skeleton out of the bones of an Indian that had been exhumed near his father's farm. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the spring of 1829. In August, 1832, he located in Connersville, and for several years was a partner of Dr. Mason's. He remained in Connersville until 1842. In 1854 Dr. R. T. Brown acted as State Geologist by the appointment of Gov. Wright, and in 1858 he was elected to the Chair of Natural Science in the N. W. C. University at Indianapolis, and has been for several years an honored resident of that city. He is known throughout the State as the author of "Brown's Physiology," a common school text-book of recognized merit. The Doctor has attained an honorable old age without the usual signs of mental decay.

The regular practicing physicians of Fayette County in 1832 were Drs. Joseph Moffitt, Samuel Miller, R. T. Brown, of Connersville, and Dr. Mason on his farm below Null's Mill, now Null Town. Dr. D. D. Hall, a Virginian, located in Connersville, where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred June 20, 1871.

Among the early members of the Fifth District Medical Society, were men of merit and of high professional standing, and all labored to develop the truths of medical science, and all made an impress on their generation.

Drs. William B. Laughlin, H. G. Sexton and John Arnold played an important part in the history of Rush County. The first-mentioned, we believe, was the first physician to locate in that county. He did much of the early surveying, laid out the county seat and suggested the name Rushville in honor of his noble preceptor, Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. He was a classical scholar, and in 1828 established a classical school in that village.

In Fayette County can be recalled the names of Drs. P. Mason, S. Miller, R. T. Brown, D. D. Hall, J. Thomas, T. E. Gayle, J. Moffitt and J. Helm; in Union County, Drs. Everetts, Rose, Casterline and Cox; in Franklin County, Drs. Berry and Heymond.

After the Fifth District Medical Society had outlived its usefulness, there was organized a society under a special charter from the Legislature, possessing power to examine and license candidates for the practice of medicine within the limits of the organization. It was styled the Indiana Medical Institute, and embraced the counties included in the Fifth District Medical Society. This, however had but a brief existence.

The physicians of Fayette County as given in a published statement in 1846 were: Drs. Philip Mason, Samuel Miller, D. D. Hall, John Arnold, E. A. Bacon, and S. W. Hughes, of Connersville; Greenbury Steele, Columbia Township; Alfred Ruby, Alquina; George Winchel, Columbia; U. B. Tingley, Harrisburg; Amos Chapman, Waterloo; Presley Libray, West Union (now Everton), and Ed Daniels, Fayetteville.

Dr. George R. Chitwood was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 10, 1805, and was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in 1830. He located as a physician in Franklin County, Ind., in 1831, and in 1835–36 he attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College. He continued the practice in Franklin County until December, 1837, when he changed his location to Liberty, Union County. In 1846 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. In December, 1849, he moved to Connersville, Ind., where he soon enjoyed a lucrative practice, and where he has remained ever since. In October, 1859, Dr. Chitwood was elected by the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery to the chair of General Pathology and Physical Diagnosis, which position he filled for the session of 1859–60. He was then transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, where he remained for six consecutive sessions, at which time he resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions. In 1868 he was tendered the same position, but declined it. He is now quite advanced in years, but enjoys an unusual immunity from the effects of age.

Dr. John Arnold has for many years been located at Rushville, where he has an extensive practice. He is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, having written several highly interesting reminiscences of pioneer life in Rush County.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND THE PROFESSION.

On the 24th of May, 1856, the physicians of Fayette County met and effected an organization, calling it the Whitewater Valley Medical Society. In the temporary organization Dr. G. R. Chitwood presided and Dr. Samuel W. Vance acted as Secretary. Permanent organization was forthwith effected by the election of the following officers: Dr. Amos Chapman, of Alquina, President; W. W. Taylor, of Vienna (now Glenwood), Vice-President; S. W. Vance, Connersville, Recording Secretary; L. D. Sheets, Liberty, Corresponding Secretary; D. D. Hall, Connersville, Treasurer; Daniel Frembly, of Brownsville, George R. Chitwood and O. S. Ramsey, Censors. The following were charter members of this society: Drs. Samuel Miller, D. D. Hall, A. Chapman, P. S. Silvey (Everton), W. J. Pepper, D. Frembly, W. W. Taylor, S. W. Vance, H. W. Hazzard (Bentonville), A. H. Thompson (Everton), G. R. Chitwood, M. F. Miller (Everton), C. D. B. O'Ryan, V. H. Gregg, R. T. Gillum (Waterloo), U. B. Tingley (Harrisburg), and O. S. Ramsey. All the foregoing not located belonged in Connersville. About this time Dr. W. J. Pepper finished his course of reading under Dr. G. R. Chitwood, and began practicing in Connersville, where he still resides.

At the next yearly meeting, April 13, 1857, the record shows the following election of officers: D. D. Hall, President; P. S. Silvey, Vice-President; W. W. Taylor, Recording Secretary; G. R. Chitwood, Corresponding Secretary; H. W. Hazzard, Treasurer, and Drs. Vance, Gregg and Pepper, Censors.

On April 22, 1858, this society was dissolved by mutual consent of its officers and members, and on the 1st of May following, the physicians met at the court house and founded the Fayette County Medical Society with the following officers: U. B. Tingley, President; P. S. Silvey, Vice-President; S. W. Vance, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Drs. Gregg, Pepper and Chapman, Censors. The society retained its working organization until the breaking-out of the Civil war, in 1861, when its deliberations were quietly discontinued in the general suspense that followed the first clash of arms.

In the meantime Dr. W. W. Taylor, who had located in Connersville some years before, died in 1859. He was widely known for his skill as a practitioner, eminent as a scholar, beloved as a neighbor and honored as a citizen.

Dr. V. H. Gregg entered the army as Surgeon in the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and served in the Department of the Cumberland, under Gen. Sherman, till the close of the war.

Dr. Joshua Chitwood graduated in medicine in 1858, and entered the army as Surgeon in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

Dr. George W. Garver located in Connersville in 1865, having served in the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon on the Western Flotilla, Department of the Mississippi.

Dr. S. W. Hughs died in 1865, and was buried in the new cemetery.

During the four years of national strife, no attempt was made to reorganize the Fayette County Medical Society, but after the establishment of peace, when the interrupted trades and professions began to wheel into the line of reconstruction and progress we find this organization keeping pace with the rest, and this time re-enforced by several recruits.

In 1866 the Fayette County Medical Society reorganized with the following membership: Drs. D. D. Hall, W. J. Pepper, S. W. Vance, G. R. Chitwood, Josh Chitwood, V. H. Gregg, U. B. Tingley, G. W. Garver, A. Koogler, J. G. Larimore, W. H. Smith and R. W. Sipe. The latter three represented respectively Waterloo, Fairview and Fayetteville. The new members were Drs. J. A. Smith, Lyons; J. E. Jones, now of Cincinnati; A. H. Philips, Waterloo; Max Scheller, Connersville; B. Reeves, Fairview.

Since the organization of 1866 the following physicians have become members of the society: Drs. J. A. Zeigler, Brownsville; John E. Chitwood, Connersville; S. N. Hamilton, Everton; B. F. Day, Waterloo, all in the year 1877; and L. Alexander, now of Pendleton, in 1878.

Meanwhile, the members of these local or county societies being under the dispensation of 1866, were precluded from attending the State Medical Society, except as they were sent to that body as delegates from their respective counties. In 1878 the State Society decreed that all members in good standing in all subordinate societies be thenceforth entitled to delegate rights. This decree made all the county societies auxiliary to the State society. These "delegate rights," however, were not absolute, though they were not limited save in matters pertaining to legislation, this right vesting in appointees designated by the respective county societies. The Fayette County Medical Society did not immediately accept the provisions of this new dispensation, but in 1879 fell into line with the rest, and applied for admission into the State organization. Under this code all the county societies were required to draft new constitutions and by-laws, or so remodel their old ones as to make them consistent with the new order of things. The annual assessment per capita is $1.

Pursuant to reorganization the Fayette County Medical Society elected the following officers: S. W. Vance, President; W. J. Pepper, Vice-President; Joshua Chitwood, Secretary; V. H. Gregg, Treasurer, all located in Connersville. For Censors, S. N. Hamilton, Everton; George R. Chitwood, Connersville, and G. A. Sigler, Brownsville, Union County. This left a rather meager constituency as to members, only three, namely, J. E. Chitwood, B. F. Day, J. A. Smith. Subsequently, the following members have been added: Charles Wyman, Lyon's Station, in 1880; C. H. Von Klein, L. D. Dillman and D. M. La Moree, Connersville, in 1882; Garrett Pigman, O. P. Phares and F. A. Chitwood, Connersville, in 1884. Dr. Sigler removed from Brownsville to Liberty, Union County, in 1883. Dr. Hamilton located in Connersville in 1882, entering into partnership with Dr. Gregg. Dr. Von Klein removed to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1882, and thence to Dayton, where he still resides. The latter was Surgeon in the Russo-Turkish war, after which he came to this country, locating first in Batesville, Ind., then in Brookville, then in Connersville, where he remained but a few months. He is a man of considerable learning and wide experience, being the author of several medical works, and the possessor of a library consisting of 6,000 volumes, printed in French, German, Russian and English, all of which languages he speaks with fluency.

Dr. La Moree located in Alquina in 1883, and shortly afterward left for Pennsylvania, Dr. Phares taking his place at Alquina.

The following is the present membership of the society: Drs. G. R. Chitwood, Joshua Chitwood, John E. Chitwood, F. A. Chitwood, V. H. Gregg, S. N. Hamilton, W. J. Pepper, R. W. Sipe, L. D. Dillman, Charles Wyman, Garrett Pigman and O. P. Phares. Dr. S. W. Vance withdrew from the society in 1882.

The following physicians of Connersville are not members of the society: Drs. Elias Webster, homœopathic, located in Fayette County in 1864; A. D. Terrell, eclectic, in 1863; D. W. Butler, in 1876, the present Health Officer, and John Wall, in 1879.

CHAPTER XV.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

OLIVER H. SMITH—JONATHAN McCARTY—CALEB B. SMITH—SAMUEL W. PARKER—JAMES C. McINTOSH.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar;
Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And waged with fortune an eternal war—
Checked by the scoff of pride—by envy's frown,
By poverty's unconquerable bar,
In life's lone vale, remote, has pined alone,
Then dropt into the grave unpitied and unknown!"

IT is thought that a chapter devoted to the lives of deceased citizens, who were honored with high official positions, or reached eminence in their professions, may with propriety be given in this part of the work. Sketches of the lives of other deceased citizens of equal worthiness, and perhaps prominence in their several fields, have been given in various other chapters throughout the work, as, for instance, Newton Claypool, Daniel Hankins, George Frybarger, Joshua Harlan, and others among the early business men of Connersville; Abraham Van Vleet, Daniel Rench and others, of the press; Wilson Thompson, James Conwell and others, of the clergymen; Judge Reid, the Truslers and others, of the legal profession; Drs. Gayle, Moffitt, Mason and others, of the medical profession; John Conner, Thomas Simpson, Judges Helm and Webb, Jonathan John and many others of the pioneers in general, etc., etc., etc.

OLIVER H. SMITH.

Oliver H. Smith was the only resident of Fayette County who reached the high position of United States Senator. His place of birth and early life can not be more beautifully and impressively related than in his own language: "My grandparents on both sides were friends and associates of William Penn; crossed the Atlantic from England with him, and belonged to the same society. The steamer, as she runs up the Delaware (from Philadelphia) passes one of the most beautiful countries, on the Pennsylvania side, in the world, highly cultivated. On the Jersey side it is more wild and picturesque. On the Pennsylvania side stands the beautiful city of Bristol. On the Jersey stand Burlington and Bordentown. Near the latter is seen in the deeply shaded grove the mansion of the late ex-King, Joseph Bonaparte, as it rose from the ashes of his former splendid residence. The city of Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, stands prominent on the right. The more humble Morrisville covers the left bank at the falls of the Delaware, where the permanent arch-bridge unites the two cities.

"When but a mere youth, as I was approaching Morrisville in the dusk of the evening, I heard the cry of fire just as I reached the center of the town. I saw a man walking upon the top of a house, bucket in hand, without a hat, sprinkling water upon the roof. A gentleman in the crowd asked me if I knew who he was, and remarked, 'This is Gen. Moreau, of France.' The General came down after a short time, and I had a full view of him. I looked upon the hero of Hohenlinden at the time with much interest. He was short and thick, dark complexion, black hair, eyes and whiskers, stern countenance. He afterward fell by a cannon shot at the battle of Dresden in 1813, while fighting with the allies against the French Army under the command of Napoleon.

"At Trenton the tide ceases; the rocky shoals and rapid currents of the Delaware commence. The traveler leaves the steamer and takes the cars. Some twelve miles above the city of Trenton, the current of the river becomes still more rapid; the water dashes over Well's Falls; Smith's Island divides their channel at the base. That island belonged to my grandfather, and descended to my father. Here I must stop and let the traveler pass on to look at the mountain scenery on the upper Delaware, as it winds its serpentine way north to the State of New York, where he finds his source. I have arrived at the place of my birth, on the 23d of October, in the year 1794. The beautiful Delaware, with its clear waters, rapid currents, floating rafts, fine shad and beautiful striped bass, stretches away in the distance from my father's farm, the Jersey hills rising one above another to the clouds on the east; on the west a beautiful ridge; on the north Bowman's Hill. Near the junction of the hills was found many years ago a few acres of level ground in the woods. The early settlers, my father among them, selected this spot for their schoolhouse. It was a most solitary location, only found by the schoolboys by their winding paths from their valley and mountain homes. The neighbors met, the ground was prepared, and the schoolhouse built.

"The building was 20x26 feet of undressed mountain rock, one low story, four windows of 8x10 glass on each side, and two at each end, a continuous desk around the wall on three sides, with a corresponding bench for the scholars. When I first entered the schoolhouse, at the age of six years, in the year 1800—I distinctly remember the day—with my little dinner basket on my arm, the master was sitting at his desk on the right of the door, and a large bucket of water on the left. Our playing grounds were cleared smooth from surface rock. Our path led us to the top of Bowman's Hill, where we had a splendid view of the Delaware and surrounding country for many miles. I have often thought, in after years, that these views in my youth exercised a powerful influence over my mind. The same feelings that prompted me in my early life to break over the bounds of my valley home, pushed me on to look over the towering Alleghany into the beautiful valley of the Mississippi.

"The school-boys one evening roped a little intoxicated Irishman, who happened to be passing by. He got very angry and named the schoolhouse Lurgan, after a place of that name in Ireland, and from that day it went by no other name. I saw it when after an absence of twenty years in the West, I visited the home of my youth; I looked upon it with deep feelings, as my *alma mater*."

The parents of the distinguished Senator were Thomas and Lætitia Smith buried, the former at Wrightstown and the latter at Byberry.

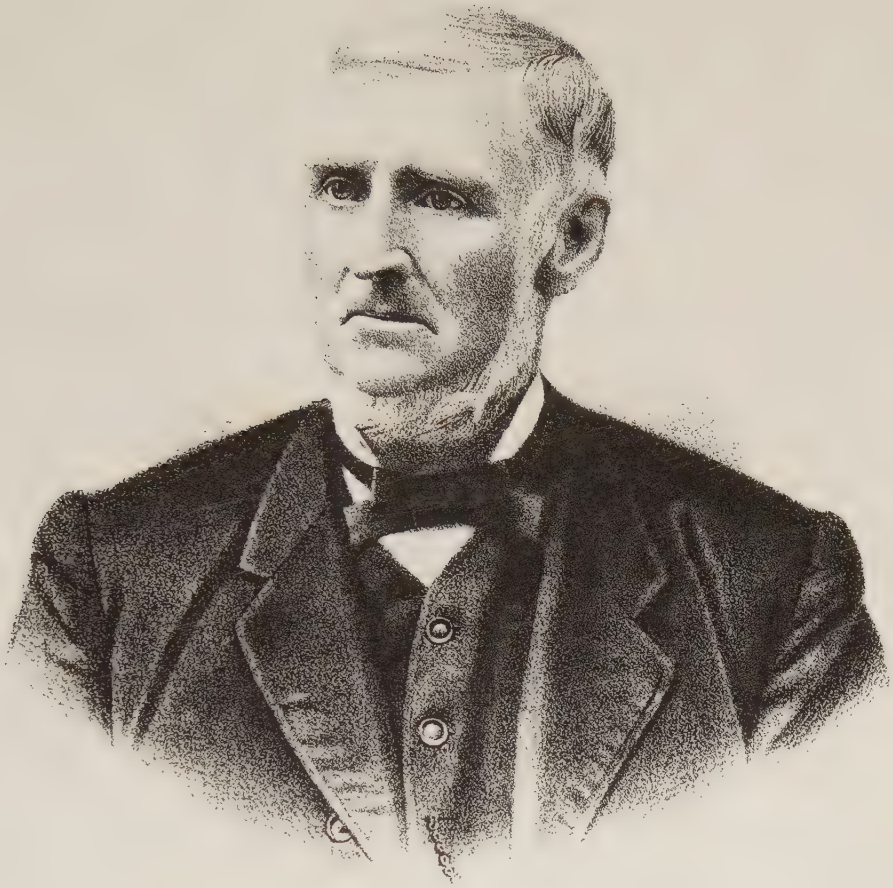
At Lurgan our subject received about all the regular education he ever obtained. What he acquired afterward was under his own tuition.

In 1813, on the death of his father, he left home on foot with a few dollars in his pocket, to see the world. "I had seen very little of the world; thirty miles was the furthest I had ever been from home. I longed to see beyond the river hills of the Delaware." He went by way of Morristown to New York, and "gazed up and down the city with astonishment and delight." Thence he went up the Hudson, and on reaching West Point he says: "This spot was consecrated to my youthful mind; here waved the Nation's flag. I asked the Captain to stop and let me see Fort Putnam. He at once consented and we landed. I now stood on Revolutionary ground, my heart beat quick and joyous; I ran up Mount Independence, where stood old Fort Putnam, venerable in its ruins, stern monument of a sterner age; it had survived the assaults of tyranny, and the attempts of treason. I stood at the rock from which the chain was stretched across the narrow channel of the river in the time of the Revolution, to prevent the passage of the British vessels. While I stood upon old Fort Putnam, and cast my eye far down the magestic river toward New York, the scenes of the Revolution, the treason of Arnold, the capture and execution of Andre, with a thousand associations, rushed upon me."

He returned home again, but whether he remained any length of time we do not know, but presume he did not, as he was employed in a cotton or woolen mill for some time in Pennsylvania before coming West. In the spring of 1817 he came to Indiana and first settled at Rising Sun, where he remained until the winter of 1818, then removed to Lawrenceburg, where it is believed he read law with Gen. Dill and was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Dearborn County Court, receiving his license to practice from the hand of Judge Miles C. Eggleston, who examined him in person. Says the Senator: "His remarks made a deep impression upon me. My means were exhausted, and it was a question of life and death with me." The Judge kindly remarked: "Mr. Smith, I will sign your license, but you are only prepared to commence the study; but don't be discouraged, but persevere in your studies, and you may yet stand high in your profession."

Young Smith directly after procuring his license removed to Versailles, in Ripley County, and there began his professional life. His first case was a *trespass quare clausum fregit*—"as his Blackstone told him." A neighbor had bored another's sugar-tree without asking. Smith represented the plaintiff and secured a verdict of 12½ cents. His fee was $2.50. In the spring of 1820 Mr. Smith left Versailles, removing to Connersville, where he made his first plunge into the heady current of pioneer life. He had been in Connersville but eighteen months when he was induced to run for the Legislature, and in August, 1822, he was elected. He served during the session of 1822–23 and was the member by whom the name was given to Johnson County, which was named after Judge Johnson, of Indiana. Mr. Smith remarks, "It so happened that it was the greenest Legislature ever convened in the State. The raw material was not so defective as the experience of the members. The session lasted six weeks and perhaps no Legislature ever met and adjourned in the State doing less harm."

Our subject was made Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Referring to his first effort in that body the Senator says, "All eyes were turned to me, as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, supposing, of course, that I knew all about it. The house was filled with a distinguished audience from all parts of the State, and several from Kentucky. I arose. It was my first effort in a Legislative capacity, and much was expected by the audience. 'Mr. Speaker,' said I. These were my only words. I grew blind, and down I sank in my chair, almost uncon-



A. J. Beckett

scious, when Maj. Henry P. Thorton, who was our Clerk, a great wag, sprang from his desk, ran to where I was seated, and whispered in my ear, 'My dear sir, you must have studied your speech at home; you have made a powerful *constitutional* argument.'"

In 1824 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit by Gov. Hendricks, in which position he served two years, and distinguished himself by the prosecution of some of the most noted cases in the criminal history of the State. The southern court was at Vevay and the northern at Fort Wayne, and during the two years he served as Prosecutor there was not a single court held or a grand jury impaneled in his absence on the circuit. He became a candidate for Congress in 1826 and was elected by a majority of 1,500. His competitor, the Hon. John Test, was one of the first men of the State; had been on the court bench, was a fine lawyer, a good speaker and had represented the district three full terms. Mr. Smith served during the sessions of 1827 and 1828, contemporaneous with such men as Tristriam Burgess, John Randolph, Samuel C. Southard, McDuff and others.

It will be well to inform the reader that the first effort of Mr. Smith in Congress, though not flatteringly born, resulted in greater success than his first effort in the General Assembly of the State. A bill apportioning $100,000 to the work of constructing the Cumberland road was before the House. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the strongest men in the House, had made a long constitutional argument to prove that the General Government had no power to make appropriations to construct the work. His speech was able and its effect upon the favorite measure of the Indiana delegation was greatly feared. "My colleagues were not disposed to speak; I had not spoken. I felt much reluctance to speaking, but duty seemed to require it. I got the floor for the next day. The Committee arose, and the House adjourned. I was in for my first speech in Congress. I passed a sleepless night. I concluded to back out. By daylight I was up walking the pavement before my boarding house, when the newsboy handed me the *National Intelligencer*, wet from the press. I opened the paper, glanced over the Congressional proceedings, looked under the editorial head, when, Oh! horror of horrors! there it was, 'The Hon. Oliver H. Smith will address the Committee to-day in reply to the Hon. Philip P. Barbour on constitutional powers.' Here I was; there was no backing out without disgrace. I could eat no breakfast. The hour arrived. The house was crowded. Mr. Barbour was seated before me. My friends were around me to give me courage. I grew more bold as I advanced, and never to this day did I feel when I closed a two hour's speech that I had done myself more justice. The bill was passed by a large majority."

In the House Mr. Smith made no conspicuous mark, but earned and gained the reputation of a hard working, honest and sensible member. On the expiration of his term in the House he returned to the law, and continued in very active pursuit of his profession, till he was elected to the United States Senate in December, 1836, over Gov. Noble and Gov. Hendricks, his predecessors. He first entered the Senate during the executive session of March, 1837. He was made Chairman on the Committee on Public Lands in that body over R. I. Walker, then of Mississippi. Here his habits of hard, constant labor shone conspicuously, no less unimpeachable integrity and sound judgment. "So thoroughly was his judgment trusted by his associates on the Committee, and his industry relied on to do all necessary work, that he became absolutely the whole Committee, and when a reference was made to it, it was expected of course that Mr. Smith would see all about it. He was publicly complimented by Mr. Clay for his services to the country in that position. During his term as Senator, we believe in 1838, he removed from Connersville to Indianapolis, where he afterward resided, practicing his profession steadily and successfully, until his disease compelled him to abandon all labor."

Mr. Smith, soon after the election of James B. Ray as Governor of the State, was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, "but having no judicial ambition, and not being willing to be laid on the bench at a salary of $700, I had the fortitude to resist the temptation." The Senator was the author of a work published in 1858, under the title of "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches."

His death occurred in Indianapolis, March 19, 1859, having been sick for nearly a year with a disease, the nature of which we believe was not clearly marked. The Indianapolis *Journal* of March 21, 1859, said: "There is not a corner of the State in which the melancholy announcement of the death of Hon. Oliver H. Smith which we make this morning, will not wake feelings of deep and sincere sorrow. * * * He died as he lived, a firm and sincere Christian. No man since the lamented Marshall's death was more widely known or highly esteemed. His eminent public career, his great services to the cause of internal improvement, and his unspotted private life gave him a place in the public regard, that few have filled more worthily."

JONATHAN M'CARTY.

Among the number of families who settled in the vicinity of Brookville in the early part of this cen-

tury, from which sprang men of considerable note, was that of the McCarty name. Benjamin McCarty, with family, emigrated from Grainger County, Tenn., in about the year 1801 or 1802, and temporarily stopped on Dry Fork, in Ohio, and there awaited the preparation of the lands in what is now Franklin County, for market. He made the first entry in that county, and in 1804 removed thereto. He was made one of the first Judges of the county courts, under the Territorial Government. He is said to have been a man of herculean frame and of a strong mind. Enoch McCarty, a son, was a member of the first convention that formed the State constitution; of the Legislature repeatedly, and many years Clerk and Judge of the Franklin Circuit Court. Of him says Oliver H. Smith: "He was a cool, strong-minded man, of the very first standing in society, and contributed largely to the mass of mind that controlled early Indiana; cast all his influence on the side of morality and religion."

Gen. Jonathan McCarty, the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia on the 3d of August, 1795. He was reared on his father's farm, which was in sight of the village of Brookville, and commanded a view of the rugged hills, beautiful and fertile valleys and rippling waters of the Whitewater, a country upon which had been poured out with a lavish hand of the beauties from nature's great store-house. Impressive and grand is the scene. Here in the little log school house, that graced the hill-side and valleys of the neighboring settlements, was educated Gen. McCarty. In viewing the vicinity, the writer was impressed more than ever with the words of Webster and other statesmen. The former, on being asked where his youth was passed, in substance replied, "I lived in sight of the ocean." Others, in response to interrogatories concerning what was raised among the rock-covered hills and cliffs of portions of New England said, "Men." As we stood below the village on an evening in June, at a point taking in in full the grandeur of the scene under an air laden with the perfume of the wild roses, sweet clover and elders abounding on all sides, musing over the past, we asked ourself, Did not the Tests, the Hannas, the McCartys, the Nobles, the Wallaces, the Rays, the Eads, with numerous others, gather inspiration from these towering and forest-clad hills?

Jonathan McCarty for a time assisted his brother Enoch in performing the duties of the Clerk's office, and at intervals read law, being, we believe, both his own tutor and perceptor, and in the course of time was licensed to practice law. He early became a politician, was elected to the Legislature of Franklin County and procured the passage of the law laying off the county of Fayette. He then removed to the new county, settling in the county town of Connersville. He was made the first Clerk of the Courts of the county and performed the duties of the several other county offices then devolving upon that officer. He served as Clerk of the Courts of the county until in 1828, and as such was the Recorder, Clerk to the Commissioners, etc. In 1829 he was appointed Receiver of public moneys in the land office at Fort Wayne, and in 1830 removed his family from Connersville to that point.

In 1828 Gen. McCarty made the race for Congress, being a candidate on the Democratic ticket, his opponent being Judge John Test, of Brookville, a National Republican. The conflict resulted in the election of Judge Test by a triumphant majority. In an address delivered by the General during the canvass he made these observations: "I have resided for more than twenty-five years in the territorial limits of what now forms this Congressional District; first in the county of Dearborn, then in Franklin, then in Fayette, my present residence. * * Having been reared and educated in the western country, accustomed to its policy and laws, I necessarily imbibed, at an early period, those Republican principles so repeatedly and practically illustrated in the Western States—and have always been proud of the name and title of a Republican." Referring to his views as regards measures of national policy, he says, "Upon the subject of internal improvements and a fair and adequate protection of American industry and manufactures, about which so much has been said, and which has called forth the ablest talents of the Nation on both sides of these questions, it seems to me that there can be little or no division of sentiment in the Western States. All agree in the propriety of these measures and but few doubt the constitutional power of the Government upon these subjects. Should I be called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens of this district, to represent them in the councils of the Nation, I shall support the principles of internal improvements and the protection of American manufactures and industry."

In 1831 Gen. McCarty was elected to Congress from his district, defeating his former competitors, Judge Test, and Oliver H. Smith. The General was a supporter of the administration and the election terminated an unusually heated canvass. During the canvass Samuel W. Parker, who was then editing the *Political Clarion*, and who, it will be borne in mind, was opposed to the election of the General, thus alluded to him in that paper: "Gen. McCarty for four or five years had particular notoriety as a heated partisan of President Jackson. As a man he is possessed of natural abilities which rate considerably above mediocrity, abilities which could not but have

rendered him truly and justly conspicuous, had they been properly disciplined and directed. From village to national politics, he is shrewd, calculating, artful and indefatigable, and in his demeanors he is affable, courteous and interesting. * * * "

Gen. McCarty served his district in Congress from 1831 to 1837, and in 1848 or 1849 removed to Keokuk, Iowa, with the intention of there practicing his profession. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Desdemona Harrison, who died during their residence at Fort Wayne; and the second wife was Elizabeth Parsons. His death occurred at Keokuk, Iowa, where rest his remains, in about the year 1852.

Oliver H. Smith, in his "Reminiscences," remarks of him, "He was one of the most talented men in the State. He was defective in education, but had great native powers; represented his district in Congress for several years with ability. As a stump speaker he was ardent and effective; his person was above the medium size; his head and face of fine mould; his voice strong and clear, and his actions good."

CALEB B. SMITH.

This distinguished man was born in the city of Boston, Mass., April 16, 1808, and at about the age six years his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city he grew up and there gathered most of the associations of his boyhood. At the age of fifteen he entered the Cincinnati College, where he, for a period, pursued his studies, then was sent to the more extended and celebrated institution of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He entered the university in 1825 and remained until 1827. On leaving college he returned to Cincinnati, and there at once commenced reading law. In the fall of 1827 he removed to Connersville and there resumed the study of law under Oliver H. Smith, who thus alludes to the first introduction:

"One day I was sitting in my office at Connersville, when there entered a small youth about five feet, eight inches high, large head, thin brown hair, light blue eyes, high, capacious forehead, and good features, and introduced himself as Caleb B. Smith, of Cincinnati. He stated his business in a lisping tone. He had come to read law with me if I would receive him. I assented to his wishes, and he remained with me until he was admitted to practice, and commenced his professional, as well as his political, career at Connersville. He rose rapidly at the bar, was remarkably fluent, rapid and eloquent before a jury, never at a loss for ideas or words to express them; if he had a fault as an advocate, it was that he suffered his nature to press forward his ideas for utterance faster than the minds of the jurors were prepared to receive them. Still, he was very successful before the court and jury."

He completed his law studies and began practice in the fall of 1828. Three years later, (1831) at the age of twenty-three, he made the race for Representative from the county in the General Assembly, but was defeated. In June, 1832, he, in connection with Matthew R. Hull, established at Connersville a weekly newspaper styled the *Indiana Sentinel*, the first of its name. The paper was spirited and conducted with marked ability. It supported Henry Clay for President. In May, 1833, Mr. Smith withdrew from the paper and was that same year elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1834. The great question of internal improvement was now agitating the minds of the country, and for the system young Smith took an active part; also for Gov. Noble, the champion of it. In 1835 he was sent to Washington by the Governor to obtain from the War Department an order detailing Col. Stansbury and a corps of engineers to survey the routes of some or all of the great projected lines of canals and railroads which it was in contemplation to construct, and determine their practicability. On returning to Connersville he was again elected to the Legislature, and in the following December was elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot.

That session the great Internal Improvement Bill was passed.

In 1836 he was again chosen Speaker, making the second time he had been elected to this position before he had attained the early age of twenty-eight years. For several years he was one of the Fund Commissioners for Indiana.

In 1840 he was again elected to the Legislature, it being the fifth time he had been so honored by his adopted county. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Canals. That same year he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Harrison ticket.

In 1841 he ran for Congress, but was defeated. The Whigs running two candidates suffered defeat, Andrew Kennedy, their competitor, being elected. Two years later Mr. Smith was elected to Congress, and in 1845 was re-elected, and again re-elected in 1847.

"In these three terms he made himself the foremost man of the Indiana Delegation, and at the close was probably not only the most prominent man in national affairs from the State, but the most prominent man who had ever represented it."

Oliver H. Smith in making further reference to the subject says: " He stood high in Congress as a member and eloquent speaker. He was one of the most eloquent and powerful stump-speakers in the United States, a warm and devoted Whig; was on the

commission, after he left Congress, with Corwin and Payne, under the Mexican treaty. Few men in the West have filled a larger space in the public eye."

In 1851 he removed to the city of Cincinnati, and was elected President of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company. The project proved ruinous and Mr. Smith became deeply involved. In 1856 he became an elector for Ohio on the Fremont ticket. In 1859 he severed his connection with the railroad and removed to Indianapolis, resuming the practice of his profession. He was made Chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Chicago Convention in 1860, and contributed greatly to the success of Abraham Lincoln, seconding in his nomination with twenty-six votes from Indiana. He was an Elector for the State at Large on the Republican ticket.

His vigorous campaign made for the martyred President was recognized in his being made Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior. He resigned his position in the cabinet on Christmas Day, 1862, to accept the Judgeship of the United States Court for the District of Indiana, January 1, 1863.

"As a Judge he was courteous to a degree which disarmed partisan bitterness at a period of unusual party exasperation, and his fairness was so evident that there could be little more complaint of it than of his demeanor. It was chiefly as an orator and especially as a popular or 'stump' orator that Mr. Smith excelled. Here he had few rivals. His voice singularly clear, sonorous and penetrating, rarely encountered a crowd that could exhaust its power without obtaining the full freight of thought it carried. His language was copious and appropriate, often striking and always clear, and his style though affecting little of the polished elegance of the pen, was rarely slovenly or feeble. He possessed the ability to argue a proposition convincingly."

This citizen, orator, statesman and Judge of distinction died in the court building at Indianapolis, Ind., the 17th of January, 1864. The circumstances of his death as announced in the Indianapolis *Journal* of January 8, 1864, were as follows:

"He left home in the morning with his son to attend court, which was in session, and appeared to be in his usual health, which, however, for some months past has not been very robust. On arriving at the court house he went into his private room to rest a few minutes before opening court, and while sitting before the fire was seized with a fit of coughing which in some unexplained way ruptured a blood vessel and caused a profuse and almost choking flow of blood. He was alone at the time, but in a few minutes Postmaster Conner entered the room and discovering the condition of the Judge, notified those who could best assist in the matter and had him removed to the bed in the private office of District Attorney Hanna. Drs. Jameson and Wright were called in, and the utmost efforts of these experienced physicans were directed to the stopping of the flow of blood. They succeeded partially, but not till more than a gallon had been thrown up, and the patient fearfully if not fatally, reduced in strength and vital energy. After the checking of the hemorrhage the Judge remained calm, and, it was hoped, in a condition which rendered recovery possible. But late in the afternoon a paroxysm of coughing seized him again and renewed the hemorrhage, and attacking a system already reduced, speedily rendered death inevitable. Some time before dark it was considered certain that he could not live through the night, and those unhappy fears were realized too soon, as his condition made it impossible to move him."

At the death of Judge Smith it was ordered by the President of the United States that the Executive Building at the seat of Government be draped in mourning for fourteen days, "in honor of him as a prudent and loyal counselor, and faithful and effective coadjutor of the Administration in an hour of public difficulty and peril."

The wife of Judge Smith was Elizabeth B. Watton, of Connersville, Ind., to whom he was united in marriage July 8, 1831.

SAMUEL W. PARKER.

A walk of fifteen minutes to the south of Connersville conveys one to the "Old Elm Farm," a beautiful and picturesque suburban or country seat—long the home of men of distinction. Back of and above this homestead on the brow of a towering hill overshadowed by a cluster of evergreens and the more lofty forest trees which crown and fringe the surrounding ridge, is nestled the grave of Samuel W. Parker, to whose memory has been ascribed by a United States Senator, a place among the first lawyers of his time.

Of the ancestors of Samuel W. Parker little definite knowledge is known. His father, Samuel Parker, was a native of the State of Vermont. Said Samuel W.: "I have induced myself to believe that my paternal ancestors were from England, more, however, from the name than anything else." The mother of Samuel W. was Elizabeth Miller, a native of Massachusetts, the ancestors of whom our subject believed to be of German extraction. At an early age both parents with their parents immigrated to New York, and were married in Jefferson County, October 20, 1803, in a town called Champion. They lived in Watertown until in August, 1805, on the 2d day of which month the husband died and was there interred. He was a carpenter by trade, and a

worthy young man. The subject of this sketch was his only child, and his birth occurred one month and seven days after the father's decease.

"At the age of one year and six months," said our subject, "I was adopted by one of the most kind and affectionate step-fathers that ever orphan boy was blessed with." This was Joseph Wadley, who was born on the same day with Mr. Parker's own father, and he, too, was a carpenter by trade. He owned a farm on Stony Creek near Sacketts Harbor, where he had built a flouring-mill; and in this vicinity, at the age of about four years, in a little log schoolhouse, young Parker took his iniatory steps in schooling. From 1811 to 1815 Mr. Wadley and family resided in and about Bloomfield, in Ontario County, of the same State, during which period, and when not more than nine years of age, little Sam was often entrusted with a team of a wagon and two horses in the conveyance of brick to the neighboring town of Canandaigua, being assisted only in the loading of them.

In 1815 the family immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there and in that vicinity remained until 1818, when they settled at Oxford, Ohio, during which period our subject at different times attended the Lancastran Seminary, superintended respectively by Harrison and Cathcart, during a portion of which attendance the school numbered from 200 to 500 pupils, over whom young Parker acted as general monitor.

It seems that Mr. Wadley was very anxious to give his children a good education, and especially the step-son, often remarking to him that he never expected to be able to give him anything else, and at all events that would be the best fortune that could be given him. So it was mainly this object that directed him to Oxford, from the prospect of an excellent institution of learning there. At this village young Parker first attended a common school about one year, in which reading, spelling and history alone were studied. He subsequently attended a grammar school then just opened by the Rev. James Hughes, under the charge of the Trustees of the University—the first germ of the future college. Here he began the study of the languages—Latin and Greek—and here were made his first efforts at declamation; and on the latter he remarks: "I succeeded well, was fond of the exercise, and soon ranked among the best declaimers in the institution. At several public exhibitions the laurels were won by me; and many a vision of glory did these laurels excite in my young imagination.

"Here, too, my first attempts at composition were made. In this I did not succeed so well. It was a tame exercise when contrasted with spouting forth the eloquent thoughts of the Roman, English and American orators. In this branch, however, I stood about equal to my fellows. But little attention was then directed to composition; declamation swallowed up all, and when the Trustees of the institution, on a public examination and exhibition day, pronounced me the best declaimer in the institution, I deemed myself a man of full proportions, though it seems that, in reality, I was but a stripling of but fifteen years."

After Mr. Wadley's arrival in this city on immigrating thither, he was soon engaged in bridge-building and other carpenter work, and during a part of his stay in the vicinity, he was engaged at Mt. Pleasant in building flat-boats, termed "Broad Horns," and while in and about the city, fishing and swimming seemed to be a favorite sport of the young step-son, as he speaks of frequently amusing himself with other lads in swimming and bathing in the river, and diving from and under the boats, etc., etc., and later on at Oxford, ball was a pleasant pastime to him.

The late summer and early fall of 1821 have been pronounced by him as the halcyon days of his life. Nearly three months of his time were passed on a visit to an uncle who resided near North Bend, on the Ohio. His uncle kept a large dairy, and the visitor assisted in attending to the cows, milking, making butter and cheese, and going to the Cincinnati market and sporting through the neighboring country. The following incident occurring on this visit from its connection with so distinguished a man is worthy of note, and is given in the language of the participant himself in after years:

"Whilst at North Bend, on one fine summer day several of the neighbor boys and myself went down to the river at Gen. Harrison's farm to swim. Whilst there we noticed the tempting looks of the fruit in the General's orchard—and the temptation was too strong to withstand. Accordingly we entered the enclosure and commenced our assaults upon it. Having pretty well filled our pockets, we commenced a retreat, and, as we were getting back over the fence, we espied the old hero himself, leaping his garden fence, bounce into the orchard and make toward us. Though some three hundred yards distant, his manner very plainly indicated that he had some designs upon those who had just gratified their designs upon his fruit. We accordingly made a hasty retreat to the river, jumped into a canoe lying at the shore, and had but cleverly got our canoe out of his reach when "Old Tip" was at the water's edge. He assumed a most furious attitude; his eyes seemed to flash javelins into our bosoms, and his curses were withering. He bade us instantly back to the shore or he would have the Constable after us—and whole troop of young thieves in jail before sun-down. To disobey was impossible, and our pockets were full of what must be our con-

demnation. We accordingly commenced plying the paddle for the shore, and in the meantime also busied ourselves in stealthily slipping overboard all the fruit that could not be easily concealed. We landed, and I stepped forward as spokesman. I observed that we had come down to the river to swim. We saw the haw tree just inside the orchard fence, and thinking it no harm to take a few haws from it, we accordingly got over and did so,—and suiting the action to the word I pulled from my breeches pocket a few haws that happened to be there, and displayed them as proof of our innocence. A most benignant smile came over the old soldier's swarthy features. 'Ah,' said he, boys, if that is all the mischief you have done, come up here with me and get some of my apples. I have some very fine ones yet, if the boatmen have not stolen them all off. Any body is welcome to my fruit so long as it lasts, if they will only come and ask me for it—but d—n a thief. I hate them.' And this was my first interview with that patriot soldier, and honest man, who, when he died, the Nation mourned in tears—because the 'good President' had fallen! He then as little thought of being President as I did of the after service of two years and a half at the head of a newspaper, advocating his pretensions."

Up until the fall of 1824, when Miami University was regularly opened, young Sam attended for a time the grammar school heretofore mentioned as started by Mr. Hughes, which had been discontinued on the death of that gentleman, but which was reopened by Rev. Spencer Clark, and a common school in the village taught by Abner Philbrick. During the spring, summer, and fall of this last mentioned year he worked on a farm rented by his step-father in the vicinity of Oxford, which was the only regular year's manual labor that he ever performed.

In January, 1825, he entered the institution as a free scholar, under provisions that had been made for five young men of merit. The limited circumstances of this step-father compelled him to take advantage of such provisions, and enter thus or not at all. On this point Mr. Parker says, "It was rather humiliating to my proud spirit, but the goodness of the cause, and a firm determination to rise above it, reconciled my feelings to the sacrifice."

His four years' course in Miami University, from the beginning to the day of graduation, was a succession of brilliant intellectual triumphs; term after term and year after year he was the recipient of compliments and high honors at the hands of his classmates and of the Faculty. He entered the university as a freshman, and at the close of the first session was selected, with one other class-mate, to deliver an original oration; theme, Patriotism and some of the events of the American Revolution. From the beginning he attracted attention as a speaker, and continued to occupy a position in this respect second to none connected with the institution. Before the close of the year, in addition to his studies he took charge of a class in the grammar school, in part, and in this way got off of the charity list. At the close of the second session he was selected to deliver the oration introductory to the exhibition.

In December, 1825, was organized the Union Literary Society of the Miami University, of which he was one of the founders, and over which he subsequently presided. After the organization of this society, young Parker from the first took a stand as an extemporaneous debater and declaimer amongst the most prominent members, which station he retained until his graduation. Says Parker: "The most formidable antagonist I ever met in debate in the society, was Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and so the strongest will say who encounter him." During his remaining years in the institution he was closely identified with the interests of this society, and was on several occasions highly complimented in the bestowal of honors by it upon him in public exercises, among which was his unanimous election to prepare a report upon the Rise, Progress and Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Society, and deliver an address on the occasion, which he accepted and performed in a manner that was highly gratifying to the society and to the public.

In 1828 the Faculty and students of the university formed themselves into a society auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, in Washington, D., C, and Parker was by them appointed to deliver a public address on the 4th of July, 1828, on the colonization system, held in the college chapel in conjunction with a celebration of the citizens of Oxford. The orator was James Crawford. Mr. Parker spoke for nearly an hour, and the speech won him much applause. Many of the auditors expressed a desire to have the address published in pamphlet form. At the dinner table a complimentary toast was drank to the "orators of the day."

Commencement Day came, and with it found the already distinguished young Parker facing a great concourse of people, among whom were personages of culture and distinction, with a theme for graduation of "Symmes' Theory of Concentric Spheres." As a speaker on this occasion, Parker was unanimously voted the chief; said Dr. Slack, then the distinguished chemical professor in the Cincinnati College, commenting on the speech that he "did not think Capt. Symmes himself could have presented his theory in a manner more happy and im-

pressive." Says the speaker, "This effort was of no little service to me. It gave me a celebrity through the country which college efforts seldom acquire, and it was the means of introducing me to several gentlemen of intelligence and reputation." To the dissatisfaction of many of the students and some of the Faculty in the assignment of class honors, Parker was given the third place. His friends claimed for him the second if not the first honors. The second place was given to the son of Dr. Bishop, the President of the University. On the evening of September 24, 1828, a commencement ball was given at Apple's Inn, in Oxford, of which young Parker was manager, and says he: "It was the first ball I had ever attended, and I believe I may say the first social party of any kind, though then twenty-three years old. I had been a student the most of my days, and a close one too; I did not lose a half dozen recitations during the whole four years of my college course." Mr. Parker acted as a tutor during the greater portion of his time in college.

Until his graduation the most of his days were passed in school, yet when out of school and during mornings and evenings and vacations he was accustomed to do, and did do, almost all kinds of manual labor; this the circumstances of the family required, and it was most cheerfully complied with, in a just appreciation of the assistance and love borne him by his step-father. "In fact," said our subject, "I have done a little of everything, almost, in my time, for the sake of being handy in aid of my step-father." To further show the great esteem and appreciation held by him for this father, we quote his own words: "The kind attention and essential services always rendered me by my most excellent step-father never recur to my mind without filling my bosom with sensations of gratitude almost painful. Would to heaven that good old man could have lived that I might return to him some of the ten thousand kindnesses in the evening of his days that he bestowed upon me in the morning of mine."

Soon after the graduation of Mr. Parker he settled in the village of Connersville, and in November opened a private or subscription school, which he taught several terms, and in the following May secured the Principalship of the county seminary, then just being completed, and in July opened the first school in that building. He was here engaged in teaching until the close of a term of school in April, 1830, when he resigned the position.

Early in the year 1829 he began writing editorially for the Fayette *Observer*, the proprietor and senior editor of which was Daniel Rench, and soon thereafter the editorial charge of the paper was given him, and in February, 1830, Mr. Parker became in a manner the proprietor. New type, etc., was procured, and Mr. Parker sent forth to the country the first issue of the newspaper titled the *Political Clarion*, May 22, 1830, which was continued two years and edited with marked ability, such as called forth a complimentary letter from Henry Clay, whom he vigorously supported for the chief magistracy. The young editor was honored by calls from the Governor, Senator Noble, and Judge Test, then Representative in Congress from the Connersville District, and his importance seemed great. We extract the following from an editorial in the *Clarion* of April 30, 1831:

"In this village we first commenced in the business of the world. We have formed friendly associations here, which we wish not to sunder. Here we first looked out over the land for ourselves, and beheld wicked men treading down the virtuous, corruption vitiating the undefiled, creeping into the councils and Cabinet of the Republic, and threatening a general deluge—the precedents, the laws, and the constitution which came to us from hallowed hands spurned and violated—anarchy and confusion smothering the voice of honest men and justice—all the vile principles of our nature kindling into a blaze, catching upon the vitals of our Government and freedom, and blown upon us as it were by the breath of the hurricane. Hence we believe sprang at least some of the incentives that induced us to stay here, to enlist under the banner that we have here, and however faint and unavailing the efforts might be, to prepare for a struggle in the conflict here, until we fail or it be over. None of our ardor is or will be abated. Our course is on, *right on*, until our Republican institutions, the American system and Henry Clay are overwhelmed, or rise and triumph together on the 4th of March, 1833."

From the very beginning Mr. Parker had determined upon adopting the law as his profession, and with this view on opening his first school in Connersville he put in odd hours reading Blackstone in the office of Oliver H. Smith, but it was soon thought by the patrons of his school and others, that he could not do the two things at the same time, and the law was soon temporarily dropped, and not again taken up until during the latter half of the first year he was publishing the *Clarion*. He studied in all about six months, and we may say without any instruction, he was admitted to the bar in August, 1831, having been first examined at Brookville, by Judge Miles C. Eggleston, August 6, and his license signed, and the examination completed August 22, before a committee of lawyers at the Wayne Circuit Court, which committee reported favorably, and the license was perfected by the signature of Judge Test. The day following he made his maiden speech to a jury in

assisting James Perry, the Prosecutor, in the prosecution of a defendant charged with refusing to aid a Constable to execute proceedings.

In 1834 Mr. Parker established the *Watchman*, a weekly paper, which he continued until after the close of the Presidential election in 1836, advocating with great zeal the election to the Presidency of William Henry Harrison. In 1833 he made the race for Representative in the Legislature from the county of Fayette, but was defeated; however, seven years later he was elected to that position. The following year he was elected to the State Senate and served one term, when he was again chosen a Representative in the Legislature.

In 1836 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the circuit, and during his service in that capacity, remarked the Rev. James Havens at his funeral, "he did more for the morality in this part of the State in ferreting out and suppressing vice and crime than any man then living." He traversed the State in in 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856, and was champion Whig of the Whitewater Valley. Says Gen. Thomas Bennett: "He was a zealous partisan of unwavering fidelity, never flinching from any responsibility imposed upon him by the party of his choice. He took the great Clay for his model, and with a devotion amounting to almost idolatry, he followed his chosen chieftain while he lived, and when he died he lingered long at the grave of the gallant old Whig."

In 1849 Mr. Parker was elected to Congress and served two terms as the Whig Representative of his district, his Congressional career closing with the Thirty-third Congress in March, 1855. He could have triumphantly returned to the seat he had so ably filled, but he declined a renomination. He voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and on the subject made a most masterly and brilliant speech which won him high compliments. The House being in the Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Parker said:

"I would address myself gladly on this occasion if I could, to all my fellow citizens of the South, to all of the North. I am of neither the North nor South; but still I am from a free State—one baptized as such and sanctified, I hope, by the glorious ordinance of 1787, in which I think I have cause for exultation—I am sure I have still greater cause in the fact that I come here from the great Northwest.

Mr. Chairman, I have sometimes contemplated that marble group, at once beautiful and sublime, which rests upon one of the projections of the eastern portico of this Capitol, and thought I saw a patriotic embodiment there, which probably did not occur to the fervid fancy of the artist. That stalwart pioneer with gigantic proportions, a brave heart, strong hands and the bearing of a hero, is no inapt representation of that section of this confederacy from whence I come. See how he holds in his mighty grasp, harmless as an unweaned child, those two savage arms, one pointing *South* and the other *North*, each armed with the implements of death. The fond mother as she bends over her sleeping child, fears no evil; and so securely are they protected, that the watch-dog looks kindly on! * * * * * *

"I desire no concealment of my opinion in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a *great evil*, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parental Government, and from our ancestors. But here they are, and the question is, how can they be best dealt with? If a state of nature existed and we were about to lay the foundation of society no man would be more strongly opposed than I should to incorporate the institution of slavery among the elements.

"Sir, that is precisely the work on which we are now engaged. Where a 'state of nature' now exists; on a virgin soil, where a slave never trod though savages have roamed there from the 'primal morn,' we are 'about to lay the foundation of society' for the millions of civilized and Christian people that will soon congregate there for a home forever for themselves and their children. What ought we to do?

* * * * * * * *"

Mr. Parker had been several times an elector from his district and once for the State at large; and says Gen. Bennett, "He contributed to the success of his party his means, his talents and his mighty energies. He shone brightly as a lawyer and statesman. In the beginning he took an eminent pose as a lawyer and was ranked high amongst the Whitewater bar, composed as it was of the brightest legal minds of the State. His thrilling eloquence, his bitter sarcasm, his quick retort, his shrewd ingenuity in the management of his cause soon filled his office with clients and rallied around him troops of friends. From that time he was a giant at the bar."

After the close of Mr. Parker's Congressional career he was engaged in the practice of the law at Connersville and the neighboring courts, and resided on the Old Elm Farm, heretofore referred to, where his death occurred from pneumonia, suddenly and unexpectedly, February 1, 1859. At this time he was President of the Junction Railroad Company, and had previously for years been President of the Whitewater Canal Company, and had ever been intimately identified with all the great improvements which have rendered the Whitewater Valley the garden spot of Indiana.

On the presentation of the resolutions by the members of the bar in honor of the memory of Hon.

Richard Nash

Samuel W. Parker to the Supreme Court of Indiana, Judge Perkins in behalf of the court said:

"With deep sensibility does the court receive these testimonials of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Samuel W. Parker. Near did he stand to its members, near in age, near in professional association, near in social companionship. Valued was the relation. Mr. Parker was one of the most brilliant and promising men of the State. Gifted with a mind of high order, which he had stored with solid learning, and decorated with the elegancies of ancient and modern literature—possessed of fine oratorical powers and every virtue that graces social life, combined with habits of great industry, it could not be otherwise that he should reach commanding positions at the bar and in the councils of the Nation. The death of such a man, at whatsoever time it may happen, cannot but be sorely felt, but it fills us with a deeper sadness when we behold him stricken down in the prime of manhood and in the middle of his career and fame. * * * * * "

In substance the Hon. Oliver H. Smith remarked of Mr. Parker, that he was a ripe scholar, and when he first saw him at Connersville, he was a slim, flaxen-headed stripling, light eyes and brows, large white forehead, good features, head erect, the step quick and firm. He rose rapidly at the bar until he stood among the first of his age. He was clear, strong, able before the jury; his voice was of great volume, when he brought it up to its full pitch. He always threw himself bodily into the cause of his client, making it his own. On the stump, as a public speaker, he stood high with his party; few men, of his age, have made so many public political speeches, of so much power. While in Congress he took part in many of the important debates, in which he placed himself among the best of the speakers of the house.

On the 16th of July, 1834, Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Susannah, daughter of William Watton, of Connersville, Ind., who still survives him.

JAMES C. M'INTOSH.

James Cottingham McIntosh was born in Connersville, Ind., January 13, 1827, of parents, Joshua and Nancy McIntosh, the former being a native of the State of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. In the spring of 1824 the family settled in Connersville. The mother was a devoted Christian woman, and the father for many years an acceptable local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter served as one of the Associate Judges of the county in 1847–51. James from boyhood was carefully and prayerfully instructed in the texts and principles of Christianity. He early indicated strong religious tendencies and in January, 1844, under the ministry of W. W. Hibben, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His early youth was characterized by close habits of study, which continued through life. His close application to study seemed to be prompted by two elevated motives, first an ardent thirst for knowledge, and secondly, a deeply conscientious estimate of the value and responsibility of time. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native village. In the fall of 1846 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., from which institution he was graduated in 1849, completing the college curriculum in three years, and that brilliantly, as he carried off the honors of a very strong class.

For a time after graduation he took charge of a school in Lagrange, Ind., which was only preparatory to the study of law, which he commenced in 1850, with Hon. S. W. Parker, of Connersville. Here the same zeal and devotion to his books characterized him, as had previously marked his course in the school room and at college. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, Judge Elliott being the Presiding Judge, and his own father occupying a seat on the bench as one of the Associate Judges. He was subsequently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State.

"From this beginning he worked his way upward in his profession until he made a reputation as a lawyer surpassed by a very few. And be it noted that the public prominence he attained was as a lawyer—politics had nothing to do with it. He never asked for office, in fact, he refused to allow his name to be used in that connection, and while many of his associates in the State have left their names to be tossed about on the billows of politics, he quietly toiled on in his profession, leaving a work that will last as long as jurisprudence has a place in the State he loved."

His biographer says: "His devotion to his legal studies and duties, however, had no effect in diminishing his religious interest, nor did it then, or ever, interfere in the slightest degree with his faithful performance of his church duties Always calm and dignified, never demonstrative, his entire Christian life was a steady, persistent elevated plea for the truth of Christian doctrines, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles, and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. He did not flash with the fitful and momentary glare of the brilliant meteor, but glowed with the steady light of the planet that keeps the track of its orbit.

"Naturally, he was not self assertive, but exceedingly reserved, unobtrusive, and even diffident; nothing but his own sense of duty and the force of his own personal merits ever brought him to the front. His will force was a dominant power, and his purpose was an uncompromising fact. Deliberate and

careful in making up his judgment, the conclusion once reached was generally a finality, from which there was no appeal; while the turning aside from deliberately formed purpose was a thought not to be entertained. He was a man of thorough and painstaking research, and remarkable for the accuracy of his knowledge. From his legal associates I learn that this was characteristic of his law practice, and I know it to have been true of his Biblical studies and knowledge. It was seldom safe to question a position taken by him. He was a man of profound sensibilities and tender affections."

From the time that he became identified with the church until his death, he was by example and counsel a pillar in the church. He was a prominent delegate to the General Conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1872, and for many years prior to his death he was one of the Trustees of the university, of which he was an honored alumnus.

In an editorial of one of the county papers at the time of his death we read: "At the bar he had no superior. He was acknowledged by all the most able." During his obsequies his native city and the surrounding country laid aside its labors, and with one accord tendered the tribute of respect due to his memory. The city closed its business houses. In offering the resolutions of the bar on his death the Hon. B. F. Claypool, the oldest practitioner of that body said: "It has been my fortune to have known our departed brother from his infancy, and for more than fifty years we have traveled the journey of life side by side. We met upon the same play-ground of childhood, in the school room of youth, schooled in the same college, fought the battles of the profession side by side in the same arena for more than a quarter of a century, often meeting in the fierce struggle of debate for the mastery, and not unfrequently the angry and violent language of debate seemed to arouse feelings of anger that would not subside, but as we left the court room, we left behind the animosities of the conflict, and met as we ever had met, as friends; and it is a pleasing thought to know that at the close of his life we were friends, almost brothers. He was possessed of an ardent and sanguine temperament, and in all of his cases he threw the force of his strong will and varied learning. Conscientious in the discharge of his duty to his client, he was always prepared. He never wearied in the examination of his case until he thoroughly understood it, and when he came into court he was fully prepared for the conflict. A faithful student and a devoted Christian, he fully realized that 'life's but a walking shadow,' and that 'the veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy,' and whenever he realized that in the excitement of professional contest he had in an unguarded moment wounded the feelings of a brother, he sought the earliest opportunity to erase all harshness and bitterness engendered by his conduct. For many years past disease was preying upon him, and at times he seemed very irrascible, yet he endeavored with all the will force he could command to restrain his temper, treat his antagonist with propriety, and keep within the bounds of decorum, for he felt and fully realized that 'there is indeed a God, that sees and hears whate'er we do,' and to that God he was accountable to the fullest extent. And now that he has gone from among us, and will no longer mingle in the strifes and contests of the court, let us forget his foibles, and remember only his virtues."

The death of Mr. McIntosh occurred in the evening of August 27, 1878. He left surviving him his wife, Elizabeth W. (Martindale) McIntosh, whom he had married in Indianapolis, April 28, 1851, and five children.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND ACTION IN THE BEGINNING—COUNTY EXPENDITURES—DEPARTURE OF THE FAYETTE COUNTY UNION GUARDS—DRAFTS, BOUNTIES, ETC.—HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND REGIMENTS—LADIES' AID SOCIETY, DONATIONS, ETC.—CLOSING SCENES.

THE citizens of Fayette County will ever contemplate with great pride, and hand down to posterity the record of her soldiers, and the honorable part they bore in the great struggle of 1861-65, for the preservation and perpetuity of the Union. The firing on Sumter seemed an individual aim, and so stirred the patriotism of her sturdy yeomanry, and none the less patriotic sons, that together they left the plow in the furrow, and side by side came father and son from the anvil, the accountant's desk, the law office and the workshop, offering their lives rather than see traitorous hands strike death to the flag of liberty—the flag representing the principles of our forefathers, so dearly by them purchased at Valley Forge, at Bunker Hill, and at Yorktown.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND ACTION IN THE BEGINNING.

On receipt of the news of the fall of Sumter, the excitement throughout the county became intense. Occupations and pursuits were almost wholly neglected, and the loyal men of all parties announced their readiness to follow their country's call. Connersville was thronged with an excited populace, asking for the latest news from the seat of war. The following extracts are taken from the Connersville *Times*, of April 25, 1861:

"The greatest enthusiasm has existed here during the past week. Meetings of all the citizens of all parties express a determination to aid the Government with means and money to the utmost capabilities of Fayette County, if need be.

"A cannon squad has been organized under the command of W. W. Frybarger, tendered to the Governor of the State, and accepted. They comprise a small band of brave hearts and stout arms, and they will preserve the honor of Fayette County untarnished in the trying hour.

"A company of volunteers of over a hundred men has been organized, tendered to the Governor, and accepted. The company is styled the 'Fayette County Guards,' and is officered as follows:

"Captain, Joseph Marshall; First Lieutenant, Joseph Greer; Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Powell; Third Lieutenant, Jesse Holton; First Ensign, John Kensler; Orderly Sergeant, John McCleary.

"* * * A Zouave company is being formed. A large number of citizens of Fayette County assembled in the court house square in Connersville April 20, for the purpose of providing men and means for the defense and support of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof.

"On motion Elisha Vance was chosen President; William H. Beck and William Watton, Vice-Presidents; Henry Goodlander and Confucius B. Edwards, Secretaries. After music by the Connersville Brass Band, the ladies and gentlemen comprising a choir for the occasion, sang the 'Star Spangled Banner,' which was received with immense applause.

"On motion a committee of three from Connersville Township, and one from each of the other townships was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people of the county. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen, namely:

"Connersville, Benjamin F. Claypool, Judge Reid, Judge Wilson; Orange, Samuel Little; Jennings, Joseph D. Ross; Jackson, James Smith; Columbia, Heman Jones; Fairview, John G. Lewis; Harrison, Thomas Moffitt; Posey, Isaac Powell; Waterloo, William C. Forrey.

"Lafe Develin, of Cambridge City, was called to the stand and made an eloquent and patriotic speech.

"The Committee on Resolutions submitted a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with great applause. Patriotic speeches were made by Rev. George Campbell, Rev. P. Carland, Capt. Joe Marshall and Capt. Newkirk. The resolutions were as follows:

"WHEREAS, In certain States of our country, citizens thereof having taken up arms and are now in open rebellion against the same; and whereas, for the purpose of putting down said rebellion, maintaining the laws and authority of the Government, and protecting the property of the same, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the loyal citizens of the same to volunteer their services and place themselves at the disposal of the

Government; and whereas, divers good and loyal citizens of the county of Fayette, have, pursuant to the said proclamation, tendered their services. Therefore, in consideration of the premises aforesaid, it is hereby

"*Ordered by the Board of County Commissioners*, That the sum of $5,000 of the funds of the county be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out on orders to be issued from time to time, as may be necessary, for the purpose of maintaining and supporting the families of such persons as have volunteered or may hereafter volunteer, as may stand in need of assistance during the absence of the persons above referred to.

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Commissioners be instructed to appoint such agents in each township, as may be necessary for the purpose of acting as receiving and disbursing agents in order to supply the families of the absent volunteers, who may require assistance and support in maintaining the same.

"*Resolved*, That our Senator and Representative in the General Assembly be requested to vote at the called session of the Legislature, for an efficient, judicious and military law, and for the appropriation of all money needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war in which our country is now involved.

"*Resolved*, That as it may be necessary for the volunteers to furnish themselves with uniforms and articles necessary for their comfort at the opening of the campaign, it is requested that, in addition to the necessary uniform, each volunteer furnish himself with one common blanket, one spoon, knife and fork, and file his voucher for the cost thereof with the Captain of his company for the reimbursement of the same.

"*Resolved*, That the County Commissioners employ some competent person or house to furnish the necessary uniforms for the volunteers, and that proper vouchers be taken and kept for the cost thereof, so that the county may be indemnified by the State or General Government.

"*Resolved*, That Misses Roxa Edmonds, Callie Disney, Augusta Mason, Fannie Newkirk, Fannie Durnan, Sophia Frybarger, of Connersville Township; Misses Matilda Stone, Kitty Wagoner and E. A. Irvin, of Orange Township; Misses Harriet Thrasher, Mary Bates and Jane McCrory, of Fairview Township; Misses Eda McMullen, Eliza Jones and Sallie Cole of Waterloo Township; Misses Mary Munger, Frances Loder and Lizzie Cole, of Posey Township; Misses Margaret Thomas, Mary Dale and Rosa Thomas, of Harrison Township; Misses Mary Jones, Mary Webb and Lydia A. Messersmith, of Columbia Township; Misses Mary Retherford, Maria Newland and Rachel Burk, of Jennings Township; Misses Caroline Beckett, Eunice Moore and Emily Clifton, of Jackson Township, are hereby requested to call upon the citizens of Fayette County and solicit donations of woolen blankets, and give one to each volunteer from the county of Fayette, and the citizens of said county be and are hereby requested to send to said committee, at the room of Miss Fannie Newkirk, such blankets as they may be willing to contribute for the purpose aforesaid.

"*Resolved*, That the President of this meeting telegraph T. A. Morris, Quartermaster General, that Fayette County will do her duty in furnishing volunteers, and blankets, knives, forks and spoons for their use.

"*Resolved*, That the County Commissioners be instructed to buy the cannon belonging to W. W. Frybarger, for the use of the county, it being understood that said Frybarger will sell the same at cost and carriage."

The Commissioners were present and responded to the requests of the meeting, and in accordance with the order passed by them, the following agents were appointed for the purpose of soliciting provisions: City, Josiah Mullikin; Connersville Township, George Harlan and Stout Atherton; Jackson, A. V. Larimore and Achilles Backhouse; Jennings, J. J. Burk and J. W. Ross; Columbia, George Scott and Thomas J. Crisler; Orange, Emanuel Wagoner and William Conner; Harrison, Joseph Dale and Anthony Watt; Posey, Temple Beason and Jacob Newkirk; Fairview, Joseph M. Sutliffe and Amos G. Smith.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

James Elliott was appointed agent for the county in the distribution of funds and continued to act as such during the entire war. The county expended during that period for the relief of soldiers' families $64,366.37, and for miscellaneous purposes $9,201.45, which with the amount expended for local bounty amounted to $264,331.82.

DEPARTURE OF THE FAYETTE COUNTY UNION GUARDS.

The "Fayette County Union Guards" left for camp at Richmond Friday, May 10, 1861. About 10 o'clock the company was drawn up in line in the court house yard, when a few remarks were made by Capt. Marshall and a pathetic farewell address was delivered by Rev. William Pelan; and a committee of ladies presented each volunteer with a Testament, when by means of vehicles the company left for camp. The very air itself was laden with patriotism; the National flag floated from housetops and the whole country was filled with noise and excitement of military preparation.

No one party filled the ranks; the volunteers of Fayette came from all parties; Republicans, Democrats, and Bell-Everett men, all forgot their differences and gave their services to support the Constitution and the Union.

DRAFTS, BOUNTIES, ETC.

The war called for so large a proportion of the entire male population that the quota of the county was not in all cases filled without difficulty. Drafts and the offer of large bounties to volunteers were found necessary, hence many of the recruits on being mustered into service received considerable bounty.

The draft assignment of October 6, 1862, to Fayette County was as follows: Connersville Township, 6; Orange, 1; Harrison, 5; Posey, 27; Waterloo, 18; Fairview, 13.

The men who filled the quota of Fayette County were with the exception of an inconsiderable fraction volunteers. The county, with a total militia enrollment in September, 1862, of 1,681, had sent to the field 560 men, requiring the following month the small draft only of 70 men.

The total amount expended by the county for local bounty was $190,764.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION AND REGIMENTS.

The regiments from Indiana which contained the greatest number of men from Fayette County, were the Sixteenth, Thirty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth, Forty-first, Third Battery, and Third Cavalry, the following history of which is condensed from the elaborate report of the late Hon. W. H. H. Terrell Adjutant-General of Indiana:

Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. —Of the several companies raised in Fayette County, Company E formed a part of the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry (one year's service). Its Captain was John M. Orr, and First Lieutenant, William H. Greer, both of Connersville.

The organization of the regiment was completed at Richmond in May, 1861, with Pleasant A. Hackleman as Colonel. It was intended to serve within the limits of the State for one year, but its services were offered and accepted by the General Government the same day that the North was startled with the news of the disaster at Bull Run. July 23 the regiment left Richmond and was the first regiment that marched through Baltimore after the firing upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in April. Reaching Harper's Ferry it was assigned to Gen. Banks' army. October 21—the fatal day of Ball's Bluff—the regiment marched all day long under the sound of cannon. In the afternoon of the 22d an attack was made upon the pickets, in which two men of the Sixteenth were killed. Immediately after the regiment was hurried forward, in line of battle, on the Bluffs, and here in the evening participated in a brisk engagement with the enemy. Orders being given for an evacuation the Sixteenth was detailed on the 23d as a picket line, to cover the retreat of our forces, and was the last regiment to recross the Potomac, reaching the Maryland shore at daylight on the 24th. Two men were drowned during this expedition. It went into winter quarters ("Cantonment Hicks") near Frederick City, December 6.

In February, 1862, the long expected movement of the armies commenced. In March the Sixteenth, with a detachment of other troops from the brigade, built a bridge across the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, accomplishing the work in forty-eight hours. Here six men of Stonewall Jackson's army were captured by Lieut. Copeland, of the Sixteenth. May 12 it left for Washington, D. C., where on the 14th of May it was mustered out of service and soon after returned to Indiana. Its commanding Colonel was on April 30 commissioned a Brigadier-General and on May 13, in presence of the regiment, an elegant sword was presented by the enlisted men of the Sixteenth. This gallant officer was killed in battle at Iuka, Miss. Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Lucas succeeded him as Colonel.

Company A formed part of the Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry (three years' service). Its successive commissioned officers from this county were: Captains, John M. Orr, John A. Haines, Timothy Doherty; First Lieutenants, John A. Haines, Timothy Doherty, John Kensler; Second Lieutenants, Timothy Doherty, John Kensler, .Thomas M. Hardy and Lawrence Rowan.

The regiment was re-organized for three years' service at Indianapolis, May 27, 1862, with Thomas J. Lucas as Colonel. The regiment left August 19 for Kentucky to aid in repelling the invasion of the State by Kirby Smith. On the 30th of August it took part in the battle of Richmond, Ky., losing 200 men killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners. Lieut. Col. Joel Wolfe was killed in this action while the regiment was endeavoring to cut its way through the Rebel lines. After the defeat the prisoners were paroled and sent to Indianapolis, where they remained in parole camp until November 1, when exchanged. On the 20th of that month the regiment marched to Cairo, and from thence to Memphis, where it remained until December 1, and then moved down the river to participate in the Vicksburg campaign. On the 25th the brigade of which the Sixteenth was a part was sent to cut the Texas & Shreveport Railroad at Dallas. In this expedition it marched sixty-five miles in thirty-six hours, swam two bayous, destroyed ten miles of railroad track and burned $1,000,000 worth of property belonging to the Rebel Government. On the 1st of January, 1863, it engaged the enemy in the attempt to storm his works at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, and was driven back, the brigade to which it was attached losing 500 men. Re-embarking on the 3d, the Sixteenth reached Arkansas Post on the 10th of January, and attacked the enemy in the fort, skirmishing until night fall. On the 11th it participated in the general engagement that ensued, and was the first regiment to plant its colors within the fort; its loss was seventy-seven men killed and wounded. The surrender was made by the same officer (Gen. Churchill) to whom the Sixteenth surrendered at Richmond, and among the captured wagons were some that the regiment had lost in its retreat at that time. The Sixteenth was at Hard Times Landing, opposite and above Grand Gulf, during the unsuccessful attempt of the gun-boats to reduce Grand Gulf. It was at Port Gibson and formed part of the reserve to Gen. Hovey's division, and marching forward engaged the enemy, driving him from the hill in front. It participated in a

severe skirmish with the enemy near Edward's Station May 16, after which the regiment marched to Black River Bridge, where it fought at that point. It then proceeded to the rear of Vicksburg, and went into the trenches on the 19th of May, and participated in all of the operations of the siege until the capitulation on the 4th of July. In the assault on the enemy's works on the 22d of May, the Sixteenth bore a conspicuous part, holding an important position for nearly ten hours' continuous fighting, and part of the time was within twenty-five feet of the Rebel fort in its front. During the siege the regiment lost sixty men killed and wounded. After the surrender the regiment marched to Jackson, where it took part in the skirmishing on the march and at that place. It was transported to New Orleans, where it was mounted and attached to the Cavalry Corps, Department of the Gulf, and was distributed along the eastern shore of the Mississippi, to protect transportation between New Orleans and points up the coast. In October the Cavalry Corps was ordered on an expedition up the Bayou Teche, in which section the Sixteenth remained continually skirmishing with the enemy until January 2, 1864. It was refitted and re-mounted and marched as part of the cavalry of Banks' expedition up Red River, during which campaign it had sixteen engagements with the enemy. The regiment was reviewed in New Orleans, where it had been ordered for muster out, by Gen. Grierson, who complimented it on having turned over to the Quartermaster the best horses that had ever been in that department, and as a compliment to the men whose terms of service had not then expired, it was ordered by Gen. Canby that they be transferred to the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, thus putting together infantry and cavalry, an unknown precedent during the war. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans June 30, 1865. It arrived at Indianapolis July 10, 1865, with 365 men and officers, and on the next day it had a public reception in the capitol grounds, at which the regiment was addressed by Gov. Morton and others.

Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.—Company H formed a part of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Its successive commissioned officers were Captains, Gilbert Trusler, William F. Limpus; First Lieutenants, Addison M. Davis, John L. Hensley, William F. Limpus, George Mullikin; Second Lieutenants, William F. Limpus, George Mullikin, James Patterson, and Joseph Hilligoss. Gilbert Trusler, of Connersville, was commissioned Major of the regiment, June 3, 1863, and resigned the following December, and Daniel D. Hall, of the same place, served as Surgeon of the regiment from September, 1861, to March, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized at Richmond, and mustered into service for three years, on the 16th of September, 1861, and soon after left for the field. During the fall and winter of 1861 it encamped and marched with the Army of the Ohio, until it reached Nashville, in February, 1862. In March it moved to the Tennessee River, and reached the field of Shiloh in time to take an active part in that great battle, in which it sustained a loss of nine killed, thirty-eight wounded and one missing. It was at the siege of Corinth, and participated therein until the evacuation. It pursued Bragg through Kentucky with Buell's army, and participated with Rosecrans' army in the battle at Stone River, and it was at Chickamauga, and in both sustained losses in killed, wounded and missing. It subsequently moved with Sherman's army toward Atlanta, and participated in the marches, skirmishes and engagements of that eventful campaign.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.—Company K formed a part of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Its successive commissioned officers were: Captains, William Kerr, Jesse Holton; First Lieutenants, Jesse Holton, William G. Plummer, Joseph Senior, Harvey A. Zimmerman; Second Lieutenants, William G. Plummer, Joseph Senior. Job Stout, of Connersville, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, August 19, 1862, and resigned January 21, 1863. William M. Smith and William Stewart, of Connersville, served respectively as Quartermaster.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized at Richmond on the 19th of August, 1862, with William A. Bickle as Colonel. On the 20th of August it left for Kentucky, and on reaching Lexington moved in the direction of Richmond, Ky. Near this place, on the 30th of August, it participated in the battle with Kirby Smith's Rebel forces, losing 218 men and officers, killed and wounded. Though the men fought bravely, the disciplined troops of the enemy overpowered the regiment and captured it almost *en masse*. The captured men were immediately paroled and sent to parole camp, Indianapolis. Upon being exchanged the regiment was re-organized at Indianapolis and left that place on the 27th of November, 1862, for Memphis, Tenn., in command of Col. Thomas W. Bennett. On the 20th of December it proceeded down the Mississippi River with Sheldon's brigade of Morgan's division of Sherman's wing of Grant's army, on the expedition to Vicksburg. In the assault upon the enemy's works at Chickasaw Bluffs, the Sixty-ninth took part, suffering but a slight loss. After the repulse at this place, the regiment moved to Arkansas Post, where it was engaged on the 11th of January, 1863, and after the capture of the post

it proceeded to Young's Point, and while stationed there over 100 men died from disease. In the latter part of February it moved to Milliken's Bend, and on the morning of the 30th of March marched as the advance regiment of Grant's army in the movement against Vicksburg. On reaching Roundaway Bayou, opposite Richmond, La., in the afternoon, a Rebel force was found and dislodged. It was during this movement that 2,000 feet of bridging was constructed in three days. Thus was a military road completed across the peninsula from the river above Vicksburg, to the river forty miles below that city, over which the whole army rapidly moved. On the 30th of April the advance crossed the Mississippi at Hard Times Landing, and disembarked at D'Schron's, on the opposite bank, from whence it marched to Port Gibson, where on the 1st of May the battle of Thompson's Hill was fought. In this engagement the Sixty-ninth lost seventy-one killed and wounded. On the 16th of May it was engaged at Champion Hills, and on the 17th of May took part in the assault on the enemy's works at Black River Bridge. It then moved to the rear of the Rebel works at Vicksburg, participating in the siege up to and including the assault on the 22d of May. On the 23d of May it moved with Osterhaus' division to the Black River Bridge, where it was stationed during the remainder of the siege of Vicksburg, holding Johnson in check. During all these operations on the east side of the Mississippi River, the regiment served in Osterhaus' division, which opened every engagement prior to the investment of Vicksburg.

At Jackson the Sixty-ninth was actively engaged during the six days' siege of that place. * * * On the 13th of February, 1864, it sailed for Indianola, and on the 13th of March evacuated that place and started for Matagorda Island. During the progress of this movement, while crossing from Birnio's Island to Matagorda Island, a boat swamped and two officers and twenty men were drowned. * * * * It met Banks' retreating army at Alexandria, on the 27th of April, and was engaged in the fight near that place, and, in the retreat from that place to the Mississippi River, supported Lucas' cavalry brigade, which covered the retreat. * * * * On the 20th of March it moved with Steel's expedition through Florida and southern Alabama, arriving in the rear of Blakely on the 1st of April. In the assault on Blakely, on the 9th of April, the regiment was engaged, after which it guarded Rebel prisoners from Blakely to Ship Island. * * * * On the 5th day of July, 1865, the battalion was mustered out of service (the regiment was consolidated into a battalion) at Mobile, and on the 7th left for home, having sixteen officers and 284 men.

This regiment has left its dead in eleven States, and participated in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and the capture of Blakely, Ala., which caused the surrender of Mobile.

Second Cavalry (*Forty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteers*).—Company L formed a part of the Second Cavalry (Forty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers). Its successive commissioned officers were Captains, Isaiah D. Walker, Christian Beck, James G. Hackleman; First Lieutenants, Christian Beck, James G. Hackleman, Probasco Thomas; Second Lieutenants, James A. Smith, James G. Hackleman, Probasco Thomas. Rev. W. Pelan, of Connersville, went out as Chaplain of the regiment; Harvey Y. Burt for a short period served as Adjutant and Charles Mount for a year as Commissary.

Capt. Walker was commissioned as Major of the regiment June 21, 1862, and resigned May 29, 1863.

This was the first complete cavalry regiment raised in Indiana. It was organized in Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland as Colonel. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's army toward Nashville, and from that point moved to the Tennessee River, reaching the field of Shiloh after the battle. On the 19th of April it had a skirmish with the enemy on the road to Corinth, and on the 15th it engaged the Rebels at Pea Ridge, Tenn., losing a number in killed and wounded. On the 22d it participated in a reconnoisance in force, driving the enemy three miles. During the siege of Corinth it was actively engaged, and immediately after the evacuation marched with Buell's army into northern Alabama and on the 31st of May had a skirmish with the enemy at Tuscumbia, losing a few men in killed and wounded.

Moving into Tennessee the regiment fought the enemy at McMinnville on the 9th of August and at Gallatin on the 21st and 27th of August, losing several in killed, wounded and missing. In September it marched into Kentucky, participating in the Bragg and Buell campaign, engaging the enemy at Vinegar Hill on the 22d of September, and at Perryville on the 8th of October. On the 30th of November, while the regiment was at Nashville, a detachment under command of Maj. Samuel Hill was highly complimented by Gen. Rosecrans, in special field orders, for having re-captured a government train, defeating Rebel cavalry, killing twenty and capturing 200 prisoners. On the 11th of June, 1863, it fought the enemy at Triune, Tenn., losing a number in killed and wounded. It participated in a sharp fight at Talbott's Station. While at Mossy Creek, Tenn., the regiment re-enlisted January 10, 1864, and during the winter

and spring was engaged in numerous scouts and skirmishes, losing several men.

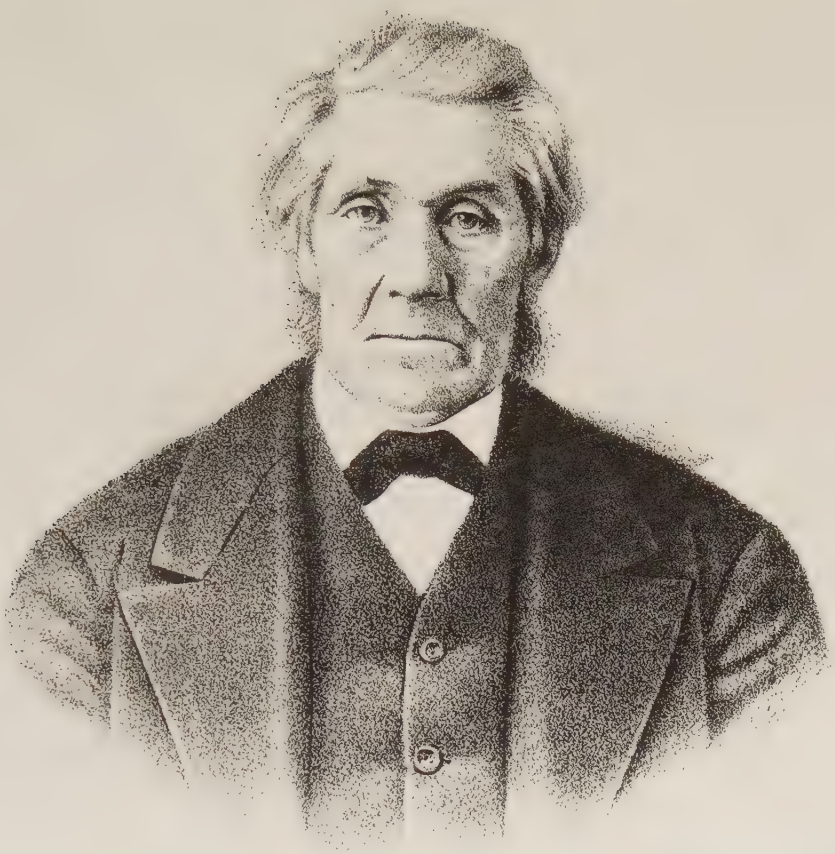
In May, 1864, the regiment moved with Sherman's army in its campaign against Atlanta, engaging in many skirmishes and battles, among which were the following: May 9, at Varnell's Station, near Reseca; July 1, near Acworth; July 28 and 30, near Newnan; August 30, near Atlanta. The non-veterans were mustered out on occupying Atlanta, and in September, 1864, the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies and placed in command of Maj. Roswell S. Hill. In January, 1865, it joined the army of Gen. Wilson and participated in the raid through Alabama, engaging the enemy near Scottsville, April 2, and at West Point, Ga., on the 16th. In the latter battle the regiment suffered severely, Maj. Hill having one of his legs shot off while leading a charge. It was mustered out at Nashville, July 22, 1865. Shortly after it moved to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.—Company A formed a part of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Its successive commissioned officers were: Captains, John M. Orr, John W. Hannah; First Lieutenants, John W. Hannah, Martin S. Bush; Second Lieutenants, Martin S. Bush, Lot H. C. Pumphrey. Capt. Orr was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment March 8, 1864, and promoted Colonel July 10 of the same year.

George F. Stewart, of Connersville, served as Second and First Lieutenant respectively in Company E, and John B. Schissler as First Lieutenant in Company F, of the regiment; and a number of privates in Company G were from this county.

The regiment was mustered into service March 10, 1864, with James Burgess as Colonel. It went to Nashville, reaching that point on the 24th of the same month, and was assigned to the division of Gen. Hovey. April 5 the regiment left Nashville for the front, marching by way of Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, and so on. The Twenty-third Corps, to which the regiment was assigned, arrived in front of Buzzard's Roost May 8. A demonstration was made by Gen. Scofield upon that formidable position, the regiment losing one killed and two wounded. A portion of Sherman's army having penetrated Snake Creek Gap, the regiment moved with its division through the Gap, and crossed the Ostanaula River, near Tilton. Our column then passed to the left of Resaca, and marched on the 18th to Calhoun. It moved the next day to the right of Kingston, and skirmished along the railroad. On the 21st it encountered the enemy, and brisk skirmishing ensued. On the first of June the regiment was engaged in sharp skirmishing in the vicinity of Allatoona and Pumpkin Vine Creek, and took position opposite to and near Lost Mountain. Temporary works were constructed, and for two days sharp fighting was had with the enemy. The skirmish line then moved close to the formidable works of the enemy, the regiment advancing in support under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The enemy having evacuated the works, the regiment took position on the right of Kenesaw Mountain. On the 23d the regiment advanced close up to the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain, and skirmished with his sharp-shooters. The picket firing and skirmishing continued until the morning of July 3, when the Rebel Gen. Johnston suddenly abandoned his strong position, and fell back to Smyrna Church. The regiment encountered the enemy near Decatur, where brisk skirmishing ensued, resulting in the enemy being driven through Decatur, and the capture of that town. For several days it was engaged in skirmishing, and on the 21st of July reached a position where the hills and steeples of Atlanta could be seen. On the 22d the regiment moved with its division, and aided materially in repulsing the Rebels under Hood and Hardee, who had attacked our forces. The siege of Atlanta progressed vigorously until August 30, when its evacuation was forced, during all of which time the regiment played its part.

October 4, the regiment marched with its corps in pursuit of Hood, the column moving by the way of Marietta to Allatoona, and thence through Cassville and Kingston, to Rome; and crossing the Ostanaula River at that place on the 12th, a sharp skirmish was had with a portion of the enemy's forces, his main body having marched with great rapidity towards Resaca and Dalton. The column then headed for Calhoun and Resaca, but the Rebel Army had disappeared before our arrival. The pursuit was continued through Snake Creek and White's Gaps to Summerville, and down the Chattanooga Valley to Gaylesville, Ala., where the pursuit was discontinued. The Twenty-third soon became a part of the command of Gen. Thomas. The regiment, October 23, moved with its division to Cedar Bluffs, and marched to Dalton *via* Cave Spring, Rome, Resaca and Tilton. It was then transported to Nashville, where it arrived November 9. November 21 the regiment threw up temporary breastworks at Columbia, and for two days was engaged in brisk skirmishing with the enemy under Hood. At Spring Hill the enemy's cavalry was encountered and severe skirmishing ensued. After a brisk fight the regiment forced its way through, losing Company



George Creelman

C, which was captured by the enemy. The regiment reached Franklin on the morning of November 30, and immediately took position in line of battle on the southern edge of that town. Slight breastworks were hastily constructed; the enemy soon appeared in force, and made several attempts to carry the position by assault. These successive attacks were met and most decisively repulsed. During the night the regiment fell back with the army to Nashville, and took position to the right of Fort Negley, where it was employed in erecting defenses until December 15. On the latter date the army of Gen. Thomas advanced from its fortifications around Nashville, upon the Rebel Army of Gen. Hood, and after two days severe fighting, inflicted a ruinous defeat upon the Rebel foe. The regiment took part in this battle, and joined in the pursuit of Hood's demoralized army.

In 1865 the regiment proceeded to North Carolina, landing at Morehead City February 27. March 6 it marched with Gen. Scofield's column along the railroad toward Kingston. Upon reaching Wise's Forks, the enemy was encountered in a strong position in force. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the first day. On the 9th the enemy being largely re-enforced, made an assault upon our left and center, and, after a severe battle, was repulsed and retreated in much confusion. The regiment took an active part in this battle. On the 15th it crossed the Neuse River and marched to Kingston; thence to Goldsboro, reaching there on the 21st, where the junction was formed with the victorious columns of Sherman, who had marched from Atlanta to the sea, and from the sea through the strongholds of the Rebel hiding-places, halting in the "Old North State" only long enough to greet their old comrades of the Twenty-third Corps and press forward to final victory. The regiment was mustered out at Greensboro August 31, 1865.

The Third Battery.—The Third Battery, Light Artillery, Indiana Volunteers, was organized at Connersville on the 5th of August, and mustered into service August 24, 1861, with W. W. Frybarger as Captain During the month of September the battery moved to St. Louis, was assigned to Gen. Fremont's army and moved with that army in the campaign through southwest Missouri. Upon the close of his campaign Capt. Frybarger being promoted Major (November 30), and ordered to Indianapolis for the purpose of organizing batteries, Lieut. James M. Cockefair was promoted Captain. From Springfield the battery moved to Tipton and thence to LaMine Cantonment, where it remained until the spring of 1862. During the summer and fall of 1862 sections of the Third Battery were dispatched to different portions of Missouri, and engaged in numerous encounters with straggling forces of the enemy. This duty was exceedingly arduous and difficult, owing to the long and frequent marches, and the impossibility of forcing the enemy to a decisive battle. Sharp encounters were had with the enemy at Mooe's Mill, Kirksville and Lone Jack, in which the battery lost in killed and wounded. After a separation of nine months, and having traversed the principal portion of Missouri, the Third Battery rendezvoused at Springfield during the winter of 1862. It was stationed at St. Louis until the latter part of 1863. In November, 1863, a majority of the members of the battery re-enlisted as veterans. It moved with the column under command of Gen. A. J. Smith in the winter of 1863–64 through western Tennessee. The battery then moved to Memphis, and with its division proceeded on steamer to Vicksburg, with the column of Gen. Sherman, and proceeded to Meridian, Miss. Having aided in sufficiently destroying the enemy's communications, the battery returned with the army to its place of starting.

On the 8th of March the Third Battery proceeded up the Red River by steamboat, and took part in the storming and capture of Fort De Russy. Thence the battery moved with Gen. A. J. Smith's command, and on the 9th of April was engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, in which the pursuing enemy were checked and routed. The battery was engaged almost constantly in covering the retreat of Banks' army, until it reached Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi River, May 21. During this campaign it took part in the battles at Cautcherville, Cane Run, Alexandria, Old Oaks and Round Lake. Upon reaching the Mississippi River the battery embarked with its corps and moved to Vicksburg; thence to Memphis, and thence marched to Tupelo, Miss., being engaged with the enemy at Tupelo, Tallahatchie, Jackson and Clinton, Miss., during this movement across the country.

It moved with the Sixteenth Army Corps to St. Louis, and joined the forces of Gen. Rosecrans, in the pursuit of the Rebel Gen. Price, in the fall of 1864. After marching 800 miles in twenty-four days, without being able to overtake the enemy, the Third Battery returned to St. Louis, and moved from thence to Nashville, Tenn. Here, with the army of Gen. Thomas, the battery took part in the decisive engagement in front of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, which resulted in the defeat and rout of Hood's Rebel army. The battery was subsequently assigned to Gen. Canby's command, and operated with his army upon the defenses of Mobile. It was actively engaged in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely, which completed the surrender of Mobile.

The Third Battery was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis August 21, 1865.

Following the command of J. M. Cockefair, Thomas J. Ginn and Richard Burns commanded the battery respectively.

In addition to the above-named companies the county was represented in various other organizations, among which were the Eighty-fourth Regiment, in which it had officers and men (Nelson Trusler was commissioned its Colonel September 5, 1862, and resigned October 17, 1863); Twenty-third Battery Light Artillery; Third Cavalry (Forty-fifth); Sixth Cavalry Battalion (Seventy-first); Thirty-fifth, Fourth Regiment (Hancock's Corps), One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and Seventh Cavalry Indiana Volunteers. Christian Beck of Connersville, was commissioned Major of the regiment September 23, 1863; March 1, 1864, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, and resigned October 28, 1864. Dr. Joshua Chitwood served as Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry Indiana Volunteers in 1863–64.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Minute Men.—Company K of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Minute Men was from Fayette County. The regiment was organized at Greensburg with James Gavin as Colonel, July 10, 1863, and contained an aggregate of 719 rank and file. From Greensburg it moved to Sunman's Station; from thence it proceeded to Lawrenceburg and thence marched toward Harrison, Ohio. After Morgan's escape into Ohio, the regiment returned to Greensburg, and was mustered out July 18, 1863.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment 100-Days Volunteers.—Company F of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment 100-Days Volunteers was from Fayette County. The regiment was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 8th of June, 1864, with George Humphrey as Colonel, and soon after proceeded to Tennessee. This, with the other regiments of 100-days men, on arriving at Nashville was assigned to duty at different places along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama, and Memphis & Charleston Railroads, and until the latter part of August, 1864, were kept constantly engaged in guarding these lines of communication, used by Gen. Sherman for the transportation of supplies to his army then advancing on Atlanta. The regiment served beyond the period of 100 days, and returned to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged from the service.

Fayette County sustained an honorable part, and claims the full share of the glory on the records of the regiments in which its men fought in the war of Rebellion.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES, DONATIONS, ETC.

Throughout the war, the mothers, wives and sisters at home were ever earnest in their ministrations to the soldiers, supplying those delicacies and comforts needed in the field. The soldiers' families, too, were cared for, as may be judged from the great relief fund expended.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Connersville was organized at the court house January 13, 1862, and the following named officers were elected: Mrs. James C. McIntosh, President; Miss Callie Youse, Vice-President; Mrs. A. B. Gates, Treasurer; Miss Fannie Newkirk, Secretary.

At various periods during the war the farmers throughout the county donated liberally in the way of wood. By reference to the files of the press it is noticed that up to October 22, 1863, 250 cords had been donated. June 20 seventeen loads were brought to town by the citizens of Waterloo Township, the contributors being Capt. J. S. Hamilton, Joseph Cole, Amos G. Smith, William Henry, Harrison McPharin, W. J. Orr, William Green, Matthew Job, John Roysdon, T. L. Hamilton, J. Burris, S. Dusenberry, S. L. Hurst, James Morris and Daniel Burris. Those in the Lockhart neighborhood subscribed 40 loads; those in the Shrader neighborhood brought in 17 loads; Harrison Township, 51; Connersville Township, 52. In December, 1864, upward of 100 loads were donated by the farmers in general.

CLOSING SCENES.

The following extract from the *Times* of April 13, 1865, will give the reader an idea of the manner in which the news of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army was received by the people of Connersville:

"Such scenes never have and probably never will occur again in Connersville as were witnessed last Monday. The fall of Richmond was celebrated here in a measure, but then the cup of joy was not yet full, and the surrender of Lee and his army remained to assure our people of the final triumph of the glorious old Army of the Potomac, and to make "assurance doubly sure" that the Rebellion had received its death-blow. Early on Monday morning the glad news of that great event was borne us on the telegraph wires, and our pen cannot portray the joy with which our citizens received the news that the army which for four years had given the Rebellion all its vitality, was among the things of the past. Demoralized, battered and broken it had been, but our fondest hopes were consummated when the bleeding remnant of the Army of northern Virginia laid down its arms at the feet of that glorious hero, U. S. Grant. Upon the receipt of the news the first notes of rejoicing rang forth from the church bells, which had but the day before

called their congregations to peaceful worship; to these chimes were soon added those of the court house bell and all other bells, both large and small, in the town, and the clamor had reached its climax when guns and anvils joined in the chorus. The stores were closed, every-day avocations were abandoned instantly, and soon the whole population of the city were jammed into Monroe Street. Then who can describe the scene that followed and continued until far into the night? Not a countenance but bore a smile. Shouts upon shouts rent the air amid the shaking of hands and frantic embraces. The people were wild with joy. Col. Nelson Trusler arrived from Indianapolis in the evening, and in response to the call of his fellow-citizens made a short speech which aptly illustrated the condition of the people. He said he left Indianapolis that morning because everybody was drunk, and he wanted to go to some place where he could find sober folks; they captured and detained him awhile at Cambridge City, but there he found the citizens drunker than they were at Indianapolis;

* * * * * * * *

Last Sunday was a glorious epoch, and if it were not a day for which all other days were made, yet it was a day made for generations, and our children will hereafter hold it in grateful remembrance so long as the Nation shall survive."

The *Times* of April 10, 1865, referring to the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, remarked:

"Ceremonies appropriate of the funeral of the President of the United States were held in all the churches of Connersville that are regularly open for worship, yesterday. The stillness and solemnity of the Sabbath prevailed throughout the town. The business houses were closed the entire day, and upon all were the emblems of mourning. The court house and many private residences were also draped in mourning. Such a scene has never before been witnessed in Connersville."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CITY OF CONNERSVILLE.

LOCATION AND ORIGIN—THE EARLY VILLAGE—INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1851—THE STATUS OF CONNERSVILLE IN 1833—THE SUCCEEDING DECADE—REMINISCENCES—THE TOWN IN 1858-59—STREETS—THE CITY HALL—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BUILDING (FORMERLY OPERA HOUSE)—THE ANDRE OPERA HOUSE—GRAVEYARDS AND CEMETERY—CONNERSVILLE A CITY—GROWTH AND PROGRESS—WATER WORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—BANKS—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES.

CONNERSVILLE is beautifully situated on the west bank of the West Fork of Whitewater River, occupying a natural terrace to the streams and river bottoms. Its western and southwestern limits are fringed by a range of hills, towering, perhaps, 100 feet above the valley, and whose summits are crowned here and there with antique and more modern suburban homes, from which is presented a most pleasing view of the city and surrounding country. The city is located near the center of the county, and is distant by rail 67.2 miles a little south of east from Indianapolis, and 57.1 miles northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio, lying in latitude 39° 36′ north, and longitude 7° 54′ west.

The city was laid out in March, 1813, for John Conner, though the original proprietor of the land on which the original plat was made, as shown by a transcript of the original entry book, was A. Tharp, who entered the northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 14, Range 12 east, April 4, 1812. The original plat comprised only sixty-two lots, which were bounded on the west by Monroe Street, on the east by Water Street, and extended from a little beyond Head Street on the north to a little beyond High Street on the south. The place was laid out in Franklin County and the plat there recorded, which it seems from the records was not transcribed on the records of Fayette County until in October, 1841. Attached to the plat is the following descriptive heading and certificate:

Part of town of Connersville first laid off by John Conner. Laid out on the west branch of Whitewater, on the north side of the river, on part of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 14, Range 12 east, Second Principal Meridian; course of street running up and down the river and north 25° east, commencing at the lower end of the town, and the other north 65° west, extending from the river, and all of them four poles wide; the alleys are one pole wide. The public grounds contain two blocks or four lots. The lots are five poles front and two poles back, each containing fifty square perches of ground, and laid down by a scale of ten poles to the inch by me, Enoch McCarty.

March 4, 1813.

INDIANA TERRITORY } ss.
FRANKLIN COUNTY }

On the 1st of October, 1813, personally came before me, Benjamin Smith, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, John Conner, and saith on oath that the within

plat is a true representation of the within described town of Connersville, and further saith not.

BENJAMIN SMITH, *Justice of the Peace.*

Early additions to the town were made as follows: In 1817 by Joshua Harlan, embracing lots extending above Boundary (now Second) Street, east of Market and south of the alley above Head (now Sixth) Street; in 1818 by Joshua Harlan, embracing lots west of Market Street to Tanner, south of Madison, and to one street farther west north of Madison, extending from Boundary along Market to an alley between Harrison and Head Streets, the northern boundary of these lots consisting of a line from said alley on the south to an alley on the north between Madison and Harrison Streets; in 1819 by Joshua Harlan, embracing lots south of Boundary Street; in 1818 by Dale; in 1819 by Jonathan McCarty; in 1819 by John Conner.

The public square, comprising the ground on which are now located the court house and city hall, bounded by Central Avenue, Market, Court and Fourth Streets, was a part of the Harlan plat of additions to the town.

Mr. Conner, the proprietor of the original plat of the town, some time between the years 1804 and 1808 had established a trading-post at this point with the Indians. Hence the name Connersville.

THE EARLY VILLAGE.

That the growth of the village was slow during the first few years of its existence is evident from the following, the authority for which is the late Dr. Philip Mason:

"I came to the valley of the Whitewater in the spring of 1816, and early in the summer of that year I visited Connersville. A small tract of land had been laid off by John Conner into town lots, which lay along the river bank on Water Street and along Main Street, and a few log-cabins had been erected. The most of the land which comprises the present site of the town was then a dense forest. In traveling up the river to the place there was now and then a small opening to be seen, with an inhabited log-cabin on it. John Conner, after whom the town is named, and who owned the land on which it stands, had built a mill just above the town, and not far above the site of the present mill now owned by A. B. Conwell. The town had one small retail store."

Joshua Harlan has been credited with having kept the first store in Connersville. This, of course, is excepting the trading-post of Conner, at which a bartering with the Indians had been carried on for years. The first business house built on the town plat is said to have been a log building which stood on the west side of Main (now Eastern Avenue) Street, on or near the corner of the alley on the site of the present dwelling-house of the widow of William Bunnell. It was in this house that Mr. Harlan kept the store. He is remembered as keeping a store in that house or vicinity in the summer of 1815, and it is not unlikely that it was the Harlan store, to which reference is made in 1816 by Dr. Mason. Judge Harlan, as he was styled, having served as a Judge under Territorial Government, was a native of Chester County, Penn., born in 1763. In 1793 he settled in Kentucky and there lived until 1810, when he immigrated to Brookville, and in 1813 to the site of Connersville. He has been described as a tall man, fully six feet two inches. He was a man of strong and clear mind. In about 1820 he built a brick house on the northeast corner of what is now Eastern Avenue and Fifth Street—the site of the "Buckley House"—which is, in fact, the old house enlarged and remodeled. In this building Judge Harlan kept one of "ye olden time inns" for a number of years. His death occurred at Connersville, September 15, 1827.

In 1817 the Claypool brothers, Newton and Solomon, young unmarried men, came to the village, and perhaps for a time carried on a little bartering trade with the Indians and the few white settlers. Solomon soon engaged in farming, and Newton embarked in the tavern business. The late Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in alluding to Mr. Claypool as a landlord, said: "When I arrived at Connersville in May, 1820, I stopped at the hotel of Newton Claypool. He was about my age. I had been licensed to practice in March before, and was looking for a location. My last dollar had escaped from the top of my pocket. Breakfast over, I met Mr. Claypool in the bar-room; as we met I remarked, 'Look at me and see whether you will risk me for my board a year.' 'Who are you? Where did you come from? What is your trade and how do you expect to pay for your board?' 'My name is Smith; I am from Lawrenceburg; I am a young lawyer, and I expect to pay you from my practice.' 'Rather a bad chance, but I will risk you.' Mr. Smith remarked that at the time it was the only hotel in the village. (The board was paid.)

From an inscription on a tombstone in the cemetery at Connersville it appears that the Claypools were Virginians; that they immigrated with their father, Abraham Claypool, to the Sciota Valley, Ohio, in 1798, thence in 1808 to Clermont County, in the same State, and thence to Connersville in 1817.

Silas Ford, from Virginia, came to the village in 1817. He was by trade a wheelwright, which he followed for a time here and subsequently on William's Creek. He also kept for a time a house of entertainment.

Joseph Nelson, a young man from Pennsylvania,

and by trade a saddler, settled at Connersville in 1819, and at once opened a saddler shop, the first in the place.

Arthur Dickson had settled here prior to this date, and was engaged in merchandising.

In 1819 Benjamin Berry was having erected for his dwelling-house the building on the northwest corner of Eastern Avenue and Fifth Street, and so soon as completed Austin Bishop opened a store in one end of it. Absalom Burkham built the Heineman corner. Among the early built brick houses of the village which were in process of construction that year and the year following were the hotel building of Joshua Harlan, heretofore designated; the house where Charles Mount resides, by Absalom Burkham; the house on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Fourth Street; the old United States Hotel building, which stood on Central Avenue opposite the court house; and the house of George Reed, next south to the building described, on the corner opposite "Huston House."

Jonathan John, from Kentucky, settled in 1816 on the site of the McFarlan residence, on the western border of the city. The father of Amos R. Edwards, from Pennsylvania, settled in Connersville in 1817; and in 1819 Douglas Burton and family, coming from Kentucky here, though previously having emigrated from South Carolina.

At this period those engaged in keeping tavern or merchandising were required to make application for a license for the same. In 1819 the County Commissioners granted a tavern license to Newton Claypool and George Reed, and in 1820 to Joshua Harlan and Archibald Reed. The rate charged per annum was $10.

In the spring of 1821 Connersville from a business standpoint made about the following exhibit: Arthur Dixon kept a dry goods store on Main Street one door south of the Heineman corner. Austin Bishop had a grocery on the opposite corner, where the Murphy Bros. are now following the same business. Joshua Harlan was keeping a tavern on the present site of the "Buckley House." John Sample, Sr., had an inn on the Heineman corner. Newton Claypool kept a house of entertainment on the east side of Main Street on the south corner of the alley. Archibald Reed a similar house (tavern) in the building now occupied by J. Bailey on the west side of Central Avenue. Absalom Berkham, another inn-keeper, held forth in the building where Charles Mount now resides, on the east side of Central Avenue. Silas Ford, the father of Gayle, kept hotel on the site of the present residence of the widow of William Bunnell, on the west side of Eastern Avenue, on the south corner of the alley. Bartholomew McCleary was carrying on a store on the southeast corner of Monroe and Harrison Streets. Barnet and Jonas Levi had a jewelry store on the east side of Monroe Street between Madison and Harrison Streets. A Mr. Bouton carried on a cooper-shop on about the site of the Widow George Scott's residence. Just south of Bailey's store was located the saddle-shop of Joseph Nelson. Where the First National Bank now is was the blacksmith-shop of Martin Remington. One Rankin was the hatter, and carried on the business in a house situated nearly opposite the Claypool tavern. William W. Wick was keeping the old United States Tavern. David Beck was a tailor and held forth on Monroe Street, where yet some of his descendants reside. Jacob Vandegrift carried on a blacksmith-shop.

William Curry was another blacksmith, whose shop was situated on the east side alley on north side of Harrison Street. William Burnett and Julius Whitmer were carpenters, located, the former, where the Presbyterian Church now is. John D. Stewart, who that spring (1821) with family emigrated from Pennsylvania, erected a house for a shoe-shop on the corner of Harrison and Monroe Streets (where the Conwell Block now stands). Messrs. Stebbins & Ball carried on a pottery at the south end of the village. Oliver H. Smith and William W. Wick were the resident attorneys, and Dr. Joseph Moffitt the physician. The latter's office was located about where the dry goods store of Theodore Griffis now is. John Conner had in full blast a saw and grist-mill and distillery, and was also interested in other branches of business. A. B. Conwell was just preparing his tan-yard for business. Mr. Rees had a tannery located on Tanner Street, west side, not far from the end of the street. Asher Cox, Edmund I. Kidd and Harvey Bates had in operation a carding and fulling machine on the west side of the river, at the end of Fourth Street. At this time there was no church building or schoolhouse in the village, yet the circuit preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church visited the place occasionally.

Parties granted license to vend merchandise or keep tavern in the village from 1821 to 1830, are the following-named:

Thomas Murphy (tavern) 1821; Moses Cox (tavern) 1821; Archibald Reed (tavern) 1824; (Joshua Harlan, (tavern) 1824; Newton Claypool (tavern) 1824; W. & S. Walton (merchandise); George Frybarger (merchandise) 1824; Abraham W. Harris (retail spiritous liquor) 1824; Andrew Wallace (tavern) 1824; John McIntosh, 1824; John Sample (tavern) 1824; Martin M. Ray (tavern) 1824; John Allen, Jr., (tavern) 1824; Joshua McIntosh (merchandise) 1825; A. Clark & Co. (merchandise) 1826; Robert Swift merchandise) 1826; Andrew Wallace (merchandise),

1826; Hugh Wooster (merchandise) 1826; Abraham Bays (tavern) 1826; Samuel Walton (merchandise) 1826; Meredith Helm (merchandise) 1826; William Walton (merchandise) 1827; Amzi Clark & Theodore R. Lewis (merchandise) 1828; Daniel Hankins & James Mount (merchandising) 1828; Meredith Helm (merchandise) 1829; Abner Smith (grocery and spirituous liquor) 1829; Robert Cox (merchandise) 1829; Amos Conklin (merchandise) 1829; Benjamin Johns (grocery and spirituous liquor) 1829; Charles Shipley (merchandise) 1829; John Picket (merchandise) 1829.

Many of these licenses were renewed from year to year for quite a period.

Among other business interests of the village up to 1830 were the tin, sheet-iron and copper manufactory of J. Dawson. Messrs. Hull & Fearis were saddlers; John Willey, meat-market; Merrifield & Miller, hatters; later the firm was R. & R. Merrifield. Christian Beck was the gunsmith. H. Goodlander was another of the jewelers. A. Van Vleet for a time carried on weaving, and some time later Hiram Bundy was likewise engaged in the weaving business. An oil-mill was operated by either John Perin or Lyman Carpenter; A. Conklin & W. H. Coombs were carrying on a chair factory. Thomas Rutter was a hatter and one Frisbee a tanner. The Merrifield hat factory was located on Monroe Street, three doors north of the Connersville Hotel; George W. Parks, a blacksmith; George W. Reed was a tailor; Nicholas Baker a shoe-maker. J. Hart carried on a tin-shop. Silas Ford was manufacturing spinning-wheels. Robert Griffis was in the saddlery and harness trade. John McCoy was another dealer in hats, and on the north end of Monroe Street was situated the factory of Isaac Wood, who was engaged in making spinning wheels.

Up until 1830 there was but one newspaper published in the village, the Fayette *Observer*. In 1824 was erected a house of worship by the Methodists, the first and only church edifice in the place during the decade closing with 1830. The seminary building was not erected until 1828–29, it being the first regular school building in the village.

John Sample was Postmaster in 1826 and requested "all letters and packages to be sent in the mail to be in the office half an hour before the mails closed." That summer the arrival and departure of the mails from the postoffice in Connersville were: Eastern mail arrives on Thursdays 11 o'clock A. M. and departs west in half an hour. Western mail arrives on Tuesdays 11 o'clock A. M. and departs east at 12 o'clock M. Southern mail arrives on Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M. and departs north at 10 o'clock A. M.

As early as 1820 there was a circulating library in the village, and in November, 1825, was opened to the public the Fayette County Library. One year later it contained 151 select volumes and was soon to be augumented by about 125 volumes. It was under the management of a Board of Trustees, of which Daniel Rench was Secretary. The library was open every Saturday afternoon from 1 to 6 o'clock. The Secretary gave notice in the *Observer* that "there are volumes in the library to suit the taste and inquiries of all. The citizens, we hope, will not be slow in availing themselves of its great advantages, which may be had for 50 cents a year. All citizens over sixteen years may draw books, by giving bond and security for damages, etc. The rules governing drawers are *public* in the library room."

Over the date of June 17, 1826, in a copy of the *Observer*, and over the signatures of Kidd & Cox appeared the following advertisement: "Wool Carding—The undersigned return their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support they have heretofore received, and now inform the public that their machines are in complete operation, and ready to receive wool, which they will card in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

"Every exertion will be made to accommodate persons living at a distance. The following articles of produce will be received in payment: wool, sugar, linen, beeswax, flax, wheat, tallow, etc."

In the *Observer* under date of February, 1830, J. M. Ray, as agent, advertised that "on May 26 would be offered for sale Conner's grist-mill, saw-mill, distillery and mill farm adjoining Connersville, the farm below town, the tavern and store stands opposite the court house in said town and some out-lots in the vicinity.

"Mill farm about eighty acres cleared land under good fence. The mills and distillery are in fine operation, and the tavern stand occupied by Capt. Sample, and the store room by Messrs. Hankins & Mount. * * The whole property is now under rent at $600 per annum, cash. * *"

This notice was to be sent to the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus, Ohio, and to the *Commentator* at Frankfort, Ky., for publication.

March 1, 1830, the following notice was issued under the title of "Regimental Orders:"

Captains commanding companies in the Eleventh Regiment of the Indiana Militia, are hereby ordered to attend the following musters with their subaltern officers, First Sargeants and musicians, at the following times and places, to wit: Drill muster, at the town of Connersville, on the 26th and 27th of May next; battalion muster at the house of N. McClure on the 28th day of May next, at the house of Amos G. Pumphrey on the 29th of May next, and regimental muster at Connersville, on the 2d day of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, at 9 o'clock on each day.

Court of Assessment in Connersville on the first Monday of November, and Court of Appeals on the first Monday of next, at the house of Archibald Reid.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, *Colonel,*
Commanding Eleventh Regiment, I. M.

Having thus far given in a general way a glance of the village up to 1830, we will return to the beginning of the decade, when it may be said Connersville began to grow, and consider briefly the status of things then with the figuring characters.

Then resided here such men as Joshua Harlan, Arthur Dixon, Newton Claypool, John Sample, Jonathan McCarty, James M. Ray, Oliver H. Smith, William W. Wick, Jonathan John, Samuel C. Sample, George Frybarger, A. B. Conwell, and some later, Marks Crume, Martin M. Ray, Samuel W. Parker, Caleb B. Smith and Daniel Hankins—future Legislators and Senators, a Judge, members of Congress, a United States Senator, a Cabinet officer, a Governor and business men of great capacity. In the hands of such men it is no wonder that the village became progressive and interesting. An anecdote will serve to illustrate the peculiar talents of the taverns heretofore referred to. An old Englishman, by the name of John Knipe, was asked by a traveler who kept the best hotel. "We'el, hif thee wants good grub, go to Samples; hif thee wants thy 'oss we'll cared, go to Claypool's; and hif thee wants gude whisky, thee will better stop at 'Arlans."

It is only our purpose here to refer briefly to a few of the early business men of the village, who figured conspicuously and largely in the greater business interests of Connersville, and whose advent into her business circles marked an era in her history, leaving men of other vocations for consideration in other parts of this volume.

Of the men in question, Newton Claypool was a native of Virginia, where born in 1795, though at an early day with his father removed to Ohio, and in 1817 settled in Connersville. In 1818 he returned temporarily to Ohio, and was married to Mary Kerns, of Ross County. Rather than one of the early business men of Connersville, Mr. Claypool was a tavern keeper until in 1836, when he purchased and removed to the farm just north of the city limits, upon which his son, Austin B. Claypool, now resides. He was elected to the Legislature, first in 1825, and to the Senate first in 1828, and subsequently served a number of years in each branch.

The late Hon. Oliver H. Smith thus alludes to him in this connection: "He was one of the most efficient men of the Legislature for many years. His greatest forte was in his practical knowledge applied to the subject by his strong common sense. For many years he was closely identified with the banking business of this community." Another writer thus alludes to him: "Luck was not one of Newton Claypool's words. It was not in his lexicon. He did but little on faith either—had his own philosophy, both of church and State. He fought all of his enemies with the same weapon. He was a consistent enemy of the Democratic party, through a life longer than is usually allotted to a man. It can be said of him that he was eminently successful as a financier, in earlier life as an economist and producer, as well as in after life as a banker. In this latter capacity his reputation was brilliant and enviable throughout the State." He died at Indianapolis, Ind., May 14, 1866.

George Frybarger came to Connersville from the city of Dayton, Ohio, in the year 1821, and opened a dry goods store. "Like most of the early settlers he was fearless and self-reliant, and entered upon the duties of his calling with decided purposes of usefulness and accumulation. His industry and energy gave him success, and for many years he ranked among the foremost merchants and traders of the Whitewater Valley. It has been said that, perhaps, there was never a man in Connersville who knew the business as well as Frybarger, none at least who did so much business as he. There can be no doubt but the ruling trait and the carefully guarded ambition of George Frybarger was honesty. Even to the minutest details of ever raging trade throughout a long life of successful mercantile pursuits he adhered in theory and in practice to his passion—honesty. The charity of Mr. Frybarger was in business, that is, he was charitable to those that deserved it. He loaned to the unfortunate honest; he gave, too, and encouraged with his advice and credit and means, stimulating them to all the demands of success. He had an unbounded credit at home and abroad. He always kept safely stored in his vaults coin to put against his credit. He is said to have been the first man in the West in a crisis, well remembered in the commercial world, to promptly pay his Eastern debts with coin stored for the purpose of adversity." From an inscription on his tombstone it appears that he was born in 1797 and died in 1853.

A. B. Conwell was born in Delaware in 1796, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed as a tanner, at which he served five years. In 1817 he, with a brother, walked from Washington, D. C. to Pittsburgh, where they separated, A. B. going to Kentucky, and in 1821 he located in Connersville, and began his successful career on an acre of ground which he purchased of John Conner, upon which he put in operation a tannery, which business he subsequently abandoned and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was for years engaged in the milling business, and erected and carried on one of the most extensive flouring-

mills in this section of the State. The large mill building on North Eastern Avenue is a monument to his enterprise. For a number of years pork-packing claimed his attention, which business he carried on on a large scale. He is the last of the four Romans of whom we speak in this connection, who still lives as a connecting link between the past and present. A man of wonderful natural intellect and judgment, he has ever been known for his wise forecast as well as for his quiet success in all his business and speculations.

Daniel Hankins settled in Connersville in 1827, six years later than Frybarger and Conwell, yet he figured in the latter part of the decade of which we write. Col. Hankins, as he was called, was a native of the State of New Jersey, born in 1795 and died in 1860. He commenced as a dry goods merchant in the village and continued so throughout an active business life. He was possessed of great activity and energy. A writer has given as his great powers, "untiring industry, coupled with worthy ambition; a restless eager spirit, he was a fretful business man. Dull times only conquered him." He engaged extensively in speculation, pork and grain receiving his attention in large investments. His influence is said to have been great because his trade was great. In 1830 he, with Marks Crume, represented the county in the Legislature. His name and power and enterprise will not soon perish. In speaking of his death the editor of the *Times* said: "He accumulated a vast property. Had a farm of 1,400 acres north of Connersville, which he superintended while his attention was largely engrossed with the extensive mercantile trade and speculations in pork and flour. Perhaps no man of one county has ever managed as much business, and managed it all as correctly and successfully as has Col. Hankins." It has also been stated in print that "he was to Connersville what A. T. Stewart was to New York—a merchant prince. But few men possessed a finer sense of honor, and none surpassed him in mercantile integrity."

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1831.

The 4th of July, 1831, was observed by the citizens of the village and county by a celebration at a grove about one-half mile below Connersville.

The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. A procession was formed in front of the court house, led by the military, and marched to the grove, where some 3,000 persons had assembled. The Marshals of the day were Col. Caldwell and N. McClure, and the officers in charge of the exercises were John Hubbell, President; Allen Crisler, Vice-President; Rev. William Miller, Chaplain; S. W. Parker, Orator; James Ross, reader; prayer was offered by the Chaplain, which was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence; next came a volley from the artillery; then music, which was followed by an oration; music and firing of the artillery followed, which closed the exercises of the morning. An excellent dinner was served at the grove by Newton Claypool, where some fourteen toasts were drank. The day was fine, though a shower fell just as the exercises were closing. In the evening a ball was held at the Claypool tavern.

THE STATUS OF CONNERSVILLE IN 1833.

In the "Indiana Gazetteer" of 1833 the village of Connersville is given a population of 500 inhabitants. It comprised seven mercantile stores, one drug store, four taverns, had four physicians, four lawyers and two printing offices, besides mechanics of all kinds.

On Saturday, April 20, of the above year, was published in the *Indiana Sentinel*, edited by C. B. Smith and M. R. Hull, under the title "Our Town" the following:

"This place is truly in a flourishing condition. The citizens are quite as industrious as any others in the great West; and complete marks of their persevering habits are displayed on every street. New houses are in successive building; and the hum and buzz of business is made to resound in the distant valley, and to the approaching traveler bespeaks the industry of mechanics. Our merchants are receiving daily thousands of dollars worth of goods. The spring sales progress with much vigor, which makes the active salesman skip the counter with a business-like spirit. Our physicians (poor fellows) have but little to do; they droop their heads beneath the influence of general health. Our streets present a lively picture of enterprise and industry. While other presses are falling out with their subscribers, and placing their names on the "black list," the *Sentinel* still holds an undiminished patronage, and its conductors continue, daily, to place good names on their white list. All this prosperity we owe, in a great measure, to the farmers of Indiana—'the staff of life.' But a few years of such prosperity, and Connersville will become the most flourishing village in the Western country."

THE SUCCEEDING DECADE.

During the following ten years the village kept on in the even tenor of its way, making no particular stir in the way of industries, yet increasing gradually in numbers and business and quietly laying the foundation upon which was to be built a city that occupies a prominent place in the sisterhood of eastern Indiana cities.

The event of the decade was the passage of the great Internal Improvement Bill for the State of In-

Respectfully
J. S. Gamble.

diana, at the head of which stood the Whitewater Valley Canal Bill, which was to mark an era in the history of all villages and towns along its proposed path. The date of the passage of this bill was January 16, 1836, the news of which was received at Connersville on Monday, the 18th inst., and as soon as twilight came on, the village, with scarcely the exception of a building, was in a brilliant blaze of illumination. The court house was lighted up from the basement into the steeple.

About sundown the cannon of the village was hauled out to the canal line and six guns fired—one in honor of the Governor, one to the Senator and one to each of the Representatives of the county in the General Assembly and one to the Whitewater Valley Canal.

In the evening a meeting was held at the court house which was addressed by Hon. O. H. Smith and Samuel W. Parker. A number of toasts were drank, after which the whole assembly repaired to the river bank east of the village, which was yet brilliantly lighted up with a number of bon-fires and under the illumination of the buildings. About 9 o'clock an accident occurred by the premature explosion of a piece of artillery, by which four young men were terribly maimed and wounded. Alexander Saxon had one arm torn off and the other so badly wounded that both were immediately amputated above the elbow. His eyes were completely blown out of his head and his death resulted the next morning. Joseph Clark had his right arm blown off, and Abiather Williams and William Worster were severely burnt.

The canal was completed to Connersville in June, 1845, and the first boat to reach the village was the "Patriot," commanded by Capt. Gayle Ford, which arrived in the fall of that year.

The imports and exports on the canal for the week ending November 20, 1845 (from the village) were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
Wheat, number of bushels	1,506	.....
Cider, barrels	13	.....
Industries (pounds)	6,010	8,993
Merchandise (pounds)	.....	8,189
Salt and castings (pounds)	.....	150
Lumber (feet)	.....	700

An effort for the incorporation of the village seems to have been made in 1834, but it must have proven a failure, as the act of the Legislature incorporating Connersville was approved February 15, 1841, by which act Joshua McIntosh, Aquila Hattan, George Frybarger, Robert Swift and John Noble were appointed Trustees of the "town of Connersville."

REMINISCENCES.

Over the signature of "Rambler," in the county press of 1870 appeared the following reminiscences of the village, which will undoubtedly be of interest to some, and serve to keep up the chain of the early history of Connersville:

"While standing in the rear of the school building, taking a view of the landscape there presented, the past comes in view to the memory, and many incidents of schoolboy days comes fresh to my mind that occurred forty years ago, and changes are visible at every turn.

"The road leading east from town was then on the high ground north of Conwell's Mill, then down by the old saw-mill directly east, crossing the river a short distance below the railroad bridge, and intersecting the present road at the old McCann homestead. * * * * * * * *

"The first grist-mill in the county was erected by John Conner, below the house named, and about 300 yards east of the present mill (or structure). Conner sold the mill to DeCamp, and he to Conwell, who ran the same until it was worn out. That old mill was familiar to all the pioneers for many miles around. Going to mill was a task in those days, and often a trip of forty or fifty miles on horseback. Each grist was numbered, and frequently was several days awaiting its turn, while a number of the customers would be in camp close by. The Saturdays of our boyhood days were spent in ramblings, and as a guest of Lafe Conwell, our schoolmate at that time, that old mill was examined with boyish curiosity, and its mysteries solved. In after years, when there with grists, we were more interested in seeing the miller manipulate the toll dish. The honesty of the miller is proverbial, but they were sometimes absent-minded, and would repeat the operation of taking toll, and have been known to forget that important proceeding, as I have received, as the product of grist, a range of from twenty-eight pounds to forty-six pounds of flour to each bushel of wheat at that same old mill.

"Mr. Conwell had a tanyard not far from the grist-mill, and for a while furnished quite an object of interest to the boys, as well as the 'children of larger growth' that frequented the place. A pet bear was utilized, and labored faithfully by working a tread-mill, thereby pumping water to fill the vats. These incidents may not interest the youth of the present day, or the stranger who may be taking a view of the surroundings, as all traces of the old grist-mill, the saw-mill, the tan-yard, the bridge across the race and the ford are gone, but there are some persons left in the vicinity with whom the statement will call up pleasant memories.

"The incidents of early days, as related by the original pioneers, always created a lively interest, and often a happy delight. I remember of hearing old

Aleck Hamilton tell about a sneaking, thieving Indian who was regarded as a nuisance, and while out hunting on the hill northwest of town one day he got sight of the fellow and tracked him into a pond in the vicinity of Cal. Burton's. But he never could find any tracks whither the Indian came out, and from the comical expression as he finished his story, we inferred that he helped the Indian to make those tracks, as last seen.

"Col. Frybarger can tell about having witnessed a savage encounter with a wolf by several men and dogs, and the wolf was killed on the street, about opposite Frank Dale's property. That happened about the year 1827 or 1828.

"I have heard Jonathan John, Sr., tell about when he came to this county, discouraged and heart-sick, they remained in camp for three weeks without unloading their movables, intending day after day to start back to old Kentucky. Finally they became more reconciled, and settled on the hill northwest of town, and never had cause to regret the choice. The excellent spring at the foot of the hill below the John's house was the inducement to create the famous camping ground in the vicinity, and one of the principal Indian trails leading to the northwest passed by there and in the direction of Harrisburg. The principal trail from Cincinnati and Brookville came up the east fork from Brookville to Fairfield, then up Ellis Creek, through by Everton, and crossed the river at the ford south of town, and on as stated. Those Indian trails were used by the early settlers, and improved for wagon roads until the lands were surveyed and enclosed. The rising generation can form but little idea of the unbroken forest, especially in the low lands, where it was almost impenetrable, so thick were the timber, bushes and vines. There was an important trail up the valley with a camping ground on the Larkin Sims place, near the excellent spring of water there.

"I remember when we boys watched down street for the stage coach coming as evening approached, and listened for the notes of the bugle horn. Sometimes we would go down and meet the coach at the ford of the river opposite where Root's foundry now stands, and persuade the driver to let us get up with him to ride into town. He was a good fellow, and how we envied him, and wished we were big enough to drive stage, as he sat so proudly on his seat. The driver prepared for a sensation after he pulled up out of the river and rested his team, then let them up lively as he came across the commons, turned into the main street about where Jimmie Mount's corner is, then dashed up street and halted at the postoffice, delivered the mail to Major Tate, at the Recorder's office, which served a double purpose, as it stood on the southeast corner of the court house yard, and fronted close on the street. (It cost 25 cents postage on a letter then.) The next point was across to the old tavern, kept by Tom Hamilton, which was burned down about twenty years ago, and is now the Huston Block.

"The stage route passed Cincinnati, then left the main road at the cross roads, over by Swift's and Orr's, and came in by old Sol Claypool's, then across the strip of woods in the river bottom to the ford, as stated. The bridge across the river being built where it now stands, caused the short route by Claypool's to be abandoned. That was about the year 1839 or 1840, being forty years ago. Alas! what changes in many ways during the comparatively short period. There was a woolen factory and a saw-mill on the edge of the river, east side, just across from Andy Turner's residence. The power was supplied by a mill dam and feeder race. The mill burned down, and the floods have removed every vestige in sight of this once important improvement, and pride of the owner, except, perhaps, a few timbers or brush wood that show where the dam was located. The property was owned by Asher Cox, who is yet alive, and lives with his son-in-law near Indianapolis. He can tell many incidents in connection with the old mill, which eventually broke him up financially, and caused him to 'go West and grow up' again. The old man is remarkably lively and full of vim; is rather small of stature, quite grey, and expects to meet some of his old friends at the next Fayette County fair.

"I remember what a strife it was to locate the site for the bridge across the river. Col. Hankins and others wanted it placed at the end of Third Street, that faces out from the Rushville road. Uncle Abe Conwell offered extra inducements for the present location. The strife was intense and bitter feeling engendered. Silas Woodcock, that good and venerable old gentleman we all remember so well, built the bridge, which was a marvel of immensity to us boys, and we wondered how the old man could get the timbers so straight, with his head to one side as caused by affliction."

THE TOWN, 1858–59.

From a business standpoint, Connersville made the following exhibit in 1858–59, as shown by a State compilation published at that time:

Apert, A., wagon-maker.
Applegate, W. P. & A., carriage manufacturers.
Bailey, J. L., dry goods.
Barnard & Hall, carpenters and joiners.
Bateman & Gates, staple and fancy dry goods.
Beck & Bros., merchant tailors.
Brown, J., clothier.

Bunnell, J., livery stable.
Bunnell, W., livery stable.
Burk, N. H., dry goods and grocery.
Burton, T., merchant tailor.
Durham, R., proprietor Bates House.
Conwell, A. B. & Sons, proprietors Conwell Mills.
Clark, J. H., town officer.
Campbell, G. W., merchant tailor.
Cassady, J., saddler and harness-maker. (Town officer.)
Cassell Bros., boots and shoes.
Claypool, dry goods, etc.
Claypool, A. J. & Co., dry goods, etc.
Claypool, B. F., attorney at law.
Collins, E., surgeon dentist.
Compton, Lizzie, milliner.
Dawson, D. H., County Coroner.
Cooly, cabinet ware-rooms.
Erwin, civil engineer and surveyor.
Edwards, C., County Clerk.
Fearis, G. L., saddler and harness-maker.
Felton & Smith, grocery.
Fryburger, W. W. & C., staple and fancy dry goods.
Gregg, V. H., physician and surgeon.
Green, William H., publisher and editor Connersville *Times*.
Gates, Bateman, dry goods.
Greer, W. H., proprietor Scofield House.
Goodlander, H., jeweler.
Huston, J. & W., millers.
Hack, Anthony, meat market.
Henry, R. B., clergyman.
Hawkins & Griffis, dry goods and grocery dealers.
Hall, D. D., physician and surgeon.
Hall, D. H., physician and surgeon.
Johnson, boot and shoe dealer.
Johnson, A. H. & Co., dealers in agricultural implements.
Justice, J., drugs, books, stationery, etc.
James, W. W., marble-worker.
Kunphlon, Augustus, merchant tailor.
Lewis, Josephine, milliner.
Line, A. J., blacksmith.
McLain, John, Justice of the Peace.
Marks, Robert, blacksmith.
Mullikin, J., town officer.
Minor, A. S., saddler and harness-maker.
Morrow & Mason, hat and cap dealers.
McFarlan, J. B., carriage manufacturer.
Morehouse & Youse, manufacturers and dealers in carriages, buggies, wagons, etc.
Mullikin, J. & E., manufacturers of agricultural implements.
McIntosh, James C., attorney at law.
McCleary, William, County Sheriff.
Morris, Harry, County Surveyor.
Marshall, Joseph, attorney at law.
Morris, B. F., clergyman.
Newkirk, W. & Co., hardware dealers.
Parry, L. D., town officer.
Powell, I., auctioneer.
Pelan, William, clergyman.
Parker, Samuel W., attorney at law.
Pumphrey, B. M., miller.
Payne, Dr., physician and surgeon.
Pumphrey, N. R., proprietor Connersville Hotel.
Pepper, W. J., physician and surgeon.
Rawls & Morrison, drugs.
Roots, P. H. & F. M., manufacturers of woolen goods.
Rhodes, J. K., County Recorder.
Scott, James, proprietor livery stable.
Stewart, William, clergyman.
Shumate, H., dry goods and grocery.
Smith, W. M., town officer.
Smith & Cooper, grocery.
Smith, J. W., paper-hanger and painter.
Reid, John S., Judge Court of Common Pleas.
Tate, W. A. H., Justice of the Peace.
Tate, J. F., County Treasurer.
Thistlewait, saddler and harness-maker.
Thomas, S. B., furniture.
Taylor, W. W., physician and surgeon.
Trusler, Nelson, attorney at law.
Trusler, Gilbert, attorney at law.
Vance, Elisha, attorney at law.
Vance, Samuel W., physician and surgeon.
Victor, J., grocer.
Wallace, R. J., carriage-maker.
White, T. J., editor Connersville *Telegraph*.
Wilson & Co., grocery, bakery and confectionery.
Wilson, J. S., blacksmith.
Wood, John, blacksmith.
Youse, J. F. & Co., stoves and tinware.
Zellar, Ignatus, jeweler.

STREETS.

In May, 1866, the names of the streets of Connersville were changed in accordance with the following:

Main, to Eastern Avenue; Monroe, to Central Avenue; Tanner, to Western Avenue; Short, to First; Baltimore and Boundary, to Second; High, to Third; Madison, to Fourth; Harrison, to Fifth; Head, to Sixth; Maple, to Seventh, and Mill to Eighth.

THE CITY HALL.

In June, 1848, the Commissioners of the county granted privilege to the Trustees of the town to erect

on the west part of the public square a public building three stories high, to be occupied—the first story for a town hall and engine house; the second and third stories by any moral or philanthropic association of the city or county that are now or may be hereafter recognized by the laws of the State, provided that it be with the consent of the President and Trustees of the town.

The building was erected by the citizens, the Society of Sons of Temperance and the Masonic orders each paying one-third of the cost. Sherman Scofield undertook the erection of the building for $4,800. Each of the three parties was to finish their respective portions. The first floor belonged to the town, the second to the Sons of Temperance, and the third to the Masonic orders.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BUILDING (FORMERLY OPERA HOUSE).

In 1870 the second and third floors of the large business building then belonging to E. J. Claypool, located on the west side of Central Avenue between Court and Fifth Streets, was remodeled and converted into a neat and tasty opera house, at a cost of $8,000, and was so used until 1872, when the property was sold to the church and has since been used for religious purposes. The building as an opera house was opened on the night of October 7, 1870, with a humorous lecture delivered by the "Fat Contributor" (A. M. Griswold), of Cincinnati.

THE ANDRE OPERA HOUSE.

This substantial building is located on the corner of Fifth and Market Streets and bears the name of its enterprising builder. The structure covers ground 48x80 feet and is two stories high; on the second floor is a neat opera room with a stage 21x46 feet and a seating capacity of 600 people. It is fully equipped with beautiful and numerous sets of scenery for plays of all kinds. The cost of the building complete was $20,000. It was built in 1876.

GRAVE-YARDS AND CEMETERY.

As old as the village itself was the first place of burial located on the river bank opposite Third Street and extending above and below. This place of burial was not used much after 1828, the encroachments of the river making it necessary to remove the graves and abandon the grounds. The water now passes through what was once the city of the dead.

The second grave-yard was laid out on Western Avenue, now the site of the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, and was used until the growth of the town was such as to demand another change, when the first tract of land where is now situated the beautiful cemetery of the city was obtained. This is located in the northwestern outskirts of the city, comprising about fourteen acres of land beautifully laid out and dotted over with choice evergreens, shade trees and many elegant and costly monuments of marble and granite.

Lucretius says of the earth:

Omni parens eadem rerum est Commune sepulchrum.
The parent of all, she is also the common sepulchre.

Let our burial places, therefore, be beautified with the "greenery of nature," and let the adornments of art be added to please the senses and soothe the feelings of the living.

October 8, 1851, ten acres of the cemetery were purchased by the corporation of Silas Pumphrey, Sr., and laid out into lots the following December—it being the north part of the present grounds. The greater number of the bodies interred in the other yards were removed to the cemetery. The latter has been under the care and management of the town and city authorities from the beginning. R. C. Bratten, the present Superintendent, has held the position for twenty years past.

CONNERSVILLE A CITY.

In the spring of 1868 steps were taken looking to the change of the town to a city. A petition signed by 301 citizens was presented to the town authorities, the population then being estimated at 2,500.

At an election held June 16, 1869, at which 300 of the voters out of 365 expressed themselves in favor of a city charter, the city charter was procured and adopted, the city ordered divided into three wards, and July 5 appointed as a day for the election of city officers. The election resulted in the choice of William H. Beck, Mayor; C. D. Smith, Marshal; Henry F. Kane, Clerk; John Uhl, Treasurer; A. H. Wood, Assessor; Council for the First Ward, Train Caldwell and F. Martin; for the Second Ward, John R. McCabe and Lee Thalheimer; Third Ward, E. F. Claypool and John S. Wilson. The Mayors have since been John P. Kerr, elected in spring of 1871; W. C. Forrey, 1872; Gilbert Trusler, 1876; W. C. Forrey, 1877; Charles Roehl, 1880; Charles Murray, 1884.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

Important eras in the city's history may be said to have commenced first with the completion of the canal in 1845; second, with the completion of the railroads in the decade between 1860 and 1870; and the establishment of the several large furniture factories in the fore part of the succeeding decade.

The census of 1830 gave Connersville a population of 500; the estimated population in 1846 was 1,000; and since 1850, as given by the United State census,

at each decade it has been as follows: 1850, 1,396; 1860, 2,119; 1870, 2,496; 1880, 3,228.

The postoffice was established in Connersville in 1818.

The printing press was introduced into the village in 1823.

The canal was completed to the town in 1845.

The electro-magnetic telegraph line from Hamilton to Indianapolis *via* Connersville was built in 1851.

The railroads came to the place in the decade between 1860 and 1870.

The streets of the town were first lighted by coal-oil lamps in the fall of 1866.

The same year a Board of Health was appointed, and the names of the streets changed.

The city was first lighted by gas in 1875.

The total number of buildings erected in Connersville in 1868 was fifty-two, costing $150,500.

Among them was the residence of B. F. Claypool, $35,000 (brick); the brick business house of William H. Beck, $13,000; the brick business block of W. and J. Huston, $25,000; the brick business house of Alexander Morrow, $4,250; the brick grist-mill of H. L. Wetherald & Son, $13,000; the two-story frame machine shop and agricultural implement manufactory of Marks & Simpson, $2,500; and seven dwelling-houses by J. B. McFarland, $12,500.

WATER WORKS.

In September, 1869, the Council of Connersville contracted with the Holly Manufacturing Company of Lockport, N. Y., for the erection of water works for the city, which was intended to furnish a more efficient and reliable fire protection, rather than with a view of a revenue therefrom for water supplied for domestic purposes. The works were completed in January, 1870, at a cost of $47,000, and are situated about one mile from the center of the city, built on ground bought of Wanee and Martin for $500.

The machinery of the Water Works is propelled by water power from the Connersville Hydraulic (formerly Whitewater Valley) Canal. The power is so regulated that a pressure of from twenty to twenty-five pounds is always kept upon the mains, which is sufficient for all purposes except in case of fire; and in case of an alarm of fire the power is immediately increased to give a pressure of from seventy-five to one hundred pounds.

The works have remained the property of the city, and the annual cost of running them is $750.

CONNERSVILLE GAS-LIGHT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1875, with a capital stock of $30,000, officered by C. B. Newlands, President, and J. N. Huston, Secretary and Treasurer. Ground at the south end of the city was purchased of the Indiana Furniture Company, and the present brick quarters erected. The works were completed, and the city of Connersville appeared for the first time in gas light on Christmas night, 1875.

The company has since increased its stock to $50,000. The present officers are Levin McIntosh, President, A. M. Sinks, Secretary, and J. N. Huston, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Until some time in the decade between 1830 and 1840 the villagers protected property from fire as best they could without the aid of a fire engine, the old bucket line system being then in vogue. Toward the latter part of the decade the first fire engine of the village was purchased of a Mr. Wadley, of Oxford, Ohio, and was called "Pluto." The "Pluto" is a small engine and consists of a rude device for throwing water placed in a box or bed, the whole being mounted on four small wheels. The water was thrown into the box by a line of men with buckets extending from the nearest supply. From the box the water was pumped by hand brakes and thrown upon the fire.

The second and last fire engine introduced into the village was that of the "Ocean," which was contracted for June 7, 1848, between the Board of Trustees of Connersville and D. L. Farnham & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. The "Ocean" is what was known as "Farnam's Patent Horizontal Fire Engine," having a row-boat movement, working horizontally without levers. It is a large two-stream suction engine and is worked by men occupying a sitting posture as oarsmen in a boat. The cost of it was $1,200. These two engines are still the property of the city authorities, though not in general use since 1870. On the purchase of the "Pluto" and the "Ocean" volunteer companies were organized and kept up during the use of the engines.

On the adoption of a city government in 1869 steps were soon taken looking to a better system of protecting property from fire. January 3, 1870, an ordinance to this end was established providing for a Fire Department consisting of sixty able-bodied male citizens, to be divided into four divisions of fifteen members each—three divisions of hose and one division of hooks and ladders, each to be located in a suitable place in the city, etc., etc. In accordance therewith the present Fire Department was organized January 19, 1870. It consists of forty-eight men divided into four sections, a division of twelve men each—one hook and ladder division, and the others, hose divisions located as follows: one hose division on Seventh Street just west of the canal; another on Eastern Avenue, south of the railroad, and the

remaining hose division, and the hook and ladder division at the City Hall building. There is located at each of the hose divisions one hose-reel, and at the hook and ladder division one wagon with the necessary equipments. The department has about 1800 feet of serviceable hose on the reels and about 100 feet of ladders with the general accompaniments. By an ordinance established in 1875 each member of the department was to receive annually $10, which was increased by another ordinance established in 1881, to $12.50. The number composing the department was reduced in 1881 to forty-eight. Application for membership is made through the City Council. The whole department is under the supervision and management of an officer styled the Chief of Fire Department, whose salary is $50 per year. Since the completion of the water works this system has been in successful operation.

BANKS.

The first banking house established in Connersville was the Bank of Connersville, started in 1852 by John D. Park and B. F. Sanford, of Cincinnati, with a capital of $200,000. The place of business was first in the rear part of Mr. Frybarger's store (southwest corner Central Avenue and Fifth Street). Soon after the institution was opened the proprietors erected the substantial three-story brick building, with stone front, located on Central Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets, in which is now carried on the business of the Citizen's Bank, and in it did their banking business during the career of the bank which lasted but a few years. Its Presidents were George Frybarger and A. B. Conwell, the latter succeeding Mr. Frybarger at his death in 1853.

Probably one year after the organization of the Bank of Connersville was started the Fayette County Bank, which was opened in the corner room of what is now designated as the Huston House, southeast corner Central Avenue and Fourth Street. Among the stockholders were Meredith Helm, Newton Claypool, Henry Simpson, L. D. Allen, Henry Goodlander, Minor Meeker and Josiah Mullikin. Mr. Helm was the first President and Louis D. Allen the first Cashier of the bank. In a year or two Louis D. Allen was succeeded as Cashier by E. F. Claypool.

The latter part of the year 1856 the Fayette County Bank was merged into the Connersville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which was opened in the Claypool Building on the west side of Central Avenue between Court and Fifth Streets, to which the Fayette County Bank had been removed. The latter institution had been known as one of the most reliable and safest in the State. The branch of the State Bank was opened in January, 1857, and on the 6th of that month John Caldwell, Henry Simpson, Sherman Scofield, Amos R. Edwards, Newton Claypool, Thomas J. Crisler and W. W. Frybarger were elected Directors. Newton Claypool was chosen President, E. F. Claypool Cashier and William H. Wherrett Teller. Some years afterward the President was succeeded by his son, B. F. Claypool. In 1857 it was said that the stock-holders resident in the county owned real estate in the county valued at $340,000.

The Connersville branch of the State Bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Connersville in February, 1865, with capital stock to the amount of $100,000, under the Presidency of B. F. Claypool, E. F. Claypool becoming Cashier. The first Board of Directors consisted of J. M. Wilson, H. D. Carlisle, P. H. and F. M. Roots and the President and Cashier. In 1873 P. H. Roots was chosen President and Charles Mount Cashier. In 1879 Mr. Roots died and was succeeded by his brother, F. M. Roots. Messrs. Roots and Mount still retain those positions. F. T. Roots is the Vice-President. From 1873 until his death in October, 1883, G. W. Uhl was the Assistant Cashier. The business of the bank is conducted in a two-story brick building which stands on the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Fifth Street.

At the time Mr. Allen was succeeded as Cashier of the Fayette County Bank by E. F. Claypool, he withdrew from the institution and in September, 1854, opened a savings bank in the building now occupied by Dr. Vance as a residence, on Fourth Street between Eastern and Central Avenues, which had been erected as a canal office. Elisha Vance was chosen President of this bank, which was short-lived, lasting a year or so only.

For some years after the cessation of the Bank of Connersville, in the same building was carried on a kind of a banking business by James Mount and William Merrill, under the title of the Farmers' Bank.

In October, 1870, was organized by James and William Huston, Sylvester Scofield, Chauncy Lyman, William H. Wherrett, Warner H. Broaddus and James C. McIntosh, the Citizens' Bank, which was opened in the fine banking-house erected by the projectors of the Bank of Connersville, which building had become their property. In 1874 the two Hustons purchased the interest of Messrs. Wherrett and Scofield, and subsequently (after the death of William Huston) James, his son, bought out the remaining stock-holders, and the institution has since remained in his possession and under his management. Since the spring of 1876 Mr. Huston has been assisted in the business of the bank by Levin McIntosh.

The bank has a capital stock of $50,000, with a surplus of $25,000. It is one of the most reliable banking houses in eastern Indiana.

INDUSTRIES.

The leading industries of the village and of the later town have been referred to in a preceding chapter, and it will be our purpose to here treat of the more important manufactories beginning with the completion of the canal, which marked an era in the history of the town. The water privileges and hydraulic power afforded thereby being of such a standard as to invite and claim attention, though tardily seized to any considerable extent, they have been the means of developing the slow and quiet village and town of a quarter of a century ago into the bustling manufacturing center of to-day, with its several immense furniture factories, its wonderful rotary blower foundry, its several extensive grist-mills, its stocking factory, with the clusters of minor mills and factories dotting over its surface, and giving employment to hundreds of men, women and children.

In 1846 or thereabouts was built a large flouring mill on the site of the present Connersville Hydraulic Mills, located on the Hydraulic between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and known as the H. L. Wetherald & Son Mill, by H. C. Moore and W. P. Lawrence, engineers on the canal. In 1867 the mill was purchased by H. L. Wetherald & Son, and the following year was destroyed by fire, but again rebuilt at once. The main mill building is constructed of brick, and in size is 45x64 feet, and two and half stories high with basement. In 1883 the mill was equipped with the roller process system, having twelve sets of rollers and a capacity for making 150 barrels of flour per day. The firm is P. B. Wood & E. K. Wetherald.

Not far from the date of the building of the mill above described H. L. Wetherald erected a saw-mill just east of the present site of the grist-mill of Keller & Uhl (on the river near Root's foundry), and some later was erected by Messrs. Wetherald & Hughes the present large three and a half story frame mill building of Keller & Uhl. This passed through various hands, and in 1868 the firm of Schlosser & Co. was succeeded by Keller, Uhl & Co., and some six years ago the firm was changed to its present title. The mill has been operated with five run of stone, and having a capacity of eighty barrels of flour per day. It is now (June, 1884,) undergoing a renovation whereby the stones are to be replaced by sixteen double sets of improved rollers of the Stephens patent, which will change the capacity of the mill from 80 to 150 barrels of flour per day. The main building of the mill is 40x60 feet.

From 1847 to 1875 a very important industry of Connersville was the old Connersville Woolen Mill, which was located near the Connersville Hydraulic Mills, and was established in 1847 by A. & P. H. Roots. In 1852 A. Roots, the senior partner, retired and was succeeded by P. H. & F. M. Roots, who ran the business until 1871, when the name of the firm changed to P. H. Roots & Co. In March, 1875, P. H. withdrew all of his interests as a partner, making his son, Charles P., principal owner and business manager, and the title of the firm became Roots & Co. The goods from the factory, cassimeres, jeans, flannels, blankets, robes, hosiery, waterproofs, worsted bagging, etc., etc., had a market in all parts of the United States. The factory employed on an average forty people the year round. For twenty-eight years it is said that an average of 150,000 pounds of wool per year was used at the institution, and the products of the loom during that period brought into Connersville $4,500,000. The factory was destroyed by fire on the morning of June 13, 1875.

Another of the large flouring-mills erected soon after the completion of the canal was the extensive mill of A. B. Conwell on Eastern Avenue, where the building, though vacated, still stands as a monument to his enterprise. The mill most likely had a capacity of manufacturing from 150 to 200 barrels of flour per day. It was carried on in the Conwell name until its cessation in 1866, when its water-power was destroyed by the great freshet of that year.

For a period of probably twenty-five years following the completion of the canal pork-packing engaged the attention of a number of the citizens of Connersville and the county and several extensive houses for the carrying on of that industry in its various branches were erected, and hog slaughtering and pork-packing ranked with the leading industries. Among the large firms in operation at the same time during the period named were A. B. Conwell & Sons, George W. Frybarger, Daniel Hankins, Holton, Simpson & Co., Caldwell, McCollem & Co., and the Fayette County Hog Slaughtering & Pork Packing Association, with their various changes.

Mr. Conwell for a time carried on in the neighborhood of his mill and tannery and subsequently on the site of the gas works, and erected the large building still standing on the northeast corner of Central Avenue and Fifth Street. Mr. Frybarger built an extensive building on the site of the Andre Opera House and Caldwell Block, and in these several places the different firms operated.

In 1846 there were 6,000 hogs packed in the town; in 1856 about 11,000 were slaughtered and packed, the firms being A. B. Conwell & Sons and J. Holton & Co.; the price paid was $6 per hundred.

In 1858 Conwell & Sons killed for Daniel Hankins, and by all firms there were over 25,000 hogs slaughtered in the town; in 1862 the firms of Caldwell & Co. slaughtered upward of 13,000 hogs which averaged 242 pounds.

In February, 1862, the Fayette County Hog Slaughtering & Pork Packing Association was organized with capital stock of $18,000. Bezaled Beeson was chosen President and James Heron Secretary of the Association. They purchased the old Frybarger property, where the business of the Association was carried on while they did business and subsequently by others engaged in the business, which closed with the season of 1873–74, Caldwell & Co. being the last firm engaged in the business, and in 1872–73 they killed 28,000 hogs.

The several large mills and pork-packing houses required thousands of barrels, which in main were manufactured in the town, adding another industry of no small note.

In 1845 Valentine Michael began this branch of trade along the Hydraulic between Fifth and Sixth Streets and carried it on until 1864, when he was succeeded by John Uhl, who did an extensive business until 1870 and was then succeeded by the present proprietor of the business, Henry Weitsel. Mr. Weitsel now employs four men. Mr. Uhl while engaged in the business made about 18,000 barrels per year.

In 1865 Florentine Michael, a son of Valentine, began the same business and is yet carrying it on in the southern part of the city. He works seven men and manufactures some 12,000 barrels per year.

Not a great deal was done in the way of carriage manufacturing until about 1850, about which time the firm of Drew & McCracken began the manufacture of buggies and carriages on Central Avenue near Sixth Street, but the shops were of short life.

In 1851 William P. & Andrew Applegate began the same branch of business on Central Avenue near Fifth Street and the firm carried on extensively until in 1870, when owing to the death of William P., the shop was sold to Henry & Swikley and they in a short time to J. B. McFarlan. The Applegates worked on an average of from ten to fifteen hands the year through.

About the time the Applegate firm commenced business, a firm under the title of Ware & Veatch opened up a carriage manufactory on Sixth Street near the Hydraulic. The firm lasted several years, when Mr. Veatch (Charles) became the proprietor, and the business stopped prior to 1857.

In 1857 J. B. McFarlan established the extensive carriage and buggy manufactory now doing business under the name of the McFarlan Carriage Company. The old Veatch shop fell into his possession, which was his place of beginning. He has since added unto his shops, until they now compose quite a cluster of large buildings, situated on either side of Sixth Street just west of Central Avenue, on which is also a portion of the works. The company, comprising J. B., C. E., J., W. W. and J. E. McFarlan was formed in 1883. They manufacture carriages and buggies, and employ seventy-five men the year round, turning out hundreds of vehicles.

In 1884 was organized the Connersville Buggy Company (successors to Batavia Buckboard Company), and located in the large mill building on the corner of Eastern Avenue and Charles Street, formerly occupied as a planing-mill. The building is large and commodious, and the company works from forty to fifty hands, and will likely make during the coming year 1,500 vehicles. The officers of the company are J. N. Huston, President; J. D. Larned, Treasurer; L. T. Bower, Secretary, and John W. Pohlman, Superintendent of Manufactures.

The tanning business has been carried on in Connersville from the very beginning of the village. Besides the old Rees, Conwell and others elsewhere referred to, the business was carried on where the hominy mill now is, and in that vicinity for many years. Forty odd years ago Brown & Bundrant were tanners there. The yard finally passed into the possession of John L. Gilchrist, and has only recently ceased. A year or so ago, in that neighborhood, the Myer Bros. began the business, and are now carrying on in that line on a small scale.

About the year 1846 William F. Gephart, of Dayton, Ohio, erected a portion of the Root's foundry building, and in it started a stove foundry, and after operating several years in one end of the building, John Ensley, of Richmond, began the manufacture of machinery, threshing-machines, steam engines, etc. Mr. Gephart sold to William J. Hankins.

In about 1855 Mr. Ensley, in connection with James Mount and Josiah Mullikin, erected the large brick building on Eastern Avenue near the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, at a cost of $4,000, and in it carried on the manufacture of various kinds of machinery, threshing-machines, engines, sorgham-mills, etc., etc. Mr. Ensley soon went out, and the firm became Erwin, Mount & Mullikin, and under that title the business there ceased, and the building was sold in 1866 to Wetherald & Sons. Previous to the selling of the building Mr. Mullikin had rented the old foundry building of Mr. Hankins, and in it carried on the same business as the firm of Erwin, Mount & Mullikin had been engaged in, he having the entire building, Hankins having gone out.

D. N. Andre

The successors to Mr. Mullikin were E. & E. L. Mullikin, who continued the business until in 1863, when it was discontinued.

In January, 1864 the foundry building was sold to Messrs. P. H. & F. M. Roots, who then began the manufacture of a rotary force blast blower at Connersville, and in connection with the foundry carried on a machine shop. The blower was of their own invention, which was developed about 1860, and until 1864 manufactured at other machine shops. From 1860 to 1870 their patents were covered by fifteen different issues.

Since the death of Mr. P. H. Roots the Foundry has been carried on by the other brother and in the Roots name. It now comprises three buildings, one of which is three stories high, and the others two stories each—dimensions 75x40 feet, 70x30 feet and 60x40 feet, all well equipped with improved machinery. The works are located in the south end of the city near the river. Some seventy-five men are constantly employed. Since the beginning there have been manufactured at this foundry and sold in this country over 10,000 blowers, and as many more in foreign countries, 5,000 of which are now in use in England. The blower has been awarded first medals and premiums at the Paris Exposition in 1867; Vienna Exposition in 1873, and at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. At the foundry are now manufactured force blast blowers, portable forges and gas exhausters.

The beginning of the manufacture of furniture in Connersville, which has resulted in the four large factories now in the city, dates back to the year 1865. In May of this year A. C. Cooley, a cabinet-maker and furniture dealer, and Warren Wanee, a carpenter, united their business and began the manufacture of furniture in the old factory building still standing near the Water Works. In the October following they dissolved. A month later a company composed of A. C. Cooley, George W. Gregg and William Newkirk, for the manufacture of furniture, was formed, and occupied the factory building, heretofore referred to, by the Water Works, continuing together until in 1869 (manufacturing and carrying on retail business down town), when they dissolved, Mr. Newkirk possessed of the factory building and machinery, and Cooley & Gregg the retail property. Probably six months later Gregg sold his interest to Alexander Morrison, and in 1870 Cooley, Morrison & Co. began operations as a furniture manufacturing company in the old foundry building on Eastern Avenue. They continued there until July of the same year, when they removed to a shop on Central Avenue, previously occupied by Messrs. Wanee & Martin as a carpenter shop, and there continued their business until in 1874, when it was merged into a stock company.

The factory of the Cooley-Morrison Furniture Manufacturing Association is on the corner of Seventh and Mason Streets, the main building being a substantial brick four stories high, and in size is 40x120 feet. The President of the Association is Curtis Wright, and T. J. Rittenhouse Secretary and Treasurer. They employ 100 hands and manufacture walnut and ash bureaus, dressers, wash-stands, bedsteads, and dress case and bureau suits.

At the time Mr. Newkirk came into possession of the old factory he associated with him Herman Munk in the manufacture of furniture, and in 1874 Newkirk sold out to James E. Roberts, and the firm became Munk & Roberts, and in 1884 the present company styled "Munk & Roberts Furniture Co.," manufacturers of suits, bureaus, and wash-stands. The factory is located in the northwestern out-skirts of the city along the track of the Whitewater Valley Railroad. They have two large substantial brick buildings, one of which is four stories high, and in size 60x100 feet, built in 1878, and the other, erected in 1883, is five stories high and is 50x140 feet. One hundred and fifty workmen are employed on an average. President, H. Munk; Secretary and Treasurer, J. E. Roberts.

Mr. Newkirk, on selling his interests to James E. Roberts in 1874, formed the Indiana Furniture Company, with the following named incorporators: William Newkirk, J. B. McFarlan, John W. Ross, J. M. Wilson, B. F. Claypool, G. C. and F. A. Hanson. The company was organized in September, 1874, with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers were W. Newkirk, President; W. H. Wherrett, Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock has been twice increased, and is now $100,000. The factory is located at the south end of Eastern Avenue. The original building was constructed in 1874, being five stories high, and a second building was erected in 1876. It is four stories high, and each are 120x40 feet. An additional building was erected in 1878. The company employs 160 men, and probably on an average manufacture 120,000 pieces per year. The articles manufactured are confined exclusively to ash, walnut and cherry sets. Present officers: William Newkirk, President; George M. Sinks, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Connersville Furniture Manufacturing Company was organized as a joint stock company in February, 1882, with the following officers, who still retain their positions: F. M. Roots, President; Charles Mount, Vice-President; N. W. Wright, Secretary; E. B. Hawkins, Superintendent factory.

The factory is located nearly opposite to that of Munk & Roberts, and the main building is of brick,

six stories high, and in size 50x150 feet. They manufacture walnut and other hard wood furniture, making a specialty of bed room suits. They employ on an average 150 workmen.

On Sunday morning, January 26, 1884, a fire occurred at the factory, by which it was damaged, as adjusted by the several insurance companies, to the extent of $14,500.

What was known as the coffin factory, located where the Connersville Furniture Company are now doing business, originated with John Wanee, who along toward the latter part of the decade between 1860 and 1870 began the manufacture of a few coffins, in connection with other business. Subsequently he associated with him in the enterprise T. J. Parry. In October, 1874, J. H. Bailey and Samuel Beck bought an interest in the business, and in January, 1875, the partnership closed, and a stock company was formed with a capital of $57,000. The factory comprised several buildings, one of which was erected in 1869 by Martin & Wanee, and the other, a five-story brick, 80x40 feet, in 1874, at a cost of $13,700. In May, 1879, the factory was destroyed by fire, when seventy-five men and boys and fifteen girls were thrown out of employment. The stock at the time of the fire comprised 7,000 coffins, 5,000 of which were ready for shipment. The loss sustained was estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000.

The Western Hosiery Mills are located at the south end of Central Avenue. Their building is a three-story brick 85x35 feet, erected in 1884. The business was established in 1873 by Leonard Bros., with W. H. Caswell as Superintendent. But one or two machines were used in the beginning, which were operated at the house of the Superintendent. Their various places of business in the past have been on the Buckley corner, over the Frybarger store and in the building adjoining the Gentry Livery Stable on Central Avenue. The number of machines used has increased from two to one hundred, the number now in use. In 1881 the Superintendent obtained a patent for driving knitting and other light machinery by power, and applied it to the Lamb machines then in use by Leonard Bros., who transferred the right to Chenoweth & Ralph when they purchased the mill, and the present company secured it at the time of the purchase from Chenoweth & Ralph. From June, 1882, until October, 1883, the firm was Chenoweth & Ralph, at which latter date Mr. Ralph purchased the interest of his partner, and a joint stock company was organized with J. N. Huston as President; Melvin Ellis, Secretary; A. J. Ralph, Manager, and W. H. Caswell, Superintendent. In May, 1884, Mr. Ralph sold his interest to Hub Thomas and retired from the mill. One hundred female operatives are employed at the factory, where a general line of seamless and cut hosiery, mittens, etc., are manufactured.

In 1875 was started, in part of the old Frybarger pork house, a sash, door and blind factory, by D. W. Andre and J. H. Stewart & Co. This finally became the factory of Downs, Ready & Co., contractors and builders, and manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc. The firm employ from fifty to sixty hands.

The Connersville Pearl Hominy Company was established in 1882 by C. Ross, Val and J. S. Leonard and N. J. Morrison. In May, 1884, Mr. Ross was succeeded by W. H. Wherrett, who is now President of the company, and Val Leonard Secretary and Treasurer. The mill is located in the southern part of the city along the Hydraulic; its average dimensions 150x40, three stories high, and is fully equipped with improved machinery for the manufacture of the new patent process of kiln dried hominy, grits, corn flour, cream meal, pearl meal, etc.

In 1877 was erected just north of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad a steam saw-mill by L. T. Bower and H. C. Eliason. The two operated it for a couple of years, when Mr. Eliason became the sole proprietor and is now carrying on the business.

Three or four years ago Messrs. Bower & Tatman erected the large frame building in which is now carried on the business of the Connersville Buggy Company, and in it started a planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory. This was only operated two or three years.

SCHOOLS.

Of the early schools of Connersville there is no record. We are reliably informed, however, that the County Seminary building was the first house especially erected for school purposes; in other words, it was the first regular schoolhouse in the village. Prior to this period (1828–29) schools were taught wherever and whenever it was most convenient to find teachers and quarters for the scholars. Among these can be mentioned a school taught by Charles Donovan in a hewed-log-cabin, that stood on the south side of the alley, on the east side of old Main Street, on the site of the Dickson dwelling. This was not far from 1823–24. Subsequently the same man taught in a log building on the east side of what is now called Central Avenue, just south of Third Street. A school is remembered as having been held in a dwelling on Central Avenue, near the old Archibald Reed tavern. A Mr. Gilbert and a man by the name of Gray taught in Connersville prior to the building of the seminary.

The County Seminary was established under an act of January 27, 1827. The first Board of Trustees were George Frybarger, Dr. Philip Mason and James Groendyke, of which Martin M. Ray was appointed Clerk. The ground selected for its site was designated as Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on the original town plat, which was then owned by Oliver H. Smith. The sum of $510.50 was donated for the erection of a building; the contract for the brick, mason and carpenter work was let to Richard Miller for $773, and was to be completed by January 1, 1829. It was to be a brick structure, two stories high, with a pediment and belfry. Samuel C. Sample was appointed to superintend its erection. Thomas Alexander was employed to lath and plaster the house for $50. Thomas J. Sample and William Burnett were employed to make the desks, seats and otherwise furnish the house for $45, and William McCleary and Julius Whitmore to paint the house at $1.12½ per day (they furnishing the brushes). The building was completed, and school opened in it by Samuel W. Parker, Monday, July 13, 1829. Caleb B. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Ray as Clerk, gave notice "that the establishment of a seminary has been at the expense of the county, and the object of the managers is to afford to the youth of the county an opportunity of acquiring a good academic education."

The year was divided into four terms. There was an elementary school; and English scientific course the latter being divided into two classes, namely junior and senior. In the elementary school were taught orthography, reading, penmanship and arithmetic (Pike's system) through the Rule of Practice. In the junior year arithmetic was completed, English grammar (Greenleaf), ancient and modern geography (Worcester), book-keeping through single entry, elements of history with historical charts (J. E. Worcester), weekly recitations in declamation and composition. The senior class comprised rhetoric (Jameson), logic (Hodge's), natural philosophy and chemistry (Keating), algebra (Bonnycastle), geometry (Playfair's), surveying (Gummerie's), mensuration (Bonnycastle).

Latin, Greek and French were to be taught with higher mathematics if applied for. Students that completed course were entitled to diplomas, and those completing it in part to certificates of progress. The tuition was $2, $3 and $5 respectively for departments named.

Subsequent early teachers in the seminary were Elder M. Bradley, a graduate of Brown University, R. I., and Harvey Nutting, the latter having taught for a long period in the various schools of the county. The number of pupils in attendance in the seminary in the fall of 1830 was 100. Under date of August 10, 1832, it was stated in print, "The citizens of Connersville and Fayette County, generally, are respectfully informed that Mr. Harvey Nutting, recently from Boston, will open a school in their seminary, on Monday the 13th of August. * * * Mr. Nutting is a stranger among us; but from what we have seen of his deportment and ascertained in relation to his qualifications as a teacher, we are disposed to recommend him to the favorable regard of our fellow citizens."

On Christmas Day, 1833, a subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising means to purchase a bell to be hung in the cupola of the building. The names of the subscribers are set forth below with the amount subscribed:

John Williams	$1 00	D. Beek	$1 00
Joseph Moffitt	1 00	T. R. Lewis	50
N. Claypool	1 00	M. Crume	1 00
D. Wright	1 00	R. Griffis	1 00
H. Coombs	1 00	J. McIntosh	25
J. Vandegrift	1 00	R. Miller	50
J. Sample	25	William Watton	1 00
J. Tate	25	R. T. Brown	50
C. B. Smith	50	Hankins & Mount	2 00
J. Hackleman	50	G. Ginn	50
J. Custer	25	F. T. Walling	12½
H. Goodlander	50	Joseph Bane	50
D. Rench	1 00	O. H. Smith	1 00
William Kendre	25	J. DeCamp	50
S. Scofield	25	A. B. Conwell	1 00
M. Helm	50	S. W. Parker	40
T. Alexander	12½	M. Fay	50
		J. G. Edgerton	50
		Total	$24 00

The bell weighed seventy-five and a half pounds, which was to cost 40 cents per pound—$30.20.

For several years, beginning with 1830, Mrs. Haynes taught what she termed a female academy in the village.

In the absence of records we can only give a meager account of the schools of the village for some years prior to 1853. Among the early teachers other than those given: J. G. Edgerton. J. B. Tate, Mrs. Ginn, Harriet McIntosh and Revs. Nelson and Jenkins.

The basement of the old Methodist Church (now German Presbyterian) was used for school purposes. Up to probably 1840 the Trustees furnished the house and teachers generally fixed their own tuition. For the next decade or more there was not much free school, but considerable pay school.

In 1843 it appears from an article of agreement before us that Connersville was styled District No. 7, Town 14, Range 12, of which the School Trustees were Josiah Mullikin and Richard Winchel. They employed John B. Tate to teach the common branches in Connersville for six months, beginning May 17, in consideration for which Mr. Tate was to receive $22 per month.

In 1853 the School Board consisted of Messrs. Hagerman, Crawford and Applegate, and in Septem-

ber of that year the following was adopted: WHEREAS, the graded free school presents advantages not to be found in the older systems, it is desirable to have introduced into the corporation schools as soon as possible, but in view of the expense involved in paying for tuition and other contingences which would follow on the adoption of said system in all its provisions, and in the further consideration that all the means to be used in buying grounds and building schoolhouses are yet to be provided, it is thought advisable to introduce a plan. The corporation School Trustees shall furnish school-rooms, including furniture together with fuel to warm the same, on condition, first, the Trustee must have satisfactory assurance that proper inducement will be presented to secure as many pupils as may be thought advisable. Second, that proper efforts will be made to introduce and carry out the plan in compliance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the person or persons whose duty it may be to direct and control the same. All teachers engaging under this management will fix their own price of tuition, and make their own collections. Be it further resolved that to execute the above plan the corporation School Trustees shall appoint an Educational Committee to be composed of two branches, first, an executive branch to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to prepare all the rules and regulations necessary in carrying out said system, viz., to receive the application of teachers, and to make all proper arrangements to enable them (the teachers) to enter upon the discharge of their duties, to arrange the division of the grades, to select a series of text-books, and, in short, attend to all such duties as devolve upon the general Superintendent of the district school. They will apply to the corporation School Board for the school room, when wanted, and for any repairs or material of any kind which may be required. Second, an auxiliary branch to be composed of three members from each of the three school districts, whose duty it shall be to assist the teachers in making up their schools, and also to confer with the citizens generally on the subject of the above management, giving all the information necessary to encourage and promote the desired success.

The Executive Committee consisted of Revs. J. B. Brownlee, E. G. Wood and William Pelan. The auxiliary Committee was, in First District, Joseph Justice, James Miller and James Mount; in Second District, William Hawk, N. H. Burk and Alexander Morrison; in Third District William Brown, William Tindall and John Farner.

A suitable building could not be procured and the Trustees determined to abandon the hope of opening school for the present. Subsequently a School Board consisting of N. H. Burk, J. Justice and E. B. Thomas was elected by the people and remained in office until after the erection of the present school building.

The teachers in 1854 were Elenor Jones, Catharine Farmer, Harriet McIntosh, John W. McLain, Euphemia Mullikin, L. J. Beach, H. R. Grosvenor, Hannah Ginn and O. Aborn. The enumeration of scholars for the year was 612; whole number enrolled during the year, 429; average daily attendance, 249. The male teachers received $36 per month, and the females $20. The common branches and astronomy were taught.

In September, 1855, the County Commissioners leased the lot on which the seminary stood for a period of ninety-nine years to the School Trustees, and at once steps were taken for the erection of a school building thereon. In December of that year A. Hatton submitted the following plan for building: Dimensions, 86 feet front by 69½ feet deep; three stories high; four rooms, 35x30 in each story, with halls 12 feet wide, extending through the entire breadth of the house. The building was to be built in the following spring, the contractor being Sherman Scofield. It was not completed and ready for occupancy, we understand, until 1858.

From 1858 to 1860 John Brady was the Superintendent, being the first to fill that office of the Connersville schools. From 1860 to 1865 there is a missing link in the records. In the latter year Charles Roehl was elected Superintendent, and served in that capacity for two years. (During this time the term of free schools was six months, and the remainder of the school year was taught a pay school.) From 1867 to 1871 J. L. Rippetoe served in the capacity of Superintendent, the first year of which period consisted of eight months (the greatest length of any year since the establishment of the institution). Pay school pieced out the year. During the four years of Prof. Rippetoe's management, considerable change was made in the manner of instructing. In 1871 a Mr. Hughes was chosen Superintendent, and remained as such one year, when succeeded by a Mr. Housekeeper, who was compelled to resign on account of poor health, just before the close of the school year. In 1873 J. L. Rippetoe, the present worthy Superintendent, again assumed the management of the schools, which position he has since continuously filled. The length of the school year since 1868 has been nine months.

The first commencement exercises of the school were held June 14 1878, when a class of seven were graduated from the institution, Charles Roehl, then President of the School Board, presenting the diplomas.

In this connection it is but proper to refer briefly

to the late Harvey Nutting, who for a long period of years was at the head of educational matters in the county, and for more than a dozen years was the pioneer of higher education in Connersville. "Uncle Harvey," as he was called, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1808. He received a classical education at Amherst College, and in 1832 located in Connersville, where he resided the greater part of the time until his death, which occurred September 7, 1884.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is said that the first Methodist class in Connersville met and was formed at the residence of Robert Swift and that Mr. Swift was appointed the Leader. (Mr. Swift settled at Connersville in 1818).

In 1821 a circuit was formed by Rev. John Havens, a local preacher, which included the village of Connersville and was styled the Connersville Circuit, and came in the Conference the following year. This was under the Presiding Eldership of Rev. Alexander Cummins. Rev. James Murray was appointed to the circuit in 1822 and in 1823 Rev. Aaron Wood, who remarks that "when I went to Connersville in September, 1823, there was a society of eight women and two men in town—Robert Swift and Thomas Rutter —until Joshua McIntosh moved there from Dayton, Ohio." (This was in 1824.)

In 1825 the site of the present church building in which services are held by the German Presbyterian congregation, on the south side of Fourth Street between Water Street and Eastern Avenue, was purchased from John McCormack, Sr. The deed of conveyance bears the date of November 8, 1825. The Trustees to whom the deed was made were Joshua McIntosh, Thomas Hinkson, David Melton, Isaac Wood and Charles Donivan. During the following summer a brick building 22x32 feet was erected which was the first building dedicated to God as a place of public worship in the city. This building was used until 1840, when it was removed and the present brick edifice now standing on the same site erected. This church edifice served the Methodist congregation as a place of worship until the year 1872, when it was sold to the German Presbyterian congregation. The Methodists then worshiped in the court house until in January, 1873, when they came in possession of the Grand Opera House of the city, which they had purchased in December, 1872, at a cost of $16,500.

In the fall of 1848 the church in Connersville was divided, and two societies formed, one remaining in the old church and the other located on Western Avenue. The western society built a house of worship on Western Avenue, which was subsequently converted into a parsonage, and which continues to be occupied as such. The two Connersville societies became the heads of two circuits known as the East and West Connersville Circuits.

In 1850–51 the two societies in Connersville were made into stations, and continued as such for three years. The pastors in the Western charge were, in 1851, F. W. White; 1852, Jacob Whiteman; 1853, E. D. Long. In the Eastern charge, 1851, J. B. Lathrop; 1852, Lewis Dale; 1853, Joseph Colton. In 1853 S. T. Gillett succeeded to the Presiding Eldership on the district. The preachers and the Presiding Elders were clearly of the opinion that the two charges should be consolidated into one and under their judicious management the consolidation was effected and the union was ratified by the Bishop of the next session of the annual Conference, and John W. Sullivan made the station preacher.

The following list contains the names of the pastors from that period, they coming in the fall of the year indicated:

1855, S. P. Crawford; 1856–57, E. G. Tucker; 1858–59, J. G. Chafee; 1860–61, C. Tinsley; 1862–63, J. Cotton; 1864, J. B. Lathrop; 1865–66, R. M. Barnes; 1867–68–69, J. S. Tevis; 1870–71–72, G. L. Curtis; 1873–74–75, J. K. Pye; 1876–77–78, J. G. Chafee; 1879, E. L. Dolph; 1880–81, F. C. Holliday; 1882–83, J. S. Tevis, the present incumbent.

The Fifteenth Session of the Indiana Conference was held in Connersville in 1846, and the Sixteenth Session of the Southeastern Indiana Conference was held here in 1867.

The Presbyterian Church.—In the year 1824 the Cincinnati Presbytery of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church sent Rev. Daniel Hayden to Connersville to preach, and, if practicable, to organize a church according to their confession of faith. Mr. Hayden arrived in the village on Saturday, October 2, preached in the court house the next day, and on Monday, the 4th, organized a church. A. Van Vleet, Adam Smeltser, and John Boyd were elected Ruling Elders. For a number of years after their organization they were without a settled pastor, but were supplied with preaching from time to time by the Presbytery. In 1833 they built a church on the lot now occupied by Caldwell's Block, facing west. The building was 25x35 feet, and was erected by Sherman Scofield. The lot was deeded to Adam Smeltser, David Ferree and Julius Whitmore, the Trustees, by John Williams. It was dated March 2, 1833. They here worshiped until about the year 1845, when the Trustees sold the property to George Frybarger, and purchased the ground where the Christian Church now stands, from

Abraham B. Conwell. This deed was made April 14, 1845.

The first regular pastor of the church of which we can find any record, was Rev. J. M. Stone. Mr. Stone served them for a number of years, when his connection with them as pastor was dissolved, and he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Sturdevant, who remained with the church as pastor until 1848, when his successor became Rev. William Pelan. Mr. Pelan was their pastor for twenty years, preaching his farewell sermon on the first Sabbath of June, 1868. Mr. Pelan was more extensively known throughout this valley than any other minister of that denomination. He was a popular man with the masses, both in and out of the church.

From the fall of 1868 until the fall of 1869 the Rev. H. M. Shockley supplied the pulpit. In 1870 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. John H. Link, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of this city.

In 1851 the Hamilton Presbytery authorized Rev. Daniel Tenney, of Oxford, to organize a New School Church in Connersville. Accordingly, on the 16th of August, 1851, the organization was effected in the Temperance Hall. James McCann and F. M. Roots were elected Elders. For a time this church was supplied with ministers by order of their Presbytery.

The following ministers have served this branch, known as the Second Presbyterian Church, in the order in which they are named: Rev. J. Steward, for two years; Rev. James Brownlee, two years; Rev. Eli B. Smith, two years. It was during Mr. Smith's administration, and on the 3d day of September, 1855, that their church building was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Mr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Morris, who served the pastorate two years. He was followed by Rev. Daniel A. Bassett, and the latter by Rev. A. D. Jimeson. Next came Rev. Alexander Parker, who served the pastorate from June 3, 1866, to October 24, 1870. Mr. Parker was a good man and an efficient pastor.

In November, 1869, in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., the two schools of the Presbyterian Church of the United States were united, and on the 24th of the following October the First and Second Churches of Connersville became one church. April 6, 1871, the building of the Second Church was chosen by vote as the house of worship. The building was repaired in 1876, and reopened Sunday, August 27, 1876, with a sermon by Dr. Cooper, of Covington Ky.

The Christian Church.—In the summer of 1832 Dr. R. T. Brown, then of Rush County, settled in Connersville, and here engaged in the practice of medicine. In August of that year Gabriel Ginn and wife Hannah removed to town from the Judge Webb neighborhood in the country. These were all members of the Reformed Church, as it was designated; and in October of the year referred to above, they held services in the court house, which were conducted by Elder John O'Kane, a Virginian, though coming to Milton in Wayne County, from Lebanon, O., in the spring of 1832. O'Kane was engaged in teaching at Milton and vicinity, and preached on Sunday in the country schoolhouses. The meeting at the court house in October was of several days duration, and resulted in a number of accessions to the little band. Elder O'Kane made the village another visit on Christmas, and in January, 1833, the church was organized; and shortly afterward the Elder removed to Connersville. In the spring following Elder Jesse Holton removed from the State of Kentucky to a farm some two miles north of Connersville. Elders Holton and Brown served the church in a pastoral relation until the former's death in 1839, and the failing health of the latter caused him to abandon the practice of medicine in 1841.

Among the first membership of the church were Dr. R. T. Brown and wife, Gabriel Ginn and wife Hannah, Jesse Holton and wife, also son, A. C. Holton, and daughter Elizabeth, Mary Helm, Mrs. Jacob Vandegrift, Rhoda McKinney and Elijah West (colored).

For two years the society met in the court house, when their place of meeting became the upper room of the county seminary, which was occupied until the brick building on the bluff on East Fifth Street was completed in January, 1841. This house of worship served them until 1872, when they purchased the church building they now occupy on West Fourth Street, of the Presbyterian congregation, which they remodeled and improved and made of it a neat and beautiful church edifice. This was dedicated June 1, 1873, with a sermon delivered by Elder Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati.

Among others of the Elders preaching for this people have been Thomas Conghley, Jacob Vail, Charles Evans, Rolla Henry, Samuel Wilson, Robert L. Howe, W. J. Irvin and A. A. Knight. The present Elder of the charge is W. W. Witmer.

St. Gabriel's Catholic Church.—This religious organization has had an existence in Connersville for thirty-eight years. The first priest visiting Connersville in a missionary sense was Rev. Father John Ryan, in 1846; he was then a resident priest of the parish at Richmond, this State. He visited the people of Connersville until in the summer of 1848. His successor was Rev. Father William Doyle, who too, was a resident of Richmond. He had charge of the Connersville Mission from May, 1849, until August, 1853. The residence of Andrew Apert was one of the early places where mass was said in Connersville. The

ground on North Eastern Avenue, upon which now stands the old brick house of worship of the parish, was purchased by Father Doyle, and the church erected thereon in 1851 and named St. Gabriel's. The first resident priest of Connersville was Rev. Father Henry Peters, who came to the parish in 1853 and completed the church structure and erected the present parsonage. Father Peters served the church as its pastor for twenty-one years, severing his connection with it by death, in January, 1874. His successor was Rev. Father Peter Bischof, who, in 1876, was succeeded by Father J. B. H. Leepe, and he, in 1881, by Father J. Rudolph, who is still in charge.

The present magnificent and commodious church edifice of the congregation was commenced in the spring of 1882, the corner-stone being laid June 11 of that year. The services were conducted by Rt. Rev. Bishop F. S. Chatard, D. D., of Vincennes, assisted by Revs. Ferdinand, of Indianapolis; Peters, of Oldenburg; Fischer, of Reading, Ohio; DeArco, of Liberty; Oster, of Cambridge City, and Rudolph, of Connersville. The church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God, June 15, 1884. The dedicatory services were after the usual custom of the church on such occasions and were imposing. The same Bishop who laid the corner-stone conducted the services at the dedication and delivered the sermon. There were present many clergymen from various parts of the country, and a great concourse of people who participated in the exercises.

The beautiful edifice, a credit to its builders, and an ornament to the city, is located in the northwestern part of the city, and is constructed of brick with stone trimmings. It is of Gothic design. The architect was D. A. Bohlen of Indianapolis, and it was built by Downs, Ready & Co., of Connersville. The length of the building is 165 feet; width 56 feet proper, and 75 feet across the wings; the height of the ceiling is 40 feet, and the top of the spire is 185 feet from the ground; cost of building in the neighborhood of $30,000.

On the erection of the old church in 1851, school was held in the small basement below. In 1872 the present commodious brick schoolhouse was completed, since which time the schools have been conducted by the Sisters of Providence.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.—Episcopal services were commenced in this parish under the charge of Rev. William Miller, November 3, 1850, the Town Hall being used for the purposes. The organization of the parish was accomplished May 24, 1852. A chapel building 40x22 feet adjoining the present edifice was erected in 1855, and services were first held in it on the visitation of Bishop Upfold, April 15, 1855.

November 17, 1856, the corner-stone of the present beautiful edifice situated on the southeast corner of Eastern Avenue and Sixth Street was laid by Bishop Upfold with appropriate religious services. The stone was laid in the name of the Holy Trinity. At the site of the church the Bishop and clergy with the congregation read alternately the 122d Psalm. A number of articles enclosed in a leaden box were deposited in the stone by the Rector. After the ceremonies they proceeded to the chapel, where an able and eloquent address was delivered by the Bishop. The edifice was completed and consecrated November 1, 1859, by Rt. Rev. George Uphold, D. D., built mainly through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Mary S. Helm. The style of the building is early English or first pointed, purely Gothic, after a chaste and beautiful design furnished by Frank Wills, architect, of New York. Mr. Miller continued his services with the congregation for probably a year or more, and later Rev. J. W. Stewart became the regular Rector of the church and served for a period of about six years, closing with the beginning of the war of the Rebellion. Missionaries coming from the cities of Indianapolis and Richmond served the charge for a time, then in October, 1868, Rev. W. W. Hibben became identified with the parish as Lay Reader and was subsequently ordained as minister in charge. From 1873 to 1875 Rev. J. S. Harrison, M. D., served the parish as Missionary Rector. Supplies by visiting Rectors were then had until in 1879, when Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell gave to this people semi-monthly and quarterly Sunday services, and following him in 1880 Rev. J. Clausen, who gave them regular times until in 1881, since which time until the spring of 1884 they have been under the missionary auspices of Rev. T. Test, M. D., of Richmond.

The German Presbyterian Church was organized May 7, 1871, by Rev. F. F. Friedgen, of Shelbyville. The original membership was twenty-four. Until in 1873 services were held in the Presbyterian Church building on Fourth Street, now the house of worship of the Christian society of the city. In 1873 the German congregation purchased the building they have since occupied of the Methodists, for which they paid $2,650. It is a one-story brick building with basement, located on Fourth Street between Water and Eastern Avenue. Mr. Friedgen has served the congregation continuously from its organization, and also the Sabbath-school as its superintendent. The present church membership is about eighty.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Some forty odd years ago a few of the colored people of the city and vicinity occasionally assembled for religious worship wherever suitable quarters could be

found, and were administered to by Rev. William Head, of Decatur County. In an upper room of a building on the Heineman corner, and in an old log-house in the northern part of town (on Eastern Avenue) were among the places above referred to where worship was occasionally held. In subsequent years an organization was effected, and the little frame church building, now occupied as a dwelling-house, standing on the brow of the hill just east of their present church, was erected, which was used until in 1872, when the present brick house of worship on Fifth Street was purchased of the Christian Church for $2,500.

Among the early members of the society were Mrs. Margaret Turner, George Mitchell, Mrs. Dolly Wilson, James Freeman and wife, James Franklin and wife, and a Mrs. Powell.

Revs. Davis, Woodfork, Daniel Winslow, John Myers, John Payne were some of the early preachers in charge of the congregation. Rev. Charles Jones is the present pastor of the church.

The German United Evangelical Church was organized at the court house, in August, 1882, by Rev. F. E. W. Bersch, with a membership of about forty (heads of families). Mr. Bersch served the congregation between one and two years, when succeeded by Rev. C. Thomas, the present incumbent. The society is without a church building, having worshiped since organization in the City Hall.

SOCIETIES.

Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., was instituted under a charter October 24, 1820, in an upper room of Sample's Hotel, which was located on the southwest corner of what is now Eastern Avenue and Fifth Street. On this date the following-named seven men met for the purpose named, and constituted the charter members of the Lodge: John Sample, Edward J. Kidd, John Conner, Larkin Sims, Henry Bates, Julius Whitmore and Joshua Harlan. At their first meeting John Newland was admitted a Master Mason from some other lodge, and four petitions were presented. It is not definitely known who was the first Worshipful Master of the lodge, but from the fact that the name of John Sample appears as approving the Treasurer's report in December, 1821, it is presumed that he was such officer. March 13, 1824, the lodge purchased Lot No. 18 of Larkin Sims, for which was paid $110. March 30 of the same year the lodge removed to a two-story frame building standing thereon. This was subsequently sold to W. M. Smith for $400. Their next place of assembling was in a room over the saddler shop of Joseph Nelson, which was on Central Avenue, the first meeting at this place being held May 29, 1847. The next move was to a room over what is now the First National Bank, northwest corner of Central Avenue and Fifth Street, where the lodge continued to meet until the completion and dedication of the present commodious hall, the third story of the City Hall Building, in 1849. From 1820 to 1873 the lodge had had twenty-three Worshipful Masters.

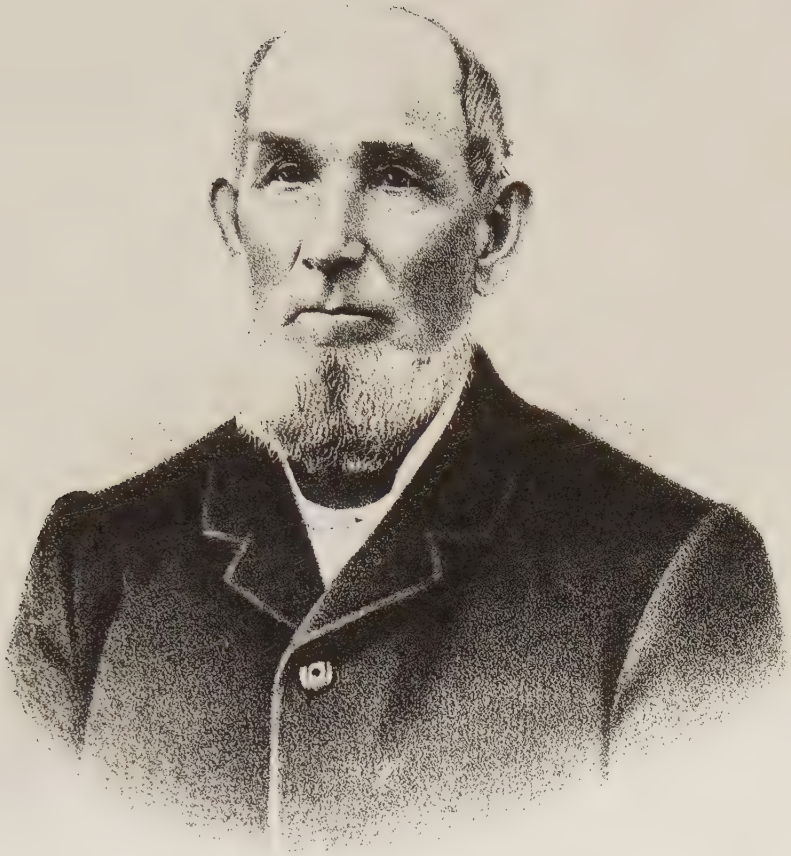
Maxwell Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., was instituted December 7, 1850, with the following named charter members: J. W. Maxwell, H. P.; John Higginbotham, K.; Caleb B. Smith, S.; Philip Mason, C. of H.; William Pelan, P. S.; G. R. Chitwood, R. A. C.; William B. Enyart, G. M., 1st V.; Daniel Rench, G. M., 2d V.; Thomas McGiven, G. M., 3d V.; W. W. Frybarger, Secretary; and George McCann, Guard. The chapter has at present a membership of about thirty-three, and is officered as follows:

A. M. Sinks, H. P.; G. R. Chitwood, K.; L. McIntosh, S.; J. D. McNaughton, C. of H.; John Payne, P. S.; O. P. Griffith, R. A. C.; H. C. Eliason, G. M. 3d V.; G. W. Keller, G. M. 2d V.; John Savage, G. M. 1st V.; P. B. Wood, Treasurer; A. Watt, Secretary, N. Taylor, Guard.

Fayette Council, No 6, R. & S. M., was instituted under charter February 4, 1856, or 28, 1856, Y. D. The charter members and first officers were as follows: William Hacker, T. I. G. M.; Companion Maxwell, D. I. G. M.; Companion Lynde, P. C. of W.; Companion Wolf, Captain of G.; Companion Higginbotham, Treasurer; Companion Ramsey, Recorder; Companion Gunn, G. & S.; Companions Frybarger, Clinedist and Mason. Present membership about thirty. Present officers: A. M. Sinks, I. M.; L. McIntosh, D. I. M.; Joshua Leach, P. C. of W.; J. D. McNaughton, C. of G.; P. B. Wood, Treasurer; A. Watt, Recorder; Noah Tryon, S. & S.

Fayette Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 11, 1849, and instituted in an upper room of the building now occupied by Dr. Vance as a residence on Fourth Street, near the Huston House, then the Canal office, by Special Deputy Thomas Wilson, of Centerville, in the afternoon of August 13, 1849. The charter members and first officers were J. F. Youse, N. G.; Anthony Watt, V. G.; Calvin Davis, Secretary; H. J. Kern, Treasurer; J. M. Hiatt. The present officers are C. W. Woodcock, N. G.; A. H. Reiman, V. G.; I. M. Purt, Recording Secretary; Eli Earl, Permanent Secretary; John C. Bailey, Treasurer.

Whitewater Encampment, No. 33, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 17, 1853, by Special Deputy Daniel Moss, assisted by Patriarchs from Cambridge City. The first officers were S. M. Youst, C. P.; William P. Applegate, H. P.; J. M. Hart, S. W.; John F. Youse, J. W.; A. H. Hotchkiss, Scribe; Conrad Wolf, Treasurer. The present officers are Thomas



Lewis Ellis

Shaw, C. P.; J. L. Bailey, H. P.; I. M. Purt, S. W.; G. Woods, J. W.; Eli Earl, Recording Scribe; A. Watt, F. S.; E. K. Wetherald, Treasurer.

Whitewater Lodge, No. 2557, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation granted May 12, 1884, with twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were John Taylor, P. S.; Columbus Williams, E. S.; Harvey Smith, Treasurer; C. A. Bailey, N. F.; Frank Davis, P. & F.; Jefferson Benson, N. G.; C. P. Harrington, P. N. G.; James Pearce, V. G.; Charles Van Horn, R. S. to N. V.; Latin Dudgeon, L. S. to N. G.; Thomas Collins, R. S. to V. G.; John Williams, L. S. to V. G.; Charles Rice, W.; Robert Pointer, C.; Levi Jennings, I. G.; Jefferson Smith, W. C.; Henry Anderson, M.; Sylvester Williams, A.

Connersville Lodge, No 11, Knights of Pythias, was instituted November 18, 1870, by C. P. Carty, with nineteen charter members. The first officers were W. H. Hatton, C. C.; James Williams, V. C.; W. H. Oroston, P.; M. Kahn, K. of R. & S.; Thomas Shaw, M. of E.; George Hatton, M. of F.; John Snider, M. at A.; T. E. Woodward, J. G.; Charles Holland, O. G. The present officers are G. C. Pelzel, P. C.; L. D. Batavia, C. C.; A. D. Terrell, V. C.; George Rees, P.; Eli Earl, M. of E.; E. E. Genn, M. of F.; W. F. Downs, K. of R. & S.; Alexander James, M. at A.; A. G. Honey, J. G.; Samuel Ballard, O. G.

Carnahan Division, No. 17, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was instituted February 11, 1884, by James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis. The charter membership was forty-nine, the largest of the seventeen divisions in the State. The officers chosen were as follows: J. H. Fearis, S. K. C.; Fred Pfaefflin; S. K. L. C.; W. F. Downs, S. K. H.; Lon D. Batavia, S. K. G.; G. C. Pelzel, S. K. S.; J. C. Ocheltree, S. K. R.; C. F. Serodino, S. K. T.

Valley Lodge No. 31, U. O. of H., was instituted in the hall of the P. O. S. of A., by the Grand Lodge representative, J. J. Taylor, of Indianapolis, on the 20th of March, 1883, with a charter membership of thirty-six. The first officers were L. L. Broaddus, P. P.; J. D. McNaughton, P.; Clinton Hudson, V. P.; Dr. L. D. Dillman, Instructor; T. H. Barton, R. S.; J. D. Larnard, F. S.; D. C. Banes, Treasurer; Rev. T. M. Wiles, Chaplain; Charles Ford, C.; W. G. Plummer, I. G.; B. C. Anderson, O. G.; Dr. L. D. Dillman, M. E. The present officers are as follows: J. D. McNaughton, P. P.; T. H. Barton, P.; J. M. Backhouse, V. P.; W. C. Porter, R. S.; Joseph E Petty, F. S.; D. C. Banes, Treasurer; Rev. T. M. Wiles, Chaplain; J. M. Shephard, C.; Frank Hoover, I. G.; C. N. Hudson, O. G.; Dr. G. Pigman, M. I.

Washington Camp, No. 1, P. O. S. of A., was constituted by authority of the National Camp of Philadelphia, who granted it a charter July 31, 1875. The charter members were Park Smith, H. A. Nichols, Thomas S. Cline, John S. Carr, M. P. Wherrett, J. E. McFarlan, C. M. Harrison, John Verdan, R. I. Savage, L. S. Morris, J. W. Foutz, S. Bullard, Frank Miller, J. F. Youse, Jr., William Hoover, G. S. Johnson, W. W. Morse, Morrison Long, William Harrell, John Parson, W. Kerr, John Henry and John Miller. The present membership of the Encampment and Council is about fifty. Present officers: Frank Miller, Pres.; E. J. Whelan, V. P.; Joseph Rinehart, M. of F. & C.; J. M. Waldrip, R. S.; T. H. Stoops, F. S.; J. H. Fritch, Treasurer; S. W. Hutchins, Conductor; Charles Snow, I. G.; William Enos, O. G.

Fort Fayette Council, W. D., P. O. S. of A., instituted at the same time with Washington Camp, having same charter members, officers, etc.

Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R., was instituted by P. C. Iliff, O. D. Webster, Adjt. Pixell and Q. M. Sergt. Campbell, of Richmond, Ind., January 9, 1883, at which time thirty-five comrades were mustered in, constituting the charter membership. The first officers of the Post were J. A. Dunn, P. C.; C. W. Plumber, S. V. C.; Capt. Johnson, J. W. C.; W. N. Young, O. D.; H. Van Kooten, O. G.; John W. Ross, Q. M.; James M. Waldrip, Surgeon; T. M. Little, Chaplain; W. A. Jewess, Adjutant; T. J. Clark, S. M.; Robert Utter, Q. S. The present membership of the Post is 131. The present officers are J. A. Dunn, P. C.; Adolph Secrist, S. V. C.; John A. Olephant, J. V. C.; W. N. Young, Q. M.; H. Van Kooten, Surgeon; T. J. Clark, O. D.; H. B. Woodcock, O. G.; Thomas Little, Chaplain, and John Payne, Adjutant; Robert Utter, Q. S.

Davis Camp, No. 4, S. of V., was instituted at the hall of the P. O. S. of A., in Caldwell's Block, March 7, 1884, by Col. J. E. Edmondson, of Ellettsville, Ind., assisted by members of Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R. The camp was organized with a membership of nineteen, and named in honor of Lieut. A. M. Davis, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and died from the effects of the wound. The officers chosen were: Frank L. Johnson, Captain; D. P. Forrester, First Lieutenant; Charles Sample, Second Lieutenant; Charles Smith, Chaplain; Charles Hendrickson, Surgeon; George Keller, Orderly Sergeant; George Healy, Q. M.; William Henry, S. of G.; N. Kribs, C. G.; Frank Van Kooten, Ordinance Sergeant; Henry Johnson, C. S.; Frank Drescher, C. G.; John Lutz, P. G.; Frank Johnson, Preston H. Kensler and Frank Clee, C. C. The present membership is about thirty.

The I. O. G. T. Society at Connersville was organ-

ized March 17, 1880, with twenty-six charter members. The first officers were as follows: W. C. T., Thomas Smith; W. V. T., Nancy Rhinehart; W. Chap. W. H. Enos.; W. Sec., F. O. Sisct; W. F. S., John Burns; W. T., L. M. McIntosh; W. M., George Bullard; W. D. M., J. H. Lillie; W. Q. G., J. P. Leyendecker; W. O. G., George Schweikle; W. R. S., Henry Biefield; W. D. S., Reuben Snow; P. W. C. T., Nelson Huston. The present membership of the society is 125.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES—LAND SALES—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INCIDENTS—EARLY SCHOOLS, EARLY MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.—CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS—EAST CONNERSVILLE — MAPLEWOOD—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

CONNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP was organized February 9, 1819, and its boundaries as then described were: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 5, Township 13, Range 13; thence west to the western extremity of said county of Fayette; thence north four miles; thence east to the line dividing Sections 20 and 17, in Township 14, Range 12; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 20, in Township 14, Range 13, south to the place of beginning." In addition to its present territory, the township then included the two southern tiers of sections of Fairview Township, and the two northern tiers of sections of Orange Township, which land was taken from it on the organization of Orange Township, in 1822. It is the largest township of the county, having thirty-two full sections of land, and is centrally located.

LAND SALES.

The lands of the township as disposed of by the Government, with the year of sale and the purchasers' names, are set forth in the following list:

Township 14 north, Range 13 east.

Section 31, sold in 1811, to Samuel Harlan.

Section 30, sold in 1811, to Robert Brown, George Fragin, John Hughes and George R. Adair.

Section 19, sold in 1811, to Abraham and David Heaton, Robert Brown and Jacob Case.

Section 20, sold in 1812–13, to George Death, E. Homar, James Death, Sr., and Thomas Brown.

Section 29, sold in 1813–14–15, to Isaac Martin, Joel White, James Ward and Phineas McCray.

Section 32, sold in 1814–15, to James Freel, Daniel Conner, Robert Williams and John Wilson.

Township 13 north, Range 12 east.

Section 1, sold in 1811, 1813 and 1817, to Jeremiah Worsham, James Teudy, Nathan Aldridge and Basil Roberts.

Section 2, sold in 1811–12, to William McConley, Roberts and Birson, Arthur Dixon and John Reed.

Section 3 sold in 1811 and 1814, to Joshua Porter, John Vance, Samuel Snodgrass and James Kitchen.

Section 4 sold in 1813 and 1814, to William Conner, John Thomas, Joseph Vance and Thomas Cully.

Section 5 sold in 1813 and 1814, to William Maman, James Heron and John Thompson.

Fractional section in 1814 and 1820, to Benjamin Sailor, William Martin and William Dailey.

Township 14 north, Range 12 east.

Section 36 sold in 1811 and 1813, to Arthur Dixon, William Sparks, Larkin Sims and William Denman.

Section 27 sold in 1813, 1814 and 1815, to Abner Ball, John Henderson, Smith Lane and William Hall.

Section 28 sold in 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816, to John Fallen, James Alexander, Thomas Smith and James Smith.

Section 29 sold in 1813, 1814, 1815 and 1816, to Alexander Saxon, James Alexander, James Smith and Jonas Williams, Jr.

Section 30 sold in 1814, 1820 and 1823, to William Sparks, Jonathan Eddy, Ira Wilcox, John McCrary and John McMillan.

Section 31 sold in 1812, 1820, 1821 and 1823, to Hezekiah Mount, John Gregg, Jonathan Wilson and Samuel Ennis.

Section 32 sold in 1813, 1814, 1816 and 1833, to John Vance, William Weir, William Bridges and James Greer.

Section 33 sold in 1811, 1814 and 1817, to Joseph Justice, William Snodgrass, John Hughes and Plat B. Dickson.

Section 34 sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814, to Thomas Reed, Moses Lockhart, James Brownlee and Thomas Hinkson.

Section 35 sold in 1811 and 1813, to John Russell, Joseph Miner, John Perin and H. and B. Sailor.

Section 23 sold in 1811 1812 and 1815, to Lewis Johnson, John Conner, Benjamin Sailor, Larkin Sims and A. Baily.

Section 24 sold in 1811 and 1812, to Jacob Cass, Jacob Hackleman, Benjamin Sailor and Noah Beaucamp.

Section 25 sold in 1811 and 1812 to James Adair, Alexander Saxon, John Conner and A. Tharpe.

Section 26 sold in 1811, 1814 and 1815, to A. Hathaway, Jonas Williams, John Perin and James Port.

Section 19 sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1830, to John Huston, Scott Horsely, Isaac Martin, A. R. Orr, David Milton and Benjamin Huston.

Section 20 sold in 1811 and 1813, to Timothy Orr, Zachariah Glover, John Henderson and William Denman.

Section 21 sold in 1811 and 1813, to David Milton, Paul Davis, Benjamin Bond and William Bennett.

Section 22 sold in 1811 and 1814, to Richard Tyner, Platt B. Dixon, Adam Hamilton and James Dehaven.

Township 13 north, Range 13 east.

Section 5 sold in 1814 and 1815, to Daniel Norris, John Milliner and Cornelius Cummins.

Section 6 sold in 1811, 1813 and 1814, to Samuel Harlan, Richard Thomas, Cornelius Williams and Thomas Bray.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND INCIDENTS.

The first settlement in the township was made at Conner's trading-post or station, some time between the years 1804 and 1808. Here John Conner and family are believed to have dwelt for several years among the Indians, with no white neighbors save those on East Fork and on West Fork in what are now Union and Franklin Counties. However, the lands surrounding him were settled at a period beginning about the year 1811.

Alexander Saxon with family emigrated from Georgia in the fall of 1811, and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 25. Near a point opposite where the lower mill in Connersville now stands, was the place for crossing the river. Here Mr. Saxon kept a canoe, and ferried travelers across the river.

The localities of settlement of a number of the following named pioneers can be traced by reference to the land entries given above. Moses Lockhart from Kentucky, settled in the township in 1812. Thomas Reed, from the same State, settled the same year. Joseph Minor located on the land where Joe and Sam Minor now live in 1812. John and Thomas Reed built cabins on the same land. They were father and son. Larkin Sims, from Kentucky, and Tobias Smith, from Virginia, located on their land in 1812.

Thomas Sergeant, a native of North Carolina, removed with his parents to Virginia in 1796. In 1807 he removed to Kentucky, and in 1813 to Indiana Territory, and settled south of Connersville. In 1820 he entered land in Rush County at the land sales at Brookville, and that winter removed thereon, cutting the road for the wagon as he went.

Thomas Hinkson emigrated from Ireland to America in 1791, subsequently located in Adams County, Ohio, and in February, 1814, settled in this township on the land where his son Thomas, Jr., now resides, which he had entered at Cincinnati, in the year 1812. The elder Thomas Hinkson was appointed the first surveyor of the county by Gov. Jennings, which position he occupied a number of years. He did much of the early surveying in this and in adjoining counties, having laid out some of the early additions to Connersville. His death occurred in 1850.

John McCormack settled in the vicinity of Connersville very early, and in the act forming the county, his house was designated as the place for holding the first courts. Further reference is made to him in the history of Columbia Township.

Nathaniel Hamilton and family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana Territory in 1810, and located above Brookville in the adjoining county, where they remained during the war of 1812, and in the spring of 1815 removed to what is now this township, on land entered by a son, Adam Hamilton. Nathaniel, Jr., a son of the pioneer, was born in 1798, and is yet a resident of the vicinity where he, with his parents, located nearly seventy years ago. He is yet in possession of all of his faculties, with a clear mind, and is remarkably well preserved in body. Two of the sons of Nathaniel, Sr., were in the war of 1812.

In 1815, besides those heretofore mentioned (all of whom resided west of the river) there had located on the same side of that stream John Philpott, emigrating from Kentucky, located in the northern part of the township in September, 1814 (on the Ezra Martin farm); Stanhope and Robert Royster, the former of whom served for a number of years as County Commissioner and one of the Associate Judges of the county; John Perin, a native of Massachusetts, who (in 1811) settled on land adjoining Hinkson; Benjamin Sailor (of the family who settled early in Franklin County) resided on the present farm of A. B. Claypool; Paul Davis, son of George, and James Alexander, from South Carolina; Zachariah Glover and one Hazlerigg; a Mr. Lacy; Benjamin Booe, from North Carolina, settled in Franklin

County in 1810, and in 1814 removed to this township; Avery Gates, a native of Massachusetts, though for years a resident of New York, from whence he emigrated to this township in 1817.

James Brownlee emigrated from Ohio to Franklin County, from whence he was sent as one of the delegates to frame the State Constitution. He came to this township about the year 1816, and subsequently filled the office of Associate Judge, and was a man of some prominence.

John Miller, from Scott County, Ky., settled west of Connersville in 1819.

Of those who settled east of the river early was William Sparks, who had early emigrated from Laurens District, S. C., and settled east of East Fork, in what is now Union County, and in October, 1814, removed to the Stephen Stoops place. James O'Dare, from the same State, settled in the same neighborhood about that time. South of Sparks located Nathan Aldridge, from Tennessee, in 1814. In the same vicinity and about 1814 or 1815 settled Samuel Harlan from South Carolina, James Tweedy, Cornelius Williams and William Edwards.

Joseph Justice emigrated to Indiana Territory in 1811, and located in the vicinity of Connersville in 1815.

John Swift with his parents, from the State of New Jersey, settled in Ohio, and in 1818 came to what is now Connersville Township.

William Jones, from Bracken County, Ky. (though a Virginian), with parents settled here in 1816.

In 1813 Douglass Burton, with family, emigrated from South Carolina to Scott County, Ky., and in 1819 located on land north of Connersville, just over the line in Harrison Township, where the father died the summer following, and soon thereafter the widow with her children removed to what is now the Infirmary Farm. Calvin Burton and brother Thomas, yet residents of Connersville and vicinity, are two of the number.

The following extracts are from a letter written for the *Examiner*, in which it appeared in 1878 over the signature of Brutus. The writer's early home was in the vicinity of Longwood, which he had been absent from for a period of fifteen years:

"Fifty years since I 'pitched my tent' on the shores of this beautiful stream (Williams Creek). Scarcely a soul lives here now that lived here then. What is called the 'rolling prairie,' the farm of Garner Clawson, was then owned by one Carmichael. He sold it to John Trent and John Alexander. Daniel Cunningham, a Baptist preacher, owned the farm where Willis Ball's stone quarry now is, little dreaming that such huge slabs of flagging were lying beneath his hallowed feet, while Amos Smith, a brick mason, lived on the farm now owned by John Tate. John McCrory, an Irishman from Pennsylvania, settled where James Ochiltree now lives. He was a tailor by trade and a good citizen. He lived until a few years ago, and died leaving a number of descendants, most of whom live in this county. At that time John and Benjamin Huston owned the farm now in possession of Robert Moffett. They sold it to John Kellum, a citizen from Preble County, Ohio. This farm supported a still-house under the control of John Philpott, who also run another one on the farm now owned by Ezra Martin, but which belonged to him at that time. A little further up the creek lived an excellent character by the name of John Horsley. Frederick Sane lived on the same farm. Jonathan McCarty, a Member of Congress, owned eighty acres just west of Horsleys, which in later years was known as 'Manis Porch,' and was a great resort for the boys. The farm is now possessed by Justice Reese and 'Dest-a-gob' was its occupant. John Philpott and his son Will entered the farm known as the Moffett farm in 1828, and erected a flouring-mill thereon. A postoffice was afterward established here called Philpott's Mills. The name was afterward changed to Longwood, by Ross Smiley, in honor of the home of Napoleon at St. Helena. Mr. Smiley was the Postmaster for a quarter of a century. Dr. Ball came from Ohio and settled where his son Willis now lives, and has long since gone to that bourne from whence there is no return. Jacob Smith, a Pennsylvanian, and a Revolutionary soldier, the grandfather of our fellow-citizen, Sanford Smith, settled on the farm upon which Sanford is now nobly supporting his estimable mother. It was at the battle of Trenton, that, being hotly pursued by the British, he took his stand on a high bridge, solitary and alone, and as the enemy advanced he would pitch them over the side of the bridge with his bayonet, far down in the water below. He disposed of a score or two in this way, when the enemy yielded, and Jacob came off victorious; he fought nobly. Zachariah Glover then lived where Sam Atherton now resides, and ran a still-house. He sold to John Smiley, and he to Stout Atherton. Isaac Martin lived at the cross-roads just east of here, and was known as 'Amazing Grace,' on account of its piety. Timothy Orr lived where Theodore Applegate now lives. John Hawkins entered eighty acres where Sisson Joe now lives, after which he bought of Daniel Campbell, 160 acres joining him on the east. John Philpott, Jr., entered the Uncle George Smith farm, and built a meeting-house on what is now John Ludlow's farm in the year 1842. He was a Universalist in belief, and did all he could for the advancement of religion. The house was dedicated by a Methodist minister by the name of Stone, who lived where Hamilton White now resides. Quite a number of the old pioneer preachers used to preach there, among whom were James Smith, Peter Wiles, Arthur Miller, George Campbell, Jacob Daubenspeck and a great many others. Still-houses used to be numerous. There was one at Benjamin Booe's, Josh Wallace's and John Trents'. It was at the latter place that a man by the name of Massey shot and killed a negro. Massey made his escape and never was heard of after. John Ludlow, who is still among us, came here in 1829 and is one of the oldest residents in this part of the county. * * * * * *

Jonathan John, from Kentucky, settled in the vicinity of Connersville in 1816. He resided on the hill west of the city and his name, as will be noticed by the reader who peruses the pages of this volume, was closely indentified with the business interests of the county. He was an intimate friend of the Indian trader, John Conner. His death occurred in 1838.

The Adairs, Russells and Martins settled in the township early. About 1819 the McCrorys, John and William, settled in the township. Jeremiah Worgh-

aman from Virginia, located along the river in 1811. John Baily and family, from the State of Kentucky, removed to Connersville in 1819, and subsequently located on a farm five miles west of the village. Thomas White, from Tennessee, with parents, settled quite early in the township. Justice Wright located on Fall Creek in 1821. He was a native of Pennsylvania. As early as 1812 Joseph Minor, a native of Kentucky, located where his son Joseph now resides. In 1814 J. F. Marshall, a native of Virginia, located in the township. William Edwards, a native of Maryland, settled here in 1817, also Rawlston Shields, a native of Pennsylvania, the same year. W. H. H. Tate settled here early.

Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Indiana," thus speaks of one of the early settlers of the vicinity of Connersville: "In early times before the first land sales of the beautiful Whitewater Valley, where Connersville, Liberty, Cambridge City, Centerville and Richmond now stand, there lived upon the east bank of Whitewater, a mile above Connersville, a most remarkable woman by the name of Betty Frazier. She was a small, tough looking, rather swarthy, woman. Her husband, George Frazier, was a poor cripple, and with their children was entirely supported by Betty. They had settled upon a small fraction of Government land, intending to purchase at the sales. The land office was at Cincinnati, and Gen. James Findley was the receiver. The spring of the year, after a severe winter, had come; the sales were to take place the next winter, and Betty had the season before her to raise the money to pay for her land. She commenced with a young stock of hogs, caring for them daily, driving them to the best mast, and preparing a good patch of corn for the fattening process. She had one horse only to tend her crop, and to ride to Cincinnati when she drove her hogs down to sell, and buy her land.

"One day about mid-summer she saw a horseman ride up to her cabin in full uniform. She met him at the bars: 'Well Gen. Hanna, how do you do?' 'Very well, Mrs. Frazier.' 'What on earth has brought you all the way from Brookville to my poor cabin?' 'I am very sorry to tell you, Mrs. Frazier, that I am the Sheriff, and have an execution against your property.' 'Well, General, I always submit to the law; come with me to the stable and I will give you my only horse, as the best I can do.' There were no 'exemption laws' then. Betty and the General proceeded to the stable. It was a strong log building with a single door, no window, overlaid with a solid platform of logs, and filled above with hay for the horse. The door fastened outside with a large wooden pin in a log. 'There, General, is the horse—take him.' The General stepped in and commenced untying the horse. Betty immediately fastened the door outside, driving the pin into the hole to its full length, and left the General to his reflections while she attended to her household affairs. Time passed away; night came on, but no relief to the captured General. Morning came, and with it came Betty. 'Well, General, how did you sleep last night.' 'Not very well. I am ready to compromise this matter; if you will let me out and show me the ford over Whitewater (the river was muddy and high), I will leave you and the horse and return the execution 'no property found.' 'Upon honor?' 'Yes, upon honor.' Betty opened the door. The General mounted his horse and silently followed Betty down to the river side. 'There, General, you will go in just above the big sycamore, and come out at that haw-bush you see.' The General started; at the second step both horse and rider were under water out of sight, and the chapeau of the General was floating down the river. Still, he being one of the pioneers, and his horse a trained swimmer, gallantly stemmed the current, and exactly struck the haw-bush, his horse swimming to the very shore, while Betty stood on the bank screaming, 'I guess the Brookville officers will let me alone now until I have sold my pigs and bought my land.' The General rode on dripping wet to his brigade that mustered that day. But the end was not yet. Time rolled on; the pigs grew to be well fatted hogs. Betty mounted her pony; the little boys started the pigs for Cincinnati; they had ten days to get there before the land sales; the distance was about seventy miles. Nothing unusual occurred on the road until they arrived at New Trenton, at Squire Rockafellow's. The night was stormy; the snow fell deep; next morning found Betty at the usual hour on the pony, well wrapped, with an infant a few hours old on her bosom. She arrived with her hogs at Cincinnati the day before the sale, sold them for cash, and the late Gen. Findlay told me that she stood by his side on the box and bid off her land, with her infant in her arms. Surely, 'truth is stranger than fiction.' "

About the year 1818 on the Larkin's Sims farm just below Connersville was erected for that gentleman, it is thought, the first frame house in the township (outside of the village of Connersville.) It was built by John Perin.

In 1823 or 1824 the frame portion of the dwelling house of Thomas Hinkson was erected and the large stone house—the main building, which, by the way, is very antique in its style of architecture, was built in 1827, as shown by an inscription on a stone forming a part of the chimney.

The John Perin brick house on the N. Minor farm was built in 1824.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse in the settlement along the western side of the river, and about Williams' Creek, was built prior to the spring of 1815; for it—the rude log-cabin house—was standing there, on the Hinkson farm, at that time, and the following winter, 1815–16, school was taught in it by Thomas Hinkson, Sr. At this time Nathaniel Hamilton attended the school. Mr. Hinkson was the teacher in that settlement for a number of years. He was a man of liberal education, having been schooled in his native county in a Catholic school. Mr. Hamilton is of the opinion that school had been previously held in this house by the same master. In this same settlement in 1819, in a log-cabin near where the Lockhart schoolhouse now is, Miss Ingham is remembered as holding school. Later teachers in the same settlement were Hannah Hathaway, John Justice and Millie Perin. Subsequently the scholars too far to the north attended one of the schoolhouses located in Harrison Township and described in the sketch of that subdivision.

In the settlement east of the river was what was known as "Solomon's school." An account of this school was written some years since by "Rambler," which is given below: "The house in which it was taught stood fifty or sixty rods nearly east of the present residence of John Stoops, near the south line of the land of Robert Williams, and was with slight exceptions such a house as all the girls and boys of those days got their education in. And from such schoolhouses, scattered over the great West, have gone out men of honest hearts, of strong nerves, of high and noble resolves, that have made their mark in the world. And could we trace through the highways, the by-ways, and the cross-ways of life all that attended that school, no doubt but we could find some occupying prominent public positions both in church and in state at the present time. We have never met any of the scholars of that school but two since 1822, and both of these were ministers in the Baptist Church (Elders George Harlan and William Sparks).

"The building was about 18x22 feet, of round logs, with a fire-place occupying one end of it, and a file of six or eight boys were usually detailed to carry in the back-logs, while the lesser ones carried in the fore, middle and top sticks, and occasionally this huge pile of wood and the fire made by it would cause the cry of fire to be raised by some who were watching other things closer than their books. The windows consisted of one log removed from each of the three sides of the building, slats placed vertically in the space, and newspapers pasted on those slats and to the log above, then the paper oiled with melted lard applied with a feather to admit the light, then a temporary fortification, consisting of forks and poles was thrown up to prevent the stock from eating out the paper, thus saturated with the grease. The furniture in the room was as simple and primitive as the room itself. The writing-tables were one long board under each window and the same length of it, attached to the wall, and driving pins therein, inclining a little downward at the outer end. At these the tables were placed, each writer sitting with his face to the window. The seats consisted of blue ash saplings, cut the proper length, split in two, two holes bored at proper angles in each end, and one in the middle for legs, then placed with the bark side up, the bark being all nicely shaved off. On these seats have we sat swinging our feet back and forth from early dawn to latest eve, wishing we were anything else but a school-boy; wishing there was no such thing as a schoolhouse, school-teachers, school-books, pen, ink or paper in the world. Foolish, inconsiderate, childish thought. But then we thought and acted and talked like a boy, but since we have viewed things from a different standpoint.

"Could the school-boy of the present day compare the stock of books now in use in the schools with that used in those primitive times, he could appreciate his advantages over those of the early settlers of the country. Geography, grammar, globes, out-line maps, and other modern facilities for study were neither seen nor talked of in the school-room of those days.

"There is one tribute of respect we willingly pay to the teacher, and that is, considering the time, the surroundings and the facilities, he taught a very good school.

"In those days there were certain inalienable rights claimed by the school-boys, which had been handed down from time immemorial from father to son, and that was the right to close the door against school-teachers about the holidays; a right, too, to which in some localities they still adhere with the same tenacity that a descendant of Abraham adheres to his nationality. Now the big boys and the little boys were not willing that this time-honored usage should pass by unimproved on the present occasion. Accordingly a council of war was held and the subject discussed in the most formal manner, the question being: Shall we bar out the teacher and make him treat? was put and carried by such a vote that no veto could set aside. The next great question was, How shall the castle, windows, door and chimney be so fortified that a successful attack cannot be made either from the front, flank or rear. To do this, bolts, bars, benches, spikes, with a large lot of other weapons, offensive and defensive, were called into requision, not forgetting a good supply of fuel and provisions;

for the siege might last several days. Morning came and with it came hope, fear, doubt, anxiety, solicitude, as to the result. Directly the teacher is seen in the distance, approaching the scene of contest quietly and peacefully; he comes on unconscious of the spirit of mutiny and rebellion within. He comes to the door, attempts to open it; all is silence within; he guesses the cause, retreats, reconnoiters, examines the vulnerable points, gathers a huge rail and in old Roman style tries his battering ram on the door once. Crash it comes against the door. He retreats to a greater distance to give it greater momentum. Crash it comes the second time, down comes the door, in comes the rail full length into the school-room; all is hurry-skurry within, and during the general fright, the teacher enters through the breach. 'Seize him and tie him,' was the rallying cry. It was like magic; soon he was surrounded, borne down by the crowd, who had merged all dignity in the right of the scholar. The teacher comes to terms, is released, and soon a squad of these quandam rebels is sent off to bring the treat. Meantime the benches are righted, the door is repaired, the good things come, all partake, and care nothing whether they were Presidents or plebians. Thus passed the Christmas of 1818 at the old log schoolhouse. For the purpose of showing the changes in a place since that time we give the names of some who attended the school. There were the Gilkeys, Sparkes, Aldridges, Harlans, Thomases, Streets, Whites, Denisons, McCreas, and Williamses.

In the southeastern part of the township Jonathan Shields taught an early school.

EARLY MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

Among the early industries of the township, outside of the village, were, first, the John Reed grist-mill, which was in operation in the spring of 1815; it was probably built in 1814. The mill was first constructed of logs in their natural state, but in the course of a year or more a frame mill building was constructed. The site of the mill was on Williams Creek, some three or four miles below Connersville. In 1816 a saw-mill was added. John A. White hewed the timber for it and assisted in its construction.

Prior to 1819 John Vance built a grist-mill on Williams Creek.

John Hughes, as early as 1820, had in operation a grist-mill on the same stream, on the J. Mounts farm.

James Brownlee built what subsequently became known as the Nathan Buckley carding and fulling mill or machine. This was on Williams Creek, and was erected as early as 1818, if not earlier. Brownlee built in connection with it a saw-mill, and in 1825, or thereabouts, built a frame for a grist-mill, which, however, was never used for that purpose. Mr. Buckley having purchased the property, removed the carding-machine into that frame.

Further up the same stream, Avery Gates subsequently erected a saw-mill.

On the river, west side, was operated an early mill by Miller and Clink; later William Miller added to it a still-house and an oil-mill.

In the northwestern part of the township, on Williams' Creek, an early saw-mill was built by John Kellum, and below on the same stream, he operated a grist-mill.

Thomas Moffett, who owned and operated a mill in Harrison Township, which had been built by John Philpott, subsequently (1847), erected a grist-mill further down the stream, in what is now Connersville Township.

Stills were then numerous, for 'twas in a day when whisky and religion were not divorced, but went hand in hand. The smoke from the little copper still or from the larger distillery could be seen curling heavenward from many a pioneer's land. Among those then distilling were Thomas Burris and Glover Perin, one Calloway, John Perin, John Reed, William Miller, Tobias Smith, Larkin Sims, William Thompson, James Vance and many others.

East of the river, on Village Creek, in 1829, Christian Furry was operating a grist-mill with one run of stones. This mill is thought to have been built by Moses Wolverton, who also had in connection with it a saw-mill.

CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS.

At the old burying-ground, in Section 20, on the E. Martin land in an early day, was built an Old School Baptist Church, which was used by that denomination for a number of years.

The earliest grave marked by a tomb-stone, whose inscription is legible, is that of Nesbit Alexander, who died May 27, 1825, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Among the aged whose remains rest here are Samuel Martin, died in 1851, at the age of seventy-two years; Ann Martin, in 1863, seventy-nine years; Alexander Saxon, in 1844, seventy-seven years; Mary Saxon, in 1855, eighty-one years; Philip C. Hoyl, in 1841, eighty-eight years; Benjamin Booe, in 1839, sixty years.

At the graveyard on the hill by the creek on the James Mount land stood a meeting-house built probably forty odd years ago by the Methodists, and by them was occupied for many years, and later by other denominations, but all traces of it are now lost to the passer-by, and the few tomb-stones around the yard marking spots sacred to many have been suffered to fall down, and are now scattered over the ground,

trampeled on and rooted about by cattle and hogs which are let at large to roam about the hallowed spot.

The first Methodist preaching place on the Connersville Circuit in the township was at the dwelling of the grandfather of Thomas Hinkson. In 1823 the class consisted of the grandfather and wife, son Thomas the surveyor and wife, Mrs. Basil Roberts and daughters and Merrill Williams.

There are now but two churches in the township, Bunker Hill and Village Creek. The former is a Methodist Episcopal Church and the latter an Old School Baptist.

The building, which is of brick, of the former denomination is the second house of worship. Both it and the original building were erected by general subscriptions, and were to be used by all denominations as a Union Church. The Methodists have for probably fifteen or twenty years held regular services at Bunker Hill, the appointment being with some of the other churches along the western portion of the county.

The Village Creek Church was constituted July 24, 1824, Elders and Messengers being present from Lick Creek, New Bethel and New Hope Churches. The constituent members were Robert Gilky, Thomas Wolverton, William Denman, William Sparks, Phineas McCray, Stephen Harlan, James Wood, Sarah Gilky, Mary Denman, Mary Sparks, Mary Harlan, Sarah McCray and Hannah McCray. The constitution took place at the residence of Robert Gilky. The first house of worship was not built until 1826, meetings up to its completion being held at private houses. This hewed-log building was the meeting-house of the church society until in 1848, when it was replaced by the present brick edifice located at the burying-ground on the hill, probably one and a half miles southeast of the city of Connersville. The regular resident pastors of the church have been Elders Minor Thomas, George Harlan (ordained in 1830), William Sparks (ordained in 1845), Samuel Harlan and Walter Benson and Charles M. Reed, the present incumbent. The present membership of the church is fifty-six. The entire number of members that have been identified with the church since its constitution has been 271.

The graveyard of the church, it would seem from the following epitaph on the tomb-stone of Samuel Harlan, Sr., was set apart for such purposes by him:

"This ground he did donate
In which to bury dead,
And when he cheerful met his fate
He among the rest was laid."

Mr. Harlan died in 1858, aged eighty-five years. This place of burial is about as old as the church organization. Among the aged who are here awaiting the final resurrection morn, are Sarah McCray, died in 1851 in her ninetieth year; Phineas McCray, died in 1838 in his seventy-sixth year; Nancy Harlan, died in 1871 in her ninety-third year; Judith Honeywell, died in 1860 in her eightieth year; Abner Ball, born in 1785, died in 1846; Rhoda P. Ball, born in 1787, died in 1863; William Sparks, Sr., died in 1862 in his ninetieth year; John Milliner, born in 1786, died in 1856; Nancy Milliner, born in 1786, died in 1873; James Backhouse, died in 1849 in his eighty-seventh year; Charlotte Backhouse, died in 1864 in her eighty-fifth year; Bennett Langston, died in 1860 in his eighty-fourth year.

EAST CONNERSVILLE.

Just over the river from the city of Connersville, is situated the village of East Connersville, which was laid out on the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 14, Range 11, by Basil McCann, in October, 1857. The village has since been incorporated and is provided with a substantial two-story brick schoolhouse; and in the way of industries has two stores, a blacksmith shop, and a large planing-mill and wood-working establishment, which had its origin some ten years ago, in the Eagle Mills Manufacturing Company.

MAPLEWOOD.

The little village bearing the above name is suburban to Connersville, and was laid out on the land of Austin B. Claypool, being acknowledged by that gentleman March 13, 1877. In 1882 a large and substantial two-story brick schoolhouse, beautiful in design, was erected in the place, and at this writing there is in process of construction a brick church edifice, which is on ground donated for the purpose by A. B. Claypool, who is one of the trustees and is superintending its erection. The society was organized in the fall of 1883 by Rev. J. S. Tevis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. The membership consisted of some twelve or fifteen persons who held membership in the city church, to which the charge is as yet connected, but will soon become an independent Methodist Episcopal Church. The village is supplied with one store.

HALF CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list contains the names of such citizens of the township as had, in 1879, resided in the county fifty years or upward:

A. B. Conwell, James Mount, G. L. Fearis, William Watson, G. M. Nelson, William H. Beck, David Beck, Taylor John, Greenup John, Calvin Burton, James Crosson, Thomas Burton, Nathaniel Hamilton,

Ellis D. McConnell

Train Caldwell, William Newkirk, D. L. Meeker, Basil McCann, John Swift, Levin McIntosh, W. W. Frybarger, Gale Ford, Andrew Applegate, Alex Minor, Joseph Minor, W. A. H. Tate, James Clawson, Wash Michnor, Clark Porter, Lewis Porter, A. J. Porter, Henry Wright, Elmore Edwards, John Kerr, Robert Marshall, Samuel Scott, Samuel Backhouse, Louisa Nelson, Helen Campbell, Sarah Morrison, Mrs. John Casady, Mary Mount, Margaret Edwards, Miss Hinkson, Miss Hinkson, Miss Lockhart, Elizabeth White, Mrs. Dan Morrison, Martha Harlan, Mrs. William Spark, Mrs. Jasper Davis, Mrs. Edith Rees, Mrs. Tate, Mrs. William Brown, Mrs. Vance, Jane Lister, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Buckley, Mrs. Wanee, Mrs. S. B. Parker, Mary Justice, Mrs. N. H. Burk, Mrs. Samuel Backhouse, Helen Barnard, Mahala Montgomery, Mrs. Taylor John, Ann Shields, Mrs. Levi Hartman, Hester Roots, Olive Tate, Mrs. Clark Porter, Mary Acker, Mrs. Alexander, Samuel Minor, Dr. S. W. Vance, W. T. Dale, William M. Smith, Eleazer Smith, Jasper N. Davis, William Johnson, George Boee, James Lister, Isaac Dehaven, Jacob Dehaven, Levi Hartman, B. F. Claypool, A. B. Claypool, Jeptha Steele, Leonard W. Petro, Absalom Petro, Mathew Harlan, William Sparks, Thomas Hinkson, John Lockhart, James Vanhorn.

CHAPTER XIX.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES, ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION—LAND ENTRIES—PIONEERS AND PIONEER SETTLEMENT—INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1829—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

THE subdivision bearing the above name is bounded on the north by Wayne County and Posey Township, on the west by Fairview Township, on the south by Connersville Township, and on the east by the West Fork of Whitewater River. It is one of the original townships into which the county was divided on its organization in 1819, and was then described as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 17 in Township 14, Range 13; thence west to the western extremity of the county; thence north along the west line of said county to the line dividing the counties of Wayne and Fayette; thence east to the boundary; thence south to the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 15, Range 12; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 32, Township 15, Range 13; thence south to the place of beginning."

Harrison as then described, in addition to its present territory, included the entire township of Posey, the northern two-thirds of Fairview, and so much of Waterloo as lies west of a line parallel with the eastern boundary of Connersville Township. It lost its territory lying east of the river on the formation of Waterloo Township in 1821; it was lessened to the extent of Posey Township on the formation of the latter in 1823, and was still further lessened twelve sections on the formation of the township of Fairview in 1851.

Its surface is undulating and well adapted for agricultural purposes, having good natural drainage, and the greater portion being well watered by springs and streams, the larger of which are West Fork, Big and Little Williams Creeks, and Lick Creek. At the last appraisement the lands were rated for taxation at $38 per acre without and $41 with improvements. The people are industrious and given almost entirely to agricultural pursuits, there being one notable industry, a tile factory, in the township. For several years past some special attention has been given to the manufacture of butter and cheese, there having been established two dairies of probably less than 100 cows each, the proprietors of which are Enoch Caldwell and Warner Broaddus. The eastern part of the township is crossed north and south by the Whitewater Valley, and Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroads, and the citizens of that locality have, too, the advantage of the Hydraulic, which runs parallel with the railroads.

LAND ENTRIES.

With the exception of about five sections of land on its western border, the township lies within the "Twelve Mile Purchase," and was sold as set forth below:

Township 15 north, Range 12 east.

Southeast quarter of Section 33, October 22, 1811, to John Tyner.

Southwest quarter of Section 33, October 22, 1811, to Joseph Caldwell.

Northwest quarter of Section 33, October 28, 1811, to Richard Tyner.

Northeast quarter of Section 33, October 28, 1811, to John Tyner.

Northwest quarter of Section 34, October 22, 1811, to John Phillips.

Southwest quarter of Section 34, October 22, 1811, to Train Caldwell.

Northeast quarter of Section 36, October 22, 1811, to Larkin Sims.

Northwest quarter of Section 36, October 28, 1811, to Thomas Carter.

South half of Section 36, October 23, 1811, to Isaac Willson.

Southwest quarter of Section 35, January 16, 1812, to Reason and Charles Davis.

Southeast quarter of Section 34, July 16, 1812, to Solomon Hornly.

Northeast quarter of Section 34, September 31, 1813, to Isaac Willson.

Northwest quarter of Section 35, December 7, 1813, to William Willson.

Northeast quarter of Section 35, March 3, 1814, to John Ward.

Southeast quarter of Section 35, August 10, 1814, to William Willson.

Section 32, with the exception of a small fraction which was sold in 1814 to William Baker, was not sold until 1821–22, Minor Thomas and Thomas Shipley purchasing in 1821, and Ira Starn in 1822.

Section 31 was disposed of in 1821–22, William and Hugh Dickey, Minor Meeker, John Dailey and Ebenezer W. Finey purchasing in 1821, and Collen Smith in 1822.

Township 15 north, Range 13 east.

John Beard purchased the northwest quarter Section 31, October 24, 1811; John Hardin a portion of the southeast quarter of the same Section, October 24, 1811; E. Harding the southwest quarter of that Section March 12, 1812.

Township 14 north, Range 13 east.

Archibald Reed purchased the southwest quarter of Section 18, October 23, 1811; Ebenezer Heaton the northwest quarter of Section 18, October 30, 1811; John Grewell, the northeast quarter of Section 6, October 23, 1811; Silas Gregg, the northeast quarter of Section 7, October 23, 1811; Edward Webb, the northwest quarter of Section 7, October 23, 1811; Zadock Smith, the southwest quarter of Section 7, March 14, 1812; John Grewell, the northwest quarter of Section 6, March 19, 1812; Andrew Thorp, the southeast quarter of Section 6, December 2, 1816; Edward Webb, the southwest quarter of Section 6, April 18, 1817.

Township 14 north, Range 12 east.

George Geage purchased the north half of Section 1, October 22, 1811; Jacob Shreller, the southeast quarter of Section 1, October 22, 1811; James Daugherty, the southeast quarter of Section 2, October 22, 1811.

John White, the south half of Section 2, October 22, 1811.

James Caldwell, the northwest quarter of Section 3, October 22, 1811.

William Webb, the northwest quarter of Section 12, October 28, 1811.

Alexander Dale, the northeast quarter of Section 4, October 28, 1811.

William and John McCarty, a fraction of Section 5, December 9, 1811.

John Perkins, the southwest quarter of Section 13, October 22, 1811.

Joel Dickens, the northeast quarter of Section 14, October 28, 1811.

Lewis Johnson, the southwest quarter of Section 14, October 22, 1811.

Forest Webb, the northeast quarter of Section 15, October 28, 1811.

Lewis Johnson, the southeast quarter of Section 15, October 22, 1811.

Robert McCormick, the southeast quarter of Section 13, August 22, 1812.

Asa Stone, the southeast quarter of Section 14, August 29, 1812.

James Job, the northeast quarter of Section 9, February 22, 1812.

Samuel Dehaven, the northwest quarter of Section 11, October 7, 1812.

John Bradburn, the southwest quarter of Section 11, October 8, 1812.

James Nichols, the southwest quarter of Section 12, July 11, 1812.

Archibald Johnson, the southeast quarter of Section 12, August 30, 1813.

George Hollingsworth, the northeast quarter of Section 12, July 29, 1813.

William Henderson, the southeast quarter of Section 11, October 17, 1813.

Benjamin Sailor, the northeast quarter of Section 11, August 30, 1813.

Jesse Webb, the northwest quarter of Section 3, August 21, 1813.

Charles Roysdon, southwest quarter of Section 1, April 5, 1813.

William Dickey, fractional Section 8, October, 1813 and 1820.

William Henderson, the southeast quarter of Section 4, September 17, 1813.

Joseph Caldwell, the northwest quarter of Section 4, December 11, 1813.

John Orr, fractional Section 17, September 6, 1813.

John McCormick, the northeast quarter of Section 13, October 22, 1813.

Forest Webb, the northwest quarter of Section 14, August 9, 1814.

Joseph Dale, the southwest quarter of Section 4, March 9, 1814.

Alexander Dale, the northwest quarter of Section 9, September 9, 1814.

John Murphy, the southeast quarter of Section 9, October 22, 1814.

John Linder, the southwest quarter of Section 9, April 23, 1814.

Isaac Seward, a portion of the northeast quarter of Section 10, October 13, 1814.

John Peawell, a portion of the same quarter-section, June 10, 1824.

Eli Scotten, the northwest quarter of Section 10, March 26, 1814.

William Bell, the southeast quarter of Section 10, December 14, 1814.

Richard Tyner, the southwest quarter of Section 10, November 19, 1814.

James Caldwell, the northeast quarter of Section 3, August 18, 1814.

Isaac Hackleman, the southeast quarter of Section 3, June 30, 1814.

James Smith, the west half of Section 15, September 2, 1815.

Samuel McCormick, the northwest quarter of Section 13, December 1, 1816.

Weir Cassady, the northeast quarter of Section 2, December 2, 1816.

William Jeffrey and John I. Johnson, fractional Section 5, in 1820.

William M. Birch, the northeast quarter of Section 6, and John I. Johnson, the southeast quarter, October 21, 1820.

Hugh Dickey, the northwest quarter of Section 6, October 21, 1820.

David Anderson, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, October 21, 1820.

Ira Starr and M. Meeker, the other half of that quarter, March 20, 1821.

John and Matthew Hawkins, William Dickey and John I. Johnson, all of Section 7 excepting the northwest quarter, October, 1820.

Francis Ellisgwood (most likely Ellinwood), the northwest quarter of that section, January 10, 1822.

Matthew Hawkins, a portion of fractional Section 17, October 21, 1820.

Section 18 was entered in small tracts—John Darter, eighty acres in 1820; John Hawkins, William Saxon and William Philpott, the former two eighty-acre tracts, and the others eighty acres each, in 1821; Stephen Bilby and John Philpott, eighty acres each, in 1829.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Many of the original purchasers of the lands of Harrison became actual settlers, improved the lands, played their part in transforming the wilderness into beautiful and fertile fields amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life, replaced the cabin with a substantial brick, the cumbersome log-stable with the commodious barn, gave up the sickle, the scythe and the cradle for the reaper and the mower, the "flail" for the steam-thresher, saw the wigwam of the savage give way to the church, witnessed generations born to know only by tradition the block-house, the trail of the Indian, and the wild animals, gave shape to the civil, political and religious history of the county, and at last, their bodies to the church-yard. Peace to their ashes.

A number of the Caldwells emigrated from North Carolina in the early history of the West and settled in Preble County, Ohio, near the little village of Fairhaven, and in 1811, removed to what is now this township. Among the brothers were Joseph, James, Train, and perhaps, John. All settled on land above designated and Joseph built a cabin on Christmas Day. Their families were subsequently removed to their possessions, but the alarming state of affairs on the approach of the war of 1812 induced them to return to Ohio, and in 1814 they again came to their possessions. For protection a block-house was built which was picketed in by an outer fence after the usual style to which they all resorted for fear of an attack. It stood on what is now the W. H. Florea farm, in Section 34. Joseph was a native of North Carolina and died in the year 1850. John died in 1872—was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1798. Train was one of the first Associate Judges of the county on its organization. A number of their descendants are still residents of the county.

William Webb, Sr., died in the county in 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born in Virginia and in his infancy with parents removed to Kentucky, and in 1806 to Indiana Territory. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, removed to what subsequently became the county of Fayette in 1813, and was one of the members in the constitution of the First Regular Baptist Church of the county.

Alexander Kerr, from Ohio, settled in the township early.

About the year 1812 Patrick McCarty and John C. Smith, a son-in-law, settled in the township. They had previously emigrated from one of the Carolinas and settled in Franklin County. Mr. Smith was a soldier of the war of 1812. His son William M., long identified with the history of the county, having served the people in various official positions, was born in a block-house some miles west of Brookville in the fall of 1812. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and the grandson, though in advanced life, served in the late war of the Rebellion.

John Tyner and wife Fannie, from North Carolina, immigrated to Franklin County, and in 1813 to what became Fayette. Mr. Tyner became one of the first of the Board of County Commissioners, and died while so serving in 1822.

The Kolbs were from Georgia; Tihlman settled in the township in 1811, and died in 1845. Francis Groff, from Warren County, N. J., came to the Whitewater country about the year 1813, and became a resident of the township.

William McCarty settled early. He was one of the chain-carriers of the surveying party which in 1817 were engaged in surveying the lands of the "New Purchase."

Joseph and Alexander Dale, emigrating from Woodford County, Ky., settled in the township in 1815. Mrs. Eliza Florea, daughter of Joseph Dale, widow of Lewis C. and mother of the Florea Bros., attorneys at law in Connersville, was born in the township in 1815. She remembers that in 1822 some 300 Indians came to the forest surrounding her father's home. Her father traded a great deal with the Indians. These Indians in question came or stopped to trade. They had different kinds of wild game, deer and bear meat, turkeys, etc. They rode ponies with husk saddles. The eldest brother of Mrs. Florea was when a babe stolen by the Indians, but rescued by the father before a mile from the cabin.

In 1815 a little colony left the vicinity of Bangor, Me., and settled temporarily at Columbia, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Daniel Campbell, John Savage and Jacob Nelson, all related, and Henry Welch composed the colony. Mr. Savage, in the fall of 1815, died at Columbia, and his wife and family, with the others mentioned, in the February following settled in what afterward became this township. Mrs. Savage was the mother of the venerable John Savage, of Connersville.

The Widow Savage subsequently married John Adams, and in 1822 removed to what is now the Benjamin Thomas farm, situated in the southeastern part of the township. The brick house on that farm was erected for Mr. Adams in 1822, and is thought by Mr. Savage to have been the first brick house built in the township. The brick work was done by Nathaniel Leonard, and the carpenter work by Zachariah Parish.

The Dickeys, James, Robert and William, settled here as early as 1815.

Samuel and Isaac Dehaven, natives of Kentucky, immigrated to this county and settled in Harrison Township in about 1816. Isaac was in the war of 1812. Samuel Dehaven, Sr., who entered the land, was a native of Pennsylvania.

The widow of Joseph B. Shipley and mother of Samuel J. of this township settled in the county in 1819, bringing with her several children from the State of Delaware.

Samuel B. Ludlow, of New York State, in 1819 walked to the county of Fayette; subsequently entered land at the land office at Brookville, and in 1821 settled upon it.

William Monteith, a native of Pennsylvania, located in the township about the year 1818.

John Murphy, a native of Ireland, settled here in 1819. He came from the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio.

James C. Rea, a native of Rockbridge County, Va., located in the township in 1818, and played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the county, having been Justice of the Peace for nearly a quarter of a century, besides filling other official positions. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and subsequently Ensign and Lieutenant in 1816 and 1818 in the State Militia of Virginia, and later Colonel in the Indiana State Militia.

John Groendyke, a native of New Jersey, when young went to Long Island, N. Y., and in 1812 to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1814 to Dearborn County, this State, thence into the subdivision under consideration about 1819.

From about 1819 to 1822 a number of families coming from the New England States settled mostly in the "New Purchase" in the western part of the township, and founded what was called Yankeetown, which name it has since retained. Among these were Elder Minor Thomas, Joshua Wightsman, Elder Minor Meeker, Eleazer Carver, Francis Ellinwood, Collen Smith, Stephen Ellis, and perhaps others.

Elders Minor Thomas and Minor Meeker were ministers in the Regular Baptist Church, and with their families emigrated from New York to the lands elsewhere designated, in 1819. William W. Thomas, a son, was long and favorably known to the citizens of the county. His earlier years were passed in school-teaching, but after the close of that avocation he was through a long life closely and prominently connected with the farming interests of his township.

Minor Meeker, Jr., a son of the Elder and father of C. C. Meeker, of Harrison Township, served his country in the war of 1812, and represented this county several times in both branches of the Legislature. His death occurred in 1865.

Moses Ellis, of the above-mentioned family from New York, emigrated to North Bend, Ohio, in 1818 and eight years later settled in this township. He was made the first Postmaster of that settlement, commissioned November 28, 1827. The name of the Yankeetown office was Plumb Orchard.

One of the Wightsmans—Elias R.—subsequently removed to Texas, and there surveyed and laid out the city of Galveston.

John Thomas, the father of Benjamin Thomas, coming from New York settled here in 1822, having stopped several years in Ohio.

The Trowbridges, from New York, settled here in 1822. Levi was a Major in the war of 1812.

Thomas Shipley, a native of Maryland and soldier of the war of 1812, settled here in 1821.

In 1820 David Gordon, a North Carolinian, and Jesse Ferguson, of Kentucky, effected a settlement in the township.

Among those arriving in Harrison in 1822 and 1823 were Capt. Robert Broaddus, a Virginian, and Lewis Robinson, from New York, respectively.

Not far from this time came Zenas Powell from Kentucky, and David Wolf from the same State, the latter being a native of Maryland, but removed to Kentucky in the beginning of this century.

In 1825 settled Jonathan Clifford from Vermont, Joseph Taylor from the State of New York, though a native of Massachusetts, and Jesse Shaw from Guilford County, N. C. Mr. Shaw served in the war of 1812, was for a period the miller at the old Goodlander mill and in 1853 removed to Wabash County, this State, where he died in 1884, aged eighty-seven years.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1829.

Independence Day, 1829, was observed by the citizens of the county by a celebration held on the farm of Col. J. C. Rea, near the "cross-roads." The orator of the day was Samuel W. Parker; reader of the Declaration of Independence, Caleb B. Smith; Col. William Caldwell, Marshall, and Thomas J. Sample, Assistant; Adam Banks, Chaplain. The music was under the direction of Ephraim Clifford and John Sample, Jr. There was a large assembly present and after the formal exercises of the day were over some 400 ladies and 600 gentlemen were dined, and at the tables a number of toasts were drank. Good music was furnished and the occasion was livened with the discharge of artillery.

INDUSTRIES.

The first grist-mill in the township was the Jacob Goodlander mill, located in Section 7, Township 14 north, Range 13 east, on the west fork of Whitewater River. It was built prior to 1823. For a number of years Thomas Campbell was the miller. This mill was patronized extensively, persons coming to it from miles distant. There has been no grinding here for upward of thirty years.

A little more than two miles above this mill, on the river, opposite Waterloo, was the Troxell saw and grist-mill, which was built probably forty-five years ago by Jacob Troxell. This mill also ceased operations a number of years ago.

In 1819, on Lick Creek, there stood a saw-mill in Section 34, which was probably the first built in the township. Several years later it became the property of Minor Meeker, Sr., and later passed into the hands of Lewis Florea and continued in the Florea name until operations ceased. The frame is yet standing.

On the same stream, probably a mile below, was the Capt. Broaddus saw-mill, built about 1839.

In an early day the eastern part of the township was well supplied with mills, there being six on Williams Creek and all within an area of four miles. The first of these was built by one of the Kings in Section 6. It was a grist-mill and ground corn only. Some years subsequent to the erection of this mill, which was not far from 1825, a factory for the manufacture of wooden bowls was attached and run by Anson King and Joshua Wightsman.

Another of these mills was for grinding both wheat and corn. It stood in the extreme southwestern part of the township and was built by Thomas Moffett probably fifty years ago. The other four were saw-mills, the oldest of which was located in Section 6, built by Levi Trowbridge not far from 1830. A little later was built another by Moses Ellis. It was located in Section 31, and passed into the hands of a son Lewis, who replaced the old mill by a large and commodious one, in which was a turning-lathe and machinery for the manufacture of shingles and lath. The mill was finally removed by Mr. Ellis to Bentonville, where steam became the motive power. It is now in operation at that point. Some few years subsequent to the building of the Ellis mill, the third of the four saw-mills was built in the northern part of Section 31, by John Finney. The fourth stood in Section 7 and was built by John Campbell not far from 1842. This mill is still in existence, but has not been in operation for several years. There are at this writing no grist or permanent saw-mills in the township.

Minor Meeker, Jr., carried on a tan-yard on his farm probably a half century ago, and a decade earlier Joseph Dale was operating a copper still on his land. Just north of what is known as the B. Thomas farm, a copper still was operated by Tharpe & Gordon, prior to 1839. A carding-machine was built on the branch on the D. Bale farm, by one Stockdale, about the year 1837.

Located in the northwestern part of the township are extensive tile works, which have been in operation for quite a period of years, carried on for some time by Ellis & Williams, and subsequently by John Payne, the present Auditor of the county.

Among the early merchants at Harrisburg were Nathaniel McClure and Lyman Thomas. The firm of Lackey & McClure were granted license by the County Commissioners as merchants in the county, in July, 1827, for the period of one year, for which they paid $12.50. In August, 1828, the firm was McClure & Dickson, and in 1829 Nathaniel McClure & John Murphy. Lyman Thomas was licensed to keep a grocery and spirituous liquors at the "Cross-roads in Harrison Township" in 1828, which was renewed the following year.

SCHOOLS.

Probably as early as 1818, or thereabouts, there stood a log schoolhouse on the possessions of John Tyner, near where the lands of Mr. Tyner and those of some of the Caldwells cornered, in which school was held by William McKemmy, who is believed to have taught several consecutive terms in this building. It is thought that Manlove Caldwell and a man by the name of Banks taught later in this building or neighborhood. Mr. Train Caldwell, born in 1810, went to the Tyner schoolhouse to his first school.

On the old Williams farm in the northeast quarter of Section 6 was built one of the early log schoolhouses. It is remembered to have been standing there in 1822. The following year a summer school was taught by Myriam Swisher. William W. Thomas taught here early and possibly was the first teacher in the building.

About the year 1823, or perhaps a little later, a log schoolhouse was built in the southern part of Section 12, or the northern part of Section 13. Early teachers in this house were William Nelson, a Mr. Clark and Lunsford Broaddus. The next house for this neighborhood was built one mile north.

Some years subsequent to the Tyner house, a schoolhouse was erected at Harrisburg, in which Nelson Penwell and William Thomas are remembered as having kept school.

Another of the early built schoolhouses in the northwestern part of the township stood on the present site of the Second Williams Creek Baptist Church, just across the road from the house heretofore mentioned on the Williams land. In about 1837 Isaac Scarce was teaching here. Other teachers in this building were Jasper Davis and Harriet Thomas. The following is a sample of a "reward of merit" of nearly sixty years ago, and was given in one or the other of these houses at this point:

"This may certify that R. Shipley is a good boy and merits the praise of his teacher.

April 18, 1828, SALLY TROWBRIDGE.

Soon after 1838 a schoolhouse was built about one and a half miles north of the one at Second Williams Creek Church, and another about half a mile south of the church. Among those teaching in the north house were Harriet Thomas, Ann Ellis, Hiram Dale, C. M. Stone and Edwin Trowbridge.

There are now in the township six schoolhouses, as follows: one at Yankeetown; one at Harrisburg; one two miles east of Harrisburg; the Hankins schoolhouse; the Gossipville schoolhouse, in the eastern part of the township; Elephant College, on the Henry Mygat farm; the Wilderness, about one mile south of Harrisburg, and the Schrader, about two miles south of Yankeetown.

CHURCHES.

Regular Baptist Church at Lick Creek. (1814–46.)—In the years 1813 and 1814 a number of members of the Baptist Church removed from the lower part of the Whitewater Valley, chiefly from the bounds of Little Cedar Grove Church in Franklin County, and situated on the West Fork of the Whitewater River. They had letters of dismissal, and on the 14th of May, 1814, there met at the house of James Tyner the following-named nineteen persons, and were there constituted into a church by the name of Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, on Lick Creek: John Tyner, Forest Webb, James Tyner, Thomas Carter, Richard Kolb, William Webb, John Gilliam, Jehu Perkins, William Henderson, Jesse Webb, Robert Atkinson, Fannie Tyner, Katie Webb, Nancy Carter, Nancy Webb, Elizabeth Perkins, Lear Webb, Martha Henderson and Rebecca Anderson.

In the following June a committee was appointed to look out for a site for a church building; and subsequently the land of Forest Webb, Jr., was chosen. That spring one pole and forty perches of land were purchased of that gentleman at a cost of $6, and in the following December there were added to it three poles and fifty-two perches which were purchased of the same man, and for which $20 was paid. On this latter land it was agreed in the spring of 1816 to build a meeting-house to be thirty feet square and have a gallery. Lewis Johnson and James and Richard Tyner were appointed to superintend the building of it. This church we learn was constructed of logs and stood near where the present one at the graveyard now stands, and was occupied as a house of worship until the year 1833, when a brick meeting-house 35x55 feet was erected. Enoch Applegate, John Millen, William W. Thomas, Alexander Dale and William Helm were appointed to superintend its erection. This building stood until 1882, when it was replaced by the present neat and commodious frame.

Forest Webb and John Tyner were chosen Deacons of the church early in 1814. For a time in the beginning, the church, we judge from the records, was served by visiting Elders, as appear in the

minutes the names of Elders James Smith and Stephen Oldham as Moderators (both then of other churches). Later Moderators of that early period were Forest Webb, John Caldwell, John Tyner, Isaac Martin, Lewis Johnson, Elder William Miller and Elder Thomas.

Elder William Miller it seems was ordained as their minister June 3, 1820, and at this time appears the name of Elder William Thomas. These men were both early pastors of the church. Later, along in 1830–31–32, appear the names of Elder John Sparks, Elders Stephen Oldham, Joseph Martin and Wilson Thompson, the latter serving the church for a number of years beginning early in 1835.

The church on Lick Creek flourished and became one of the strong churches of the Whitewater Association, but dissensions and controversies on points of doctrine and discipline finally arose, which terminated in a division of the church, occurring in 1846, at which time the church numbered 120 members.

Out of this division grew two churches, which today are numbered among the living religious societies of the county. The division was not simply local, but extended beyond county and even Association limits, and affected many of the Old School Baptist Churches of this entire region of the country. Both divisions or branches of the Lick Creek Church retained the name of the original church and each claims, we believe, to be the old organization. The same can be said of the Associations to which each belongs. It is not our purpose to set forth the claims of either, but to simply give an outline sketch of each. The two churches bearing the same name have been generally styled in order to designate one from the other, *Means* and *Anti-means*, although, we believe, the church to which has been given the name of *Means* does not countenance the appellation, hence as a matter of distinction we will style them *North* and *South*, in accordance with the relative positions they occupy to those cardinal points (South Church, *Anti-means*).

In February, 1816, Forest Webb, Jacob Youngblood and James Tyner, of the Lick Creek membership, were chosen to select a place for a burying-ground and the result was the origin of the old graveyard at the Lick Creek Church. Among the aged people whose remains rest by the old church and whose graves are marked by legible tomb-stones are the following-named: John Tyner, died in 1822, aged forty-five years; James Tyner, died in 1823, aged forty-seven years; Margaret Tyner, his wife, died in 1838, aged sixty-two years; Nancy Stephens, died in 1835, aged eighty-one years; Elizabeth Denman, died in 1842, aged eighty-four years; Mehitable Kolb, died 1848, aged seventy-three years; Abigail Trowbridge, born in 1782, died in 1839; John Murphy, born in 1784, died in 1835; Doctor Ball, died in 1856, aged sixty-seven years; Rachel Ball, died in 1870, aged seventy-nine years; Zenas Powell, died in 1863, aged eighty-seven years; Charity Powell, died in 1857, aged eighty-seven years; Mary Caldwell, died in 1873, aged eighty-two years; James C. Rea, died in 1876, aged eighty-seven years; John Steven, died in 1845, aged seventy-eight years; Mary Frazier, died in 1860, aged seventy-nine years; Mary Louderback, died in 1867, aged eighty years.

Regular Baptist Church of Lick Creek (South 1846–84.)—This branch after the division retained the church property and have since worshiped at the old site, until 1882 in the old brick meeting-house at the grave-yard, and since in the neat frame edifice constructed at that time. The regular minister of the old church at the time of the division was Elder Wilson Thompson, who remained with those continuing worship at the same church. The membership of the Church South, or the number remaining at the old church in 1846, was about eighty-seven. Elder Thompson's successor was Elder Harvey Wright, who has served the church as regular minister the greater portion of the time ever since. During his absence for about one year his position was filled by Elder Jesse Jackson.

Elder Thmpson was a strong man both in the affairs of church and state. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Woodford County, August 17, 1788. His father was a pioneer of that State when the forests were dense and inhabited almost entirely by wild beasts and savage Indians. Says Thompson: "I have often sat spell-bound while hearing my father relate the many dangers and hair-breadth escapes of his border life, and those of the Revolution." Our subject's boyhood was consequently passed amid the thrilling alarms and trying privations incident to border warfare and pioneer life. He received little schooling and that in a scattering way, attending the cabin schools for a few days at a time only, during which time he acquired only a smattering of the common branches. When he commenced preaching he could not read a chapter or hymn intelligently. He early manifested great interest in religious matters and at the age of thirteen years was converted. In 1810 he was licensed to preach within the bounds of the North Bend Association. His first sermon was preached at the house of a Mr. Cowgill, who lived near the line then dividing the counties of Boone and Campbell, Ky., he being then in his twenty-second year. In the latter part of the year 1810 he settled in the State of Missouri and was there engaged in preaching for several years. In the spring of 1814 he removed to Ohio and resided near Spring-

field, now Springdale, Hamilton County. He had during the winter preached for the Baptist Churches at Mill Creek and Pleasant Run in that vicinity in connection with Springfield, which churches he continued to attend until 1819, though in the meantime he had made several journeys, preaching through Ohio, eastern Indiana and Kentucky; and through Kentucky, Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory. His father entered a quarter-section of land on Indian Creek in the Whitewater country in 1814, and while prospecting in that region was accompanied by the son, who then preached his first sermon in Indiana.

From 1819 to 1824 he was the assistant co-laborer with Elder Clark at the Baptist Church in Lebanon, Ohio. In 1834 he removed to Fayette County, Ind., and early in 1835 he took pastoral care of the Lick Creek Church, and the superintendence of the Second Williams Creek Church. He served the former church regularly for many years as pastor, and when old and feeble occasionally preached for that people until his death, May 1, 1866.

"Elder Thompson for many years was considered one among the most able investigators of Scripture in the Regular Baptist Church. He engaged in public discussion with the most talented mind, the most popular denominations; and in all his discussions the public judgment accorded to him great success. In public debates he had, connected with his strong reasoning powers, the faculty of selecting his proof-texts directly to the point, depending more upon the meaning and purport of the texts used than on the number employed. When he took a position he was careful that it should be a tenable one; and after taking a position, he would not suffer himself to be driven or enticed away from it."

After removing to Indiana, he made three extensive tours of preaching, one in which he traveled through Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and New Jersey; another, through Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. The other tour was through the State of Georgia.

He served several years in the State Legislature from the county of Fayette. His wife was Mary Gregg, whom he married in Kentucky, May 24, 1810.

Regular Baptist Church of Lick Creek (North, 1846–84).—Some forty of the old Lick Creek Church membership, prominent among whom were James Tyner, William Webb, Alexander Dale, William W. Thomas and Enoch Applegate, withdrew therefrom in the spring of 1846, and in June declared themselves the Regular Baptist Church of Lick Creek. Elder John Sparks was chosen their pastor. In 1847, an acre and a half of land lying one-half mile north of Harrisburg, was secured of John Caldwell and B. S. Trowbridge, upon which was erected the present frame church edifice now standing on that site. Alexander Dale, William W. Thomas, and James Tyner were the first Trustees chosen. In March, 1848, Elder D. H. Drummond began giving the church a portion of his time, and in 1854 Elder George Harlan was employed, and in 1863 Elder Erasmus D. Thomas' name appears as one of the Elders of this church. The membership of this church is the larger of the Lick Creek churches.

Second Regular Baptist Church on Williams Creek.—This church was made up mainly by members formerly belonging to the Lick Creek Church, and was constituted July 21, 1832, representatives being present from the churches of Lick Creek, Franklin and East Fork of Flat Rock. The original membership was as follows: Eleazer Carver, Grigg M. Thompson, Abigail Trowbridge, Mary Johnston, Anna Draper, Harriet Thomas, Phœbe Thomas, Schuyler Jagger, D. F. Thomas, Elizabeth Stephens, Benjamin Stephens, Martha Morphew, W. M. Buck, Ellen F. Buck, Elizabeth Carver, Phœbe Jagger and Elizabeth Rich (of which number Grigg M. Thompson is the only one now living).

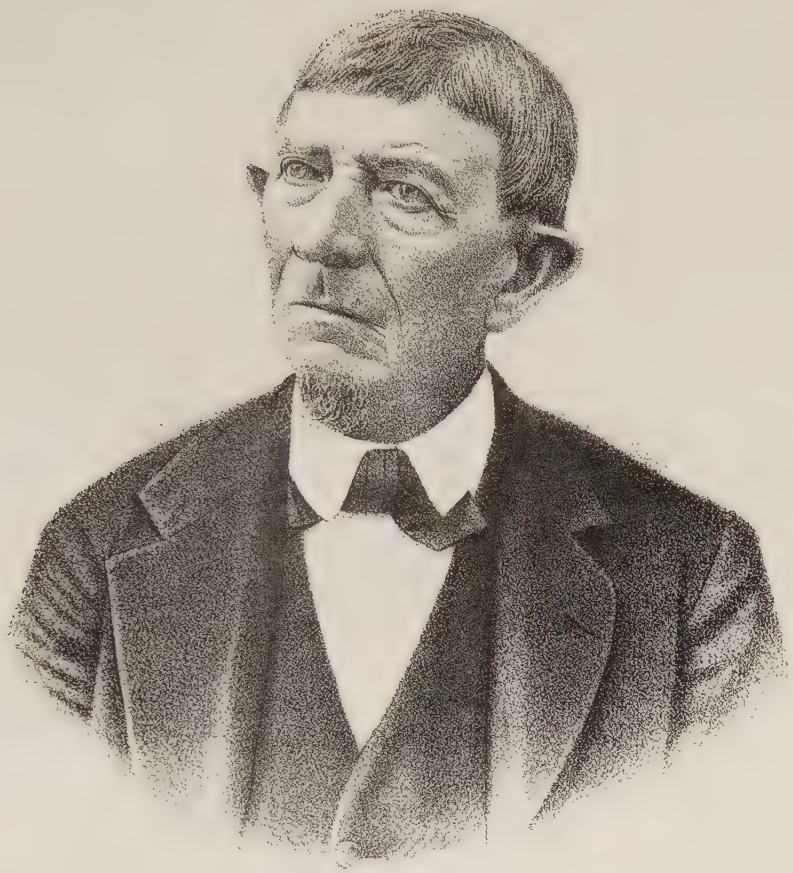
The first letter of the church and messengers were sent to the Whitewater Association July 21, 1833, the letter being prepared by Grigg M. Thompson and Nathan Morphew. The following August the church was received into the Association as one of its members.

The first Clerk of the church was Nathan Morphew, who was followed by G. M. Thompson. For several years prior to the building of a meeting-house, services were held at the schoolhouse then standing on the present site of their house of worship, which is of frame, and was built in 1846. The Trustees then chosen were Drury Tyner, Lewis H. Johnston and E. Carver.

The pastors of this society have been Elders James Newhouse, G. M. Thompson, Wilson Thompson, and later, John Sparks, David Drummond, William Sparks, E. D. Thomas and Charles Reed.

Wiley Chapel (Methodist Episcopal Church).—This church, located at the graveyard near Williams Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, is the outgrowth of a class early organized at the house of a Mr. Hawkins in that vicinity. In 1823 among the members were the Hawkinses, the Curtises, Morrises and Weltons. The charge, on the organization of the Connersville Circuit in 1822, was placed on that circuit, and it has since remained on the same circuit and circuits, growing out of the old Connersville Circuit (Columbia and Glenwood).

In about the year 1836 a common place for the worship of this society was at the house of Thomas



Wm Freeman

Moffitt, and in that vicinity about this period was a favorite camp-meeting ground. Sabbath-school, too, was held in a building belonging to Mr. Moffitt, which had previously been used for a store. Among the members of the church at about this period were Thomas Moffitt and wife, Robert Fielding and wife, John Hawkins and wife, and Mrs. Mary Campbell. The frame edifice now standing, though since remodeled, was built not far from the year 1844. The ground for both church and burial purposes was deeded to the church by John Hawkins.

The first interment made in the graveyard was the body of Frances M. Moffitt, who died March 10, 1845, aged five years.

The Christian (Campbellite) Church, situated just east of the hamlet of Harrisburg, is the outgrowth of religious meetings held at private houses and in the schoolhouse at Harrisburg some years before the late war, though perhaps not formally organized until in 1864. It has been stated in print that the organization was effected in 1864 by Elder W. G. Irvin, with thirty-two members. Among those early identified with the church were Warner Broaddus and wife, Edwin Wilson and wife, Edward Higham and wife, Thomas Robinson and wife, and Warren Drennen and wife. The neat and substantial church edifice in which the services of the society are held was erected in 1871, and dedicated that fall by Elder Daniel Van Buskirk.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list contains the names of such persons as had in 1879 been residents of the county fifty years or upward:

S. G. Tyner and wife, J. Gronendyke and wife, William Monteith and wife, Warner Broaddus, Samuel Pavey and wife, William Stephens, William Christman, William Wolf, George Wolf, David Wolf, James Dehaven and wife, W. W. Thomas, Mary A. Honeywell, Benjamin Thomas, Josiah Kerr, Potter Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Elizabeth Kerr, Mary Moffitt, C. G. Dehaven, Stephen Thomas and wife, C. M. Stone, Eliza Florea, Franklin Booe and wife, Jane Lambert, John Ludlow, S. B. Ludlow, Hannah Ludlow, David Taylor and wife, Lewis Ellis and wife, Rachel Meeker, Nancy Hackleman, Mary Jordon, Thomas Shipley and wife, Joseph Caldwell and wife, Sidney Taylor and wife, David Gordon, Sanford Guard, Caroline Kolb, Zenos Powell and wife, Hiram Sparks and wife, John Bates, Miss E. M. Rea, Miss H. J. Rea, Emeline Sims, L. C. Stone, L. W. McCormick and wife, H. Hackleman and wife, Thomas Campbell and wife, U. B. Tingley and wife, Chester Meeker, Anson King, Rachel Hackleman, Hannah Murphy, Asenath Trowbridge, Jacob Dehaven and wife, Sam Caldwell and wife, Nancy Webb, S. J. Shipley, Eliza J. Merrifield, Garret Wolf, Mrs. E. Rogers, J. B. Bush, Sarah Smith, John H. Dehaven, Louden Smullen, Elizabeth Bryant, Elizabeth Smullen.

CHAPTER XX.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—LAND ENTRIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER BIOGRAPHY—AQUINA—EARLY SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

JENNINGS is one of the original five townships into which the county was divided by the Commissioners February 9, 1819, when its boundaries were described as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 16, Township 13, Range 13; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 14, Range 13; thence east along the line dividing Sections 21 and 16 to the boundary line; thence south along said boundary to the southeast corner of fractional Section 18; thence west to the place of beginning." In addition to its present territory the township then included more than one-third of the present township of Liberty, and more than one section of Harmony Township of Union County. This it lost on the formation of Union County in 1821.

The township is in the form of a parallelopipedon and has for its northern boundary Waterloo Township, its eastern boundary Union County, its southern boundary Jackson Township, and its western boundary Connersville and Jackson Townships. It contains eighteen sections or 11,520 acres of land, the surface of which is rolling and of excellent productive quality. The streams of the township are Simpson Creek, Mud Run, Village and a branch of Eli's Creek—all small. It is well piked and the northern portion is crossed by the C., H. & I. R. R.

LAND ENTRIES.

The northern half of the township lies in Township 14 north, Range 13 east, and the southern half in Township 13 north, Range 13 east.

Disposing first of the former:

John Keeney purchased the southwest quarter of Section 22, November 1, 1811.

Lewis Noble, the southeast quarter of Section 26, October 23, 1811.

Samuel Riggs, the northwest quarter of Section 17, October 30, 1811.

John C. Death, the northwest quarter of Section 21, September 29, 1812.

Abraham Vanmeter, the northeast quarter of Section 22, August 5, 1812.

Isaac Fletcher, the southeast quarter of Section 21, October 30, 1813.

David Fletcher, the northwest quarter of Section 22, October 27, 1813.

Hill & Oldham, the southeast quarter of Section 22, October 13, 1813.

William Knott, the southwest quarter of Section 26, July 21, 1813.

Smith & Conner, the northeast quarter of Section 28, January 7, 1813.

Samuel Bell, the northeast quarter of Section 33, October 12, 1813.

Peggie Shields, the northwest quarter of Section 34, November 6, 1813.

Jacob Darter, the southwest quarter of Section 34, November 27, 1813.

Thomas Simpson, the northeast quarter of Section 23, January 11, 1814.

Amos Sutton, the northwest quarter of Section 23, August 23, 1814.

Daniel Boyles, Jr., the north half of Section 26, September 21, 1814.

Michael Brown, the southeast quarter of Section 27, January 7, 1814.

James Ward, the northwest quarter of Section 28, December 3, 1814.

Samuel Bell, the southeast quarter of Section 33, January 17, 1814.

Phineas McCray, southwest quarter of Section 33, February 2, 1814.

Thomas Patton, northeast quarter of Section 34, October 10, 1814.

Richard Colvin, the southeast quarter of Section 34, September 8, 1814.

Robert Abernathy, the northwest and southeast quarters of Section 35, March 10 and November 26, 1814.

Jonathan Hougham, the southwest quarter of Section 21, August 24, 1815.

Valentine Harman, the southeast and southwest quarters of Section 23, March 4, 1815, and December 10, 1816, respectively.

John Oldham, the southwest quarter of Section 27, January 16, 1815.

Samuel Bell, the northwest quarter of Section 33, January 6, 1815.

Samuel Wilson, the northeast quarter of Section 35, February 9, 1815.

Joseph Dungan, the southwest quarter of Section 35, March 13, 1815.

O. Stoddard and N. Robinson, the northeast quarter of Section 21, February 14, 1816.

Zachariah Daree, the northeast quarter of Section 27, October 25, 1816.

John Keeney, the southeast quarter of Section 28, March 8, 1816.

Robert Brown, the southwest quarter of Section 28, November 30, 1816.

The following lands are in Township 13 north, Range 13 east:

Samuel Fallen purchased the southeast quarter of Section 3, October 28, 1811.

Joseph Vanmeter the northeast quarter of Section 2, August 30, 1813.

Giles Mattix the southwest quarter of Section 2, November 8, 1813.

Joseph Vanmeter the northeast quarter of Section 3, August 30, 1813.

Jacob Darter the northwest quarter of Section 3, April 9, 1813.

Thomas Clark, the northeast quarter of Section 4, August 4, 1813.

William Patton, the northwest quarter of Section 4, November 23, 1813.

John Manley, the southeast quarter of Section 4, June 18, 1813.

James Worster, the southwest quarter of Section 15, September 10, 1813.

Harod Newland, the southeast quarter of Section 15, December 21, 1814.

John Huff, the northwest quarter of Section 15, January 12, 1814.

Benjamin H. Hanson, the northwest quarter of Section 14, September 10, 1814.

Herod Newland, the northeast quarter of Section 14, March 10, 1814.

Joseph Vanmeter, the northeast quarter of Section 2, March 18, 1814.

Michael Brown, the southeast quarter of Section 2, January 7, 1814.

Andrew Bailey, the southwest quarter of Section 3, August 9, 1814.

Adam Pigman, the northeast quarter of Section 9, January 12, 1814.

Jesse Pigman, the southeast quarter of Section 9, January 12, 1814.

Herod Newland, the southwest quarter of Section 9, December 21, 1814.

John Bray, the northeast quarter of Section 10, January 28, 1814.

Benjamin Elliott, the northwest quarter of Section 10, January 4, 1814.

Ephraim Bering, the southeast quarter of Section 10, April 2, 1814.

John Hilff, the southwest quarter of Section 10, January 12, 1814.

Henry Bray, the northwest quarter of Section 11, February 7, 1814.

Jacob Mattix, the southeast quarter of Section 11, March 13, 1814.

John Black, the southwest quarter of Section 11, March 29, 1814.

William Manley, the southwest quarter of Section 4, March 10, 1814.

John Wood, the northwest quarter of Section 9, August 28, 1815.

Solomon Wise, the northeast quarter of Section 11, April 4, 1815.

Elisha Crandel, the southeast quarter of Section 14, January 19, 1815.

William and Robert Angent, the southwest quarter of Section 14, April 4, 1816.

William P. and James A. Belton, the northeast quarter of Section 15, November 18, 1831.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER BIOGRAPHY.

It will be noticed that the earliest purchases made were in 1811 and 1812, the lands lying in the northern half of the township, excepting one in Section 3, south of Alquina. While this is true the first settlement effected was on land not entered until 1814. Thomas Simpson, Sr., who is credited with being the first to settle within the present limits of the subdivision, was a native of Maryland, born in 1773. He subsequently settled in North Carolina, where he was married to Sarah Mabry or Marberry, and in after years removed to the vicinity of Clinch River, in Tennessee. About the year 1805 or 1806, having in view the purchase of land in the Territory of Indiana, he removed to the vicinity of Harrison, Ohio, and was there awaiting the further preparation of lands for market. Here he lived several years, and when one Vantrees, a Government Surveyor, was making up the party for the survey of the "Twelve-Mile Purchase," Simpson joined them to act as hunter for the party. He accompanied them and remained until the survey was completed (which was in progress in 1808–09), traveling and hunting over the country from Michigan to the Ohio River. On the approach of winter the party built a log-cabin by a spring on the northeast quarter of Section 23 (Township 14, Range 13), which they occupied during the survey of that region of the country.

After the completion of the survey, and in December, 1809, Mr. Simpson, by means of a four-horse wagon, moved his family, consisting of wife and six children, to the cabin, and on that site passed the remaining years of his life, dying February 5, 1848, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

To Thomas Simpson, Sr., a son, still residing in sight of the spot where the old cabin stood, around which cluster so many recollections of frontier life, the writer is indebted for the above data, and much other contained in this volume. Mr. Simpson was born in Tennessee in the year 1800 and is consequently past four score years, yet is well preserved physically and retains a clear memory. In 1826 he married Joanna S. White, who too has been spared to spend the evening of their lives together.

In the vicinity of the cabin, probably three-quarters of a mile south of the spring in that early day, was a camping-ground for the Indians which they frequently occupied and many were their visits to the Simpson dwelling, where they were always fed, which kindness they remembered and no depredations were committed in the neighborhood. Just north of the creek, which by the way was known by the Indians as Brush or Brushy Creek, and subsequently designated by the pioneers as Simpsons' Creek, in honor of the first settler, was the place of burial of the Indians, and on the arrival of the Simpsons was still used.

Probably the major portion of the early settlers of Jennings were emigrants from the South, yet some of them were natives of the North and East but had emigrated thither in the earlier history of that section.

John and Stephen Oldham, brothers, John Keeney, James Smith, and Samuel Hill, all men of families, immigrated to the Simpson neighborhood from Tennessee about 1810 or 1811. Smith and Oldham were ministers of the Regular Baptist Church. These with later settlers came from the neighborhood in Tennessee in which the Simpsons had resided and communication had been carried on between them and others by which means they and others were induced to come.

Jacob Darter and family settled just west of Alquina in 1813. He and wife Catharine emigrated from Virginia to Campbell County, Tenn., in 1811, where one winter was passed and in 1812 they removed to the old Adam Eli place on East Fork, in what is now Union County, where the husband rented ground and raised one crop, then came to what is now Fayette County. They are believed to have been the first family that settled in that vicinity. That same season Joseph Vanmeter, who lived on the William Louderback place and John Manley, who lived on the Joseph Rutherford place, came to the neighborhood; the former emigrating from Ohio. About this time Isaac and James Jones settled in that vicinity and it

is believed purchased land of Joseph Vanmeter.

The following sketch of the life and labors of one of Jenning's pioneers appeared in the Liberty *Herald* of September 9, 1875:

"Adam Pigman was born August 18, 1789, in Greene County, Penn. At one year of age, he was taken by his parents to Bracken County, Ky., living some time in Fort Augusta, Bracken Station. At the age of four years his parents moved to Jessamine County, where he grew up to manhood, spending most of the time working at the carpenter's trade. When a boy, he often saw those old pioneers of Kentucky, Boone and Kenton, and was a nephew to James Harrod, who built the first cabin on the historic 'dark and bloody ground.' In June, 1812, he enlisted in the army under Capt. Dowden, Col. Togue's regiment serving as Fourth Sergeant of his company, and in August his regiment marched for the seat of war. He was in the relief sent to Fort Wayne, which place they entered without firing a gun; then marched to the support of Gen. Winchester, in Ohio, following the defeated British and Indians under Proctor down the Maumee River for several days and nights. He was then detailed to help build Fort Amanda, on the Auglaize River, and was afterward in the relief sent to Gen. Winchester, then at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, but was too late to participate in that bloody engagement which clothed Kentucky and Ohio in mourning, His command then marched to and helped build Fort Meigs, where, after considerable skirmishing, and enduring many hardships, known only to frontier life, in all of which he considered death preferable to dishonor, he was mustered out, and returned with a number of comrades to the home of his boyhood, where he again entered the service, this time as Lieutenant of his company.

"He came to Indiana Territory in December, 1813, and entered a quarter-section of land in what is now Fayette County, and in the summer of the next year, in company with the Huff family, started again for the far West, traveling through the wilderness on foot, driving stock for his board. They arrived at their destination, now Rigor's Mill, in September, 1814, and the first morning of his arrival he shot nineteen wild turkeys. His first work in the new country was to build a house for Huff, hewing the timber, including the studding, braces and rafters. It was the first frame house built within the limits of Union County, and the present residence of R. T. Maize. After the completion of the job, he went to Brookville—then composed of a few small cabins—and worked as journey carpenter with Tom Coldscott, and through this means obtained the money to pay for his land. He was married, November 4, 1815, to Mary, daughter of Adam Eli, from whom Eli's Creek derived its name. December 14, 1815, he and his wife moved on land in Fayette County, and on the night of their arrival snow fell to the depth of two feet and six inches, and lay on the ground until the next spring; yet notwithstanding this and the many privations incident to new settlers, by the middle of May they had cleared in the greenwood six acres, and planted it in corn, and by the next spring they had cleared twelve acres more, part of which they planted in fruit trees, being the first planted in the Village Creek Valley. For nine years they lived here, sometimes suffering greatly for the comforts of life, but always cheerful, submitting to any privation or labor that fell to their lot.

"Fields were to be cleared in the green timber, roads to be cut through the trackless forest; schoolhouses were to be built; a means of defense was to be kept organized, in all of which he contributed his full share of means and time, serving as Captain of a company of Territorial Militia for several years. In March, 1824, they moved to their present residence, to be near to and care for their aged parents. They had twelve children, ten of whom have already gone over the dark river, leaving them but two in their old age—Luranah, the eldest, and Eli, who is a power of strength to them in their declining years. Adam Pigman, now eighty six years old, in early life resolved to abstain from the use of whisky, coffee and tobacco, and has strictly adhered to that resolution from that year to the present time.

Mr. Pigman and wife celebrated, November 4, 1875, the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They died, the former, September 17, and the latter September 23, 1876, aged eighty-seven and eighty years respectively."

Many of those entering land settled upon it at about the time of purchase, or in some cases a little later, and were engaged for years in improving the same, while a few never settled their possessions, but bought for others or for speculation.

Isaac Fletcher came from Ohio pretty early, but did not remain long. His land was purchased by William Walker, who too came from Ohio.

Aaron and Jonathan Haugham, from Kentucky, after a residence of some years, removed further West. The Nobles, Lewis, Daniel and Joseph, from Tennessee, were early settlers, but subsequently left the county.

William Knott was from South Carolina.

Michael Brown was from Lebanon County, Penn.

In 1814 James Newland, from Bracken County, Ky., settled in the township. He had, in 1812, emigrated from the State of Pennsylvania. He served in the war of 1812–15.

Jesse Pigman, who entered land here, was a broth-

er to Adam Pigman, spoken of above. The Stoddards and Robinsons were from Ohio, and related. They resided on the land they entered for a period, then removed further West, to the Wabash country.

George, the father of John C. Death, in whose name the land was entered, came from Ohio here, and subsequently removed to Montgomery County, this State.

The Bells, Samuel and Joseph, from Kentucky, settled in the township quite early; also Stephen Goulding and the Woods, Jeremiah and John.

Abraham Lyons, who died at Lyons' Station in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty years, was a native of Virginia, and with his parents removed to Kentucky, and in 1808 settled in Indiana Territory, and about the year 1815 located in the vicinity of Alquina. He was the father of ten children.

The Veatches, Loudenbacks and Hutchinses were among the pioneers of the township.

The Rosses, from North Carolina, were pioneers in the vicinity of Alquina. The Rutherfords were from the State of Pennsylvania, and settled in Section 4, on a tract of 170 acres, for which, in 1830, Joseph paid $800. It was one of the first farms opened up in the township.

Samuel Riggs, with his parents, settled early in Washington County, Ohio, coming from the State of Maryland. In 1811 Samuel walked from Washington County to this section of the country, selected and entered his land, and in 1819, with family, moved upon it and there passed his life.

James Worster, a native of Pennsylvania, moved early in life to Bracken County, Ky., with parents. In 1814, with family, James emigrated to what lately became Jennings Township. He had previously served in the war of 1812. Subsequently his father, Robert, settled in the township, and was among the early school teachers of the county. He is said to have preached the first Methodist sermon west of the Alleghenies.

Amos Miliner settled in the township in 1819. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and in an early day emigrated from Pennsylvania to Bracken County, Ky. He died in 1851, in the ninety-second year of his age.

William Lair, a soldier of the war of 1812, and son of a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Virginia, though reared in Harrison County, Ky., some time subsequent to the last war with England immigrated to what is now this township, where he entered land upon which he lived and died. Several sons and descendants are now residents of this county.

David Sutton, a native of Pennsylvania, in about 1816 settled in the township on land where now resides his son A. B. David entered a large body of land, and upon a portion of which A. B. has resided nearly seventy years. David stopped for a time in Warren County, Ohio.

In 1819 William Walker, a Virginian, settled in the township. He had previously lived for a time in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio. He served in the war of 1812.

The widow Garland Stanley, of North Carolina stock, with several children immigrated from Campbell County, Ky., in 1822 to Union County, this State, and in 1824 settled in this township.

In 1833 John Jacob Scholl settled in the township. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and the father of Jacob, Solomon and George Scholl, of this township. Michael Petro, a Virginian, though from Ohio here, located in the township in 1816.

ALQUINA.

The origin of this little village seems lost to the few pioneers yet living in its vicinity. Fifty years ago it was a village of almost its present size. From tradition it is learned that one Green Larimore gave the name to the place. He was one of the early merchants there, and made some protensions to perform cures by the laying on of hands, and other similar means. The village occupies ground in the northwestern and northeastern parts of Sections 2 and 3 respectively, located on the road leading from Connersville to Dunlapsville, a little east of the center of the township. The original proprietor of this ground was Joseph Vanmeter, and the date of entry, 1813.

The records show that a south addition to the village was laid off November 2, 1838, by Joseph D. Ross and Isaac Darter, and that the north part was laid off December 27, 1841, by Jacob Reed; surveyed by William Dickey.

Among the early merchants of the village were Samuel N. Harlan, licensed in May, 1830; H. G. Larimore, licensed in January, 1831 (which was renewed for several years); Moses Lyons, licensed in 1836; Joseph D. Ross, licensed in 1837 (in January, 1839, Joseph D. Ross was Postmaster at this point, and the store was in the hands of Joseph D. & Samuel K. Ross, who were successors to Moses Lyons, the latter having built the store house); David Maze succeeded Ross, and in several years sold to John H. Eyestone. In September, 1839, license was granted to S. & T. Jackson to vend merchandise. Subsequent firms were Eyestone & Newland, H. H. & Thomas Jackson, and Maze & Jackson.

A Mr. Mallery, John Cashner, Joseph Graham, Jacob Davis, Joseph Pullen, John Sims and Aaron Goulding have been among the earlier blacksmiths of the village.

Not far from 1846 a tan-yard was put in operation by John H. Eyestone and for more than a decade was one of the industries of the place.

Not far from 1841 George P. Lyons, Samuel Branum, William Freely and a fourth party erected a steam power saw-mill, which was operated a number of years. Having changed hands several times was finally destroyed by fire when owned by Price & Bros. It was rebuilt and a planing-mill attached for the manufacture of sash and doors. In recent years it was removed to another location.

The census of 1880 gave Alquina a population of 125. It has now a postoffice, two stores, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, a schoolhouse and one church.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Among the early schools can be mentioned the one known as the Jones or Darter schoolhouse, situated about half-way between those farms, and located, perhaps, a mile southwest of Alquina. About the year 1826 or 1827 school was taught here by Baylis Jones. Another schoolhouse of about this period, known as the Eyestone school, stood probably one mile east of the present Mount Garrison meeting-house, or two miles east of south of Alquina, on the Asbury Hanson farm. Green Larimore, Mr. Linn, Matthew R. Hull, Washington Curnutt and Thomas O'Brine were early teachers in this locality; also John P. Brown. Daddy Wooster is thought, too, to have taught one of the early schools in the southern part of Jennings Township. A little later school was kept in the vicinity of Alquina by Squire Harrison, of Connersville, and by a Mr. Barnard. These were all subscription schools, and the buildings constructed of logs. Gradually the schools received part public money, and finally came improvement in the buildings, and the regular school districts supported entirely by public money.

CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS.

On a beautiful knoll in the northeastern part of the township, along Simpson's Creek, is situated what is known as the Simpson graveyard. It is on the farm and in sight of the spring where the cabin was built in the fall of 1808 which sheltered the surveying party, and soon became the home of Thomas Simpson, Sr., whose remains there rest, and whose name it honors. The first death, so far as is known, that occurred in the eastern part of the county, was that of a widow woman by name of McDade, who died probably before the war of 1812, or thereabouts, and her remains were here interred. There is no inscribed stone that marks the grave. The oldest grave marked is that of "Jesse, son of Thomas and Sarah Simpson, died March 27, 1816, aged two years, ten months and seventeen days." Another early interment here was that of Elizabeth Sutton in 1822. Thomas Simpson, Sr., and wife, Sarah, dying in 1848 and 1865, respectively, and other members of the family, and a number of others are here buried.

In July, 1814, not far from this place of burial, was chosen by Bros. Litteral and McLaughlin (a committee appointed for such) the site of the first meeting-house of the New Bethel Regular Baptist Church. They paid for one acre of ground here purchased of Thomas Simpson, Sr., $2, upon which was erected a log meeting-house 26x20 feet.

Elder Stephen Oldham, Rebecca Oldham, John Keny, Polly Keny, Thomas Simpson (deacon), Sarah Simpson, Rebecca Conner, Katharine Williams, Charles and Jane McLaughlin, James and Sarah Connaway, John Keny, Sr., Jonathan Keny, Polly Keny, William and Ann Oldham, and Susan White, had, January 15, 1814, made application for a church society, and on the fourth Friday of February adopted Articles of Faith, and were on the following day constituted a Gospel Baptist Church by the name of New Bethel, by the Presbytery, Lazarus Whitehead, from Elkhorn Church, and James Smith.

Until his death, in 1834, Elder Oldham served this people from the beginning. Subsequent pastors have been Elders William Sparks, George Harlan, Daniel Conner, Thomas Lyons and others. Elders Reed and Parker are the present pastors.

In 1821 steps were taken to select another site for a church building, and in 1822 Elder Oldham gave to the society one acre of ground where the present building stands; and upon it was erected a second log meeting-house, under the superintendency of Matthias Dawson, Aaron and Jonathan Haugham. In 1860 the present neat frame structure was erected on the site of the second building, at a cost of over $1,500.

Alongside of this building is another neat frame structure, erected in 1853 by St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized about 1851, with the following membership: Jacob, Solomon Henry, Jacob, Sr., Daniel, Benjamin, Abraham John, Sr., John and William Scholl, Jacob and Charles Riebsomer, Isaac Brown, William Roth, Christian Isenhoser, Margaret, Nancy, Elizabeth, Sarah Elizabeth, Jane and Elizabeth Scholl, Mary A. Titterington, Hester Scholl, Mrs. William Rady, Rebecca and Sarah Rubsamer, Mrs. Brown, Anna M. Roth, Satrona Isenhoser, Elizabeth Heinbach, John and Samuel Smallwood, Daniel Gise, Thomas Huston, Robert Scarlet, Michael Brown, David Scholl, Sarah Heinbach, Margaret Smallwood, Mary Huston, Amanda A. Smallwood, Mary and Eve Brown, Matilda Gise, and Hester Huston.

The church building was dedicated October 16, 1853, by Rev. Riser, of Dayton, O. Regular services and Sabbath-school are held by this society through out the year. Present pastor is Rev. J. A. West. Society is in good condition, with a membership of seventy-five. The Sabbath-school numbers 120 scholars.

In the rear of these buildings is a burying-ground, a portion of which comprised a part of the ground given by Elder Oldham when the church was built. The grounds are in possession of the Trustees of the two churches. Among the aged buried here are the following: Samuel Wilson, aged eighty years; Rachel, his wife, sixty-two years; Christian Brown, sixty-five years; Eve, his wife, sixty-six years; John Scholl, seventy-seven years; Sally, his wife, sixty-three years; Jacob Sholl, Sr., ninety-six years; Mary M., his wife, sixty-five years; Elder Stephen Oldham, fifty-nine years; Joseph Baldwin, seventy-six years; his wife, Sarah, seventy-two years; Nathan Roysdon, sixty-four years; William Roysdon, sixty-seven years; James Connaway, eighty-one years; Sarah, his wife, ninety-one years; Samuel Riggs, eighty-eight years; Elizabeth, his wife, seventy-nine years.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches at Alquina and Mt. Garrison are at least sixty years old, and most likely were the outgrowth of classes formed prior to 1820. In 1828 or 1829 both were appointments on Whitewater Circuit, and to which they belonged for some years thereafter. As early as 1829 or thereabouts, "Veatch's meeting-house on Mt. Garrison" is referred to. The house as originally built was about half its present size, and was constructed of logs, and is now the northern part of the present structure weather-boarded, the south half being built of frame to the old log building a number of years later. The building is at present about 36x54 feet. Among the early members were some of the Veatches, the Woosters, Eyestones and Miliners. The father of James Wooster was a Methodist minister, and at the son's house services were often held.

The first house of worship for the Alquina congregation was a log structure about 24x34 feet, and stood on the hill probably 100 yards east of the present schoolhouse. It occupied such position in 1839, but when built we cannot state. This building was used until the present one constructed of frame was completed. The dedication of the latter took place August 8, 1858—sermon by Rev. John W. Locke, then Presiding Elder of the district. Among the early members were the Darters, the Joneses and the Mills.

At Mt. Garrison is a very old graveyard, where within the shadow of the old church sleep many to whom she looked for support in by-gone years. The ground for burial purposes was deeded by James Veatch, and that upon which the church stands was donated by John and Samuel Huff. The earliest grave marked by a tombstone, whose inscription is legible, is that of Susannah, daughter of James and Mary Veatch, died July 9, 1819, aged one year and four days. Among the aged buried here are: Robert Wooster, died in December, 1830, aged one hundred and one years; Mary, his wife, in 1832, seventy-five years; James Wooster, sixty-six years; Nancy, his wife, eighty-six years; Amos Miliner, a Revolutionary soldier, ninety-one years; Jesse Pigman, eighty-seven years; Adam Ely, seventy-three years; James Veatch, eighty-five years; Elisha Crandel, seventy-nine years; Margaret, his wife, sixty-eight years; James Bolton, seventy-two years; Jane, his wife, seventy-nine years; Adam Pigman, eighty-six years; Mary, his wife, seventy-nine years.

On Village Creek in Section 34 is located another burying-ground, where other pioneers rest, among them Hugh Bell, aged eighty-five years; William Lair, eighty-six years; Samuel Bell, seventy-five years; Sarah, his wife, seventy-two years; Robert Shields, seventy-seven years; Margaret Shields, eighty-three years; Mary, wife of Philip Loudenback, eighty years. The oldest grave marked by a legible tombstone is that of John Lair, Sr., died October 7, 1821. The following epitaph is taken from a tombstone in one of the family burying-grounds of the township:

"Not all the pains that e'er I bore
Shall spoil my future peace,
For death and hell can do no more
Than what my Father please."

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

Among those who operated distilleries in the early period of the township's history were John Harlan, James Riggs, William Walker, Hige Hubbell and Michael Petro. Then quite extensive peach crops were raised and good peach brandy made. Copper stills at that period were found on nearly every spring or branch. The father of Job Stout distilled some later.

The first and only grist-mill of the township was erected on Simpson's Creek some time prior to 1826, by Henry Cashner, who also run in connection with it a saw-mill and distillery. It subsequently passed into the hands of Peter Fiant, and later was owned by Lewis Monger, and for quite a number of years did considerable business, but finally fell into disuse. The old frame is still standing.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list contains the names of such citizens of the township as had in 1879 resided in the

county fifty years and upward: Joseph R. Darter, Abraham Sutton, Abraham Lyons and wife, Nathan Stanley, James R. Darter, Greenbury Hanson, Jarvey Ball, Sarah J. Murphy, James Hulgan, John Newland, Elizabeth Veatch, Isaac Louderback, Margaret Elliott.

CHAPTER XXI.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—LAND ENTRIES—PIONEER SETTLEMENT AND BIOGRAPHY—MILLS AND DISTILLERIES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS—HAMLETS—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

COLUMBIA is the central of the southern tier of townships of the county, and lies south of Connersville Township, west of the river, north of Franklin County, and east of the township of Orange. It was one of the original townships into which the county was divided in 1819, and at that time its boundaries were designated as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33 in Township 13, Range 13; thence west along the line dividing the counties of Franklin and Fayette to the western boundary of the county of Fayette; thence north along said county line five miles; thence on a direct line east to the northwest corner of Section 8, in Township 13, Range 12; thence east along the line dividing Sections 8 and 9 in Township 13, Range 13; thence south on the line dividing said Sections 8 and 9, to the southwest corner of Section 16, Township and Range last aforesaid; thence east to the line dividing the counties of Franklin and Fayette; thence south along the said line to the place of beginning."

The township then included, besides its present territory, all of Orange Township as it now is, except the two northern tiers of sections, and all of Jackson as it now is, except the two eastern tiers of sections south of Jennings Township. This latter territory it lost on the formation of Jackson in 1820, and the former on the formation of Orange in 1822.

The surface of the country is rolling, portions of which are considerably broken, though along the river are fine bottoms of most excellent land. The streams are Fall Creek in the north, West Fork of Whitewater River in the east, and crossing the central and southwestern portions are the north and south branches of Garrison's Creek. The land in general is less valuable than in other subdivisions unless it be Orange. Population in 1880, 803.

LAND ENTRIES.

The land lies in Township 13 north, Range 12 east, and was sold by the government, as follows:

Northeast quarter of Section 27, 1811, to John Grist. Northeast quarter of Section 28, 1811, to Moses Martin. Southwest quarter of Section 22, 1811, to Charles Scott and R. Russell. Northeast quarter of Section 33, 1811, to Edward Webb. Northeast quarter of Section 34, 1811, to Elijah Limpus. Southeast quarter of Section 34, 1811, to M. Huston and H. J. Byram. Southwest quarter of Section 34, to Hugh Reed. Northeast quarter of Section 22, 1811, to Edward Webb. Southeast quarter of Section 22, 1811, to William Gerard. Northwest quarter of Section 14, 1811, to Nicholas Reagan. Southwest quarter of Section 14, 1811, to William Eagan. Northwest quarter of Section 23, 1811, to William Helm. Northeast quarter of Section 15, 1812, to Morgan Vardiman. Southwest quarter of Section 23, 1812, to Gabriel Ginn. Northeast quarter of Section 9, 1812, to Benjamin McCarty. Northwest quarter of Section 34, 1812, to John Richardson. Southeast quarter of Section 28, 1812, to Enoch Limpus. Southeast quarter of Section 29, 1813, to Jonathan Gillam. Southeast quarter of Section 27, 1813, to Allen Crisler. Section 10, 1813, to John Knox, James Hamilton, James Newhouse and Christopher Ladd, each a quarter. Northwest quarter of Section 11, 1813, to W. S. Hand. Southwest quarter of Section 11, 1813, to Benjamin Sailor. Southeast quarter of Section 20, 1813, to John Bridges. Southwest quarter of Section 22, 1813, to Reuben Conner. Southeast quarter of Section 15, 1813, to William Helm. Northwest quarter of Section 15, 1814, to William Conner. Northeast quarter of Section 17, 1814, to James Buchanan. Southwest quarter of Section 17, 1814, to Robert Mitchell. Fractional Section 18, 1814, to Charles Hardy. Northeast quarter of Section 20, 1814, to Elijah Stevens. Northwest quarter of Section 20, 1814, to Wilson Waddams. Northwest quarter of Section 22, 1814, to John Conner. All except the southwest quarter of Section 8, 1814, to Benjamin McCarty, Samuel Logan and Samuel Newhouse each a quarter. Northwest quarterof Section 9, 1814, to R. Marshall, or Manhall. South half

E. H. Burnham

of Section 9, 1814, to Benjamin McCarty. Northwest quarter of Section 27, 1814, to William Conner. Southwest quarter of Section 21, 1814, to James Wiley. Northeast quarter of Section 30, 1815, to Robert Glidwell. Southwest quarter of Section 15, 1815, to Benjamin Sailor. Northwest quarter of Section 28, 1816, to Elijah Allen. Northeast quarter of Section 29, 1816, to Enoch Hills. Northwest quarter of Section 29, 1816, to Lewis Bishop. Southwest quarter of Section 8, 1817, to Cale Smith. Northwest quarter of Section 17, 1817, to Gale Hamilton. Fraction of Section 7, 1817, to S. Todd and William C. Drew. Eighty acres of Section 33, 1818, to Enoch Limpus. Eighty acres of the same section 1819, to Horatio Mason. (The remaining quarter of same section, 1831, in eighty-acre tracts to James Conwell, Henry Vandalson, Hugh Reed and Isaac Thomas.) East half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, 1818, to Allen Crisler. West half of same quarter, 1831, to William Wherrett. East half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, 1818, to Wilson Waddams. The rest of Section 19, from 1820 to 1835, mostly in forty and eighty-acre tracts, to Charles Hardy, Benjamin F. Utter, James Conwell, George Klum, John G. Gray, John Ronald, John Combs, Horatio N. Burgoyne and William Jacobs. Southwest quarter of Section 20, 1832, to Elijah Stevens. The rest of Section 21, from 1829 to 1834, mostly in eighty-acre tracts, to Wilson Waddams, James Conwell and Isaac Limpus. The rest of Section 17, from 1832 to 1835, in forty and eighty-acre tracts, to H. N. Burgoyne, W. C. Plummer and James Conwell. The rest of Section 30, from 1832 to 1836, in small tracts to Charles Stevens, Benjamin Tharpe, Job Waltz and James Conwell. Forty acres, Section 32, 1834, to James Wells, Jr. Eighty acres of the same Section, 1826, to F. A. Conwell. A portion of fractional Section 7, 1830, to Thomas Hibbs; 1832, to John G. Gray. The rest of Section 29, from 1831 to 1834, small tracts, to Cornelius and Rinerd Rinerson. Section 31, from 1826 to 1836, in small tracts, James Moore, Charles Melond, James Linville, Charles Morrow and S. Resum. Section 32, from 1831 to 1836, in small tracts, Rinerd Rinerson, Moses Harrell, John J. Shaw and F. A. Conwell.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT AND BIOGRAPHY.

Similar tracts of land in this township to those in most others were chosen by the first settlers, namely, those along the water courses. It will be noticed that all entries of land made in 1811 were along the river and on other streams.

The settlement of the township may be said to have been begun in the year 1811; however, it is quite probable that William Eagan, an Irishman, though from Maryland here, settled earlier. His brother, John, it is reliably said, was living in a cabin just over the river from the Nulltown bridge, in Jackson Township, in 1809. The writer has been unable to learn anything definite as to this settlement, but inasmuch as John and his father resided on the east side of the river, and almost on its very banks, and from the fact of William entering land among the first, upon which he lived and died, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he most likely came at the same time the other members of the family came.

The settlers who came in 1811, 1812 and 1813 settled along the streams named, and were with little, if any, exception, from the State of Kentucky. Those of whom any definite or satisfactory information could be obtained are William Helm, who on the 10th of March, 1811, with family emigrated from Mason County, Ky. He and his wife had been inmates of Bryant's Station during its memorable siege by the Indians, and the husband had been engaged for some time in the border wars. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was commissioned Major, and placed in command of the troops guarding the frontier. Judge Helm was deeply imbued with the hospitality of his countrymen. He was a strong and good man, and for a number of years was one of the Associate Judges of the county. "His judgment was sound, and his integrity above question." He was the father of Meredith Helm, of this county, Dr. Jefferson Helm, of Rush, and Robert D. Helm, of Wabash.

Edward Webb, John and perhaps Daniel Conner (the latter brothers) emigrated from Boone County, Ky., and settled on the Big Bottom, where they resided a year or two or more, and while there visited the Whitewater country, and some time prior to the fall of 1813 selected and purchased land, built cabins, set out two orchards and in the spring of 1814 removed their families. Mr. Webb was a man of considerable ability and figured conspicuously in the early affairs of the county. On the organization of the county he was chosen one of the Associate Judges and was honored with that office for twenty-seven consecutive years, at the expiration of which time he tendered his resignation for the reason that his hearing had become so affected that he could not hear the testimony.

In the fall of 1813—not long before Christmas—Allen Crisler and Joshua Crigler, from Boone County, Ky., settled in the same neighborhood, and occupied one or both cabins above referred to until their own homes were built.

Vincent Cooper emigrated from Kentucky, coming some time prior to the Crislers and Criglers.

Michael Hackleman (from Kentucky), Abraham

Bays, Charles Scott, the Gillams, Jonathan and David, and James Newhouse (from Virginia) settled in the township prior to 1814; Isaac, Enoch, Levi, Elijah and Jonathan Limpus, brothers, natives of Virginia, though they had settled in Kentucky early, going from thence to Butler County, Ohio, and to what is now Columbia Township in 1813.

Many of these early families were related and came from the same locality. The Webbs, Conners, Criglers, Crislers, Helms and Hacklemans were all connected in some way.

Philip and Horatio Mason with their wives settled on Garrison's Creek in 1817. They emigrated from Herkimer County, N. Y., in the spring of 1816, going by sleigh to Olean Point on the Allegheny River, thence to Cincinnati by raft and to the vicinity of Laurel by wagon. Samuel Jenks, a brother-in-law to Philip Mason, was a resident of that vicinity and with him Philip stopped and shared their cabin home until in January, 1817, when he removed to a cabin upon land on Garrison's Creek, which he had previously purchased. He assisted Mr. Jenks during the season of 1816 in raising a crop of corn. This season was known throughout the United States as the cold season. Dr. Mason thus refers to it in his autobiography: "We finished planting our corn on the morning of the 7th day of June, our fingers suffering from the cold. Though we had frost early in October, which injured our corn, yet we had what might be said to have been good crops, yielding at least fifty bushels of good corn to the acre."

Dr. Mason became prominent in the affairs of the county. Before Fayette County was formed he served as one of the Commissioners of Franklin County. He was active, useful and conspicuous from the very beginning in the pioneer settlements of the vicinity in which he resided and prominent in subsequent life. He was an early teacher, farmer, miller, merchant, physician, practicing at various points throughout the county. He was one of the early militia officers. In 1839 he was chosen the first Judge of the Probate Court of the county and served as such until 1834. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1835 with Caleb B. Smith. He served again in that body in 1838 and in 1840. Dr. Mason was a very prominent Free Mason. He served as Master of Warren Lodge of Connersville for a period of thirteen years, and as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State eight years.

The following sketch is taken from the "Reminiscences" of Hon. Elijah Hackleman, published in the Rushville *Republican* in 1884:

"George Pogue emigrated from South Carolina in the year 1814, and settled at the 'Block-house' at William Wilson's, on the west fork of Whitewater, six miles above the town of Brookville, Franklin County. At that time it was necessary for all immigrants to settle near some military post, for protection against Indian invasions. In the spring of 1816 he moved to Fayette County, about five miles southwest of Connersville, and in 1818 he moved to the town of Connersville, remaining there until 1820, when he fitted up a team, and with two or three of his sons started to locate a home on White River. Mr. Pogue was accompanied by John McCormack and family (a wife and two children), who had resided for many years in the vicinity of Connersville. Mr. McCormack went out with the double purpose, first of boarding Mr. Pogue's hands while engaged in building a cabin and clearing a few acres of ground; and secondly, of locating a home for himself. The site chosen by Pogue for his cabin is about one mile east of the court house in the city of Indianapolis, and about eighty rods north of the National road. Afterward when the location of the city of Indianapolis was made, it was found that a few acres of Pogue's clearing was on the 'Donation,' that is, within the four sections donated for a capital for the State. His family, after the cabin was built, immediately moved from Connersville to their new home. The next year (1821) Mr. Pogue's neighbors were John Willson, Thomas Chinn, and Harris Tyner.

"Early in this year Mr. Pogue's horses strayed away toward the settlements on Whitewater, and soon afterward he took his dog and gun and started in pursuit. Visiting Connersville, and not finding them, he then came through the new settlements on Little Flat Rock, spending some days with his son, William Pogue, and then started on his return home, making Richard Tyner's, on Blue River, near Morristown, the first night. Here he heard of an Indian camp on Sugar Creek, some eight or ten miles west, where horses answering to the description of his had been seen a few days before in possession of the Indians. The next morning Mr. Pogue started for the Indian camp, and the last time he was ever seen was at the crossing of Blue River, near Mr. Tyner's. A few days after this his dog returned home. It was generally thought that the Indians murdered him; if so, it was probably the last murder committed by Indians in central Indiana. If I recollect correctly, a few years later one of his horses was found in possession of the Indians, in the Upper Wabash country.

"The widow of Mr. Pogue lived here for a number of years, raising a large family of children. A few years ago she was still living, at an advanced age, with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Fullen, near Crawfordsville, having spent a life-time in anxiously awaiting some ray of light on the mysterious disappearance of her long lost husband. The land on which the cabin

stood was bought by Gov. Noble, and the only time I ever visited the site was on the occasion when the "Great Commoner" from Kentucky, Henry Clay, made his first and only visit to the capital of our State, in October, 1842, and made his celebrated speech to 30,000 persons assembled in the beautiful grove near the residence of Gov. Noble. The sentiments uttered by that great statesman became the key-notes for the Presidential campaign of 1848. William Pogue and myself had come over from Rushville, by the way of Greenfield, and joined the escort of the State's distinguished guest at the latter place, and had done our share of 'kicking up a dust,' along the National road to the Capitol, the main caravan from Rushville of 250 wagons having taken the direct road to Indianapolis.

"But I must not digress, as these incidents may come up in a future number. What I wish to say is, that after the speech, William Pogue invited me to take a walk with him, a few rods north from the speaker's stand, and visit the site where he, twenty-two years before, had helped his father erect the first cabin in all that country, on the banks of a beautiful little creek that still bears the name of 'Pogue's Run,' its clear, limpid waters still sparkling and flashing in the sunlight, as in the days of yore, ever reminding the visitor of that sturdy old pioneer, George Pogue, who, in primitive times, marked out the first road through the dense forest, from the White-water Valley to the site of the State capital, but of whose resting-place, no man knows. After the erection of Pogue's cabin, Mr. McCormack located and built up a home somewhere in the vicinity, probably on what was afterward the 'Donation;' but of the exact site neither history nor tradition affords any satisfactory information this late day. Mr. McCormack died a little over fifty years ago, and part of his large family found homes in Rush County. One little waif (Mary Ann) floated to my father's house, and afterward became the wife of James Hawkins, who for a number of years was an honored citizen of the Upper Wabash Valley, and whose oldest son marched at the head of a company with 'Sherman to the Sea.' Mrs. McCormack always claimed to be the first white woman that lived within the limits of the city of Indianapolis, and her claim was probably correct. She died about the year 1878, having lived a number of years with a second husband, a Mr. King, near the Bluffs of White River. On the last visit of Mrs. King to her niece, Mrs. James S. Sailors, of Indianapolis, in 1875, an ovation was given her by some of the old citizens of the place, at which time a *Journal* reporter snatched from oblivion several incidents of olden times, as related by her."

The venerable John A. White, still a resident of the township, though his hair is silvered by the frosts of quite ninety winters, came to the neighborhood in August, 1815, locating on Williams Creek, but in the course of a year or little more removed to the vicinity of his present residence, and with little exception has resided there ever since. Mr. White is a native of Virginia, born in 1795. His father died when he was quite young; his mother remarrying, he, in his sixteenth year, left home, going to the State of Kentucky. In August, 1813, at Somerset, in that State, he volunteered in the Fifteenth Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, commanded by Col. Salter, Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He was on the vessel commanded by Commodore Perry, at Lake Erie, three days after the battle, and while it was yet stained with blood. He was in Shelby's brigade in the reserve of Johnson, at the battle of the Thames, and viewed the lifeless form of Tecumseh, on the batle-field. He was on the picket line at New Orleans that brought on the battle, in which he participated; his service in all consisting of two compaigns, the first of three months' duration, when he retired to the farm, resuming his occupation. Here he remained, until, feeling that his country was in peril, he, like Cincinnatus of old, left the plow in the furrow, and again went to the front and served for a period of nine months and three days. Mr. White, in 1821, married Emelia, daughter of Allen Crisler, and they have shared life's joys and cares together upward of sixty-three years. A modest little log-cabin on the brow of a hill, just below the village of Alpine, commanding a beautiful and picturesque view of the river and surrounding hills, built by his own hands, and which for more than a half century has sheltered them from the storms of winter and summer's heat, is yet their dwelling place, where around the hearthstone of their early married years happy hours were whiled away, and where played their children and children's children, this venerable and pure-minded couple are passing the evening of their lives together.*

In 1819, Joshua Heizer, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war of 1812, settled in the township.

Reuben Conner, from Boone County, Ky., settled in the township in 1819. He was occupied as a farmer, and died in 1847. He was the father of B. F. Conner, of this county.

A number of these early pioneers not only were identified in the great transformation of the wilderness into blossoming fields, but played their part in the early political, civil and religious history of the county. We have noticed above the valuable services of Judges Webb and Helm and Dr. Mason. Two of the Conners, John and Daniel, were for a long

*Since the above was written we learn that Mr. White has passed away, his death having occurred in the fall of 1884.

period of years ministers in the Old School Baptist Church.

The old residence built and occupied by Judge Webb about 1817 still stands, occupying a site on the fertile bottom land along Whitewater River, a situation commanding a beautiful view. It is of the second class of pioneer cabins, constructed of hewed logs, two stories high and the building in size being about 18x28 feet; on the north end of the building is a large chimney constructed of stone of various sizes, built on the outside of the house; two doors from without open into the house, one on either side. Below on either side is one window, though of different sizes, and on the east side of the second floor are two half or garret windows. Within the house are three apartments, one above and two below, each floor being provided with one fireplace, large below and small on the second floor. This is said to have been the substantial house of that day in the settlement.

Just below Nulltown, and not far from the old burying-ground, stood the old block-house built by the settlement for protection against the Indians during the war of 1812.

The Winchel family settled in what is now the township, during the first decade in the century, and formed a part of that noble band instrumental in converting the forests of that day into the beautiful fields of this.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

The first mill in the township is thought to have been a saw-mill erected by Allen Crisler. It stood not far from the present site of the barn of William Seals, at the north end of Alpine. This mill was in operation in the summer of 1815, and was built not far from that time, likely in 1814. Dr. Mason in his autobiography speaks of framing a mill-house for Allen Crisler in the summer of 1816. The Doctor traded his farm for the mill that fall, and thus speaks of it: "There was a very good saw-mill, with a separate building, a good stone wall for the first story, on which stood the frame I had put up for a mill-house, with one run of common granite mill-stones, and a bolting chest with a small bolt, which was turned by hand for bolting flour made from wheat." The mills were operated by the Doctor and his brother Horatio, who became a partner, until in the fall of 1818, when the same parties resumed their old possessions—trading back. In about 1817 John A. White commenced as the miller at this mill. Subsequently a still-house and hemp-mill were added, and all four operated by Col. Crisler, until a change in the course of the river destroyed the power and all went into disuse.

Thomas Silvy built a saw-mill at quite an early date at Nulltown, which finally passed into the hands of the Null brothers, Israel and Michael, who built an addition to it—a little grist-mill—and after Crisler's mill went down, the Nulls built a very large flouring and grist-mill, which was not in operation many years, the canal and hydraulic destroying the power.

Not far from 1844 the present grist-mill at Alpine was built by Thomas J. Crisler, James and John Limpus. This was operated by these men for a time, then passed through various hands, and in 1863 it was purchased by Thomas and A. N. Bruner, and it is still in the Bruner name. The saw-mill here was built by the same parties two years prior.

In the early history of the township there were copper stills operated on almost every spring or branch. About 1819 William Helm had one in operation on Garrison's Creek, and about the same time John Conner had one on his farm. On Garrison's Creek, in 1815 or thereabouts, there was quite an extensive distillery carried on by Wilson Waddams. He at first, while Indiana was yet a Territory, operated a small still, and some later built the large one. There was a corn cracker in connection with the latter.

About the year 1833 H. N. Burgoyne built a saw and grist-mill in Section 19 on the south fork of Garrison's Creek, which after changing hands a number of times fell into the possession of Nathan Lewis and brother, some twenty years ago, and was carried on by them two years, when they built the present saw-mill on that site.

Probably one mile above the Wilson Waddam mill and distillery, on the south fork of Garrison's Creek, Isaac Thomas built a saw-mill not far from forty years ago.

Isaac Limpus for several years operated a copper still on his land. Some forty-eight or fifty years ago James Limpus carried on distilling on a large scale near Columbia.

The distillery now below Nulltown was removed from Jackson Township by a company some eight or ten years ago, by whom the business was carried on several years. It is not in use at present.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse built in the township was near the old graveyard and Franklin Church just below Nulltown, erected in the Kentucky settlement probably in the spring or summer of 1815. Gabriel Ginn, who is thought to have taught the first school in this house in 1815, was the master in that house and settlement for several years. This schoolhouse was built prior to the old Franklin meeting-house that stood by it, which was commenced in 1815. Some years later school was taught in a cabin about

one mile southwest of Alpine, by Mark Whitacre, a Kentuckian; Robert Helm and Miss Klum taught in that neighborhood. In 1821 or just prior thereto a log-cabin schoolhouse was built about one mile west of Alpine; Daniel McIntyre, a Kentuckian, taught here early. Miss Klum and Dr. Philip Mason also taught in this house. In speaking of the winter of 1820-21, Dr. Mason, in his autobiography, says, "I then engaged to teach a school during the next winter in a log-cabin schoolhouse that stood on my land. Early in December I commenced my school. It was made up of children from seven to seventeen years of age, all of whom had had very limited opportunities of learning. A. B. C's., spelling and reading constituted by far the most that was taught. A few learned to write, and a very few studied the simples of arithmetic." * * * * * In subsequent houses built for the accommodation of the children in this section of the county, or vacated dwelling cabins used for school purposes, Benjamin Smith, David Allen, George Winchell and Jefferson Crisler are remembered as teachers.

In the northern part of the township, on the Hinkson Halstead land, stood one of the early schoolhouses of that section of the country. John Ronald taught the first school in this cabin.

CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS.

At the grave-yard just south of Nulltown was originally located the Old School Baptist Church. The land now constituting the grave-yard and that adjoining it on the north, where the old meeting-house stood, was purchased of Abraham Bays and William Egan late in the year 1814, or in January, 1815. On the 5th of February, 1814, at an assembly of the Old School Baptists residing in the surrounding country, it was agreed to meet at the house of Mary Martin on Garrison's Creek, March 27th following, for the purpose of constituting a church. At this meeting Elders Lewis Dewesse and William Tyner, from Cedar Grove, Elder James Smith from West Fork, and Elder John Blades, with some lay members or messengers, constituted the church, which was designated, Franklin Baptist Church, with the following members: Charles Scott, William and Elizabeth Helm, Archibald and Rachel Guthrie, Allen and Frances Crisler, John and Polly Conner, Joshua and Sarah Crisler, David and Elizabeth Gilliam, Jonathan and Polly Gilliam, William and Sarah Morgan, Edward and Polly Webb, John Webb, James and Elizabeth Newhouse, and Hugh Brownlee.

Meetings were held at private dwellings until the meeting-house was constructed, which they agreed to build the following February. This meeting-house was constructed of hewed logs, having one story and a gallery. In March, 1815, Messrs. Webb, Crisler and Sailors were appointed to let the building of the meeting-house to the lowest bidder. It seems from the records that the gallery, pulpit floor and seats were not finished until 1817; however, the building was in use long before its completion.

The pulpit was for several years supplied by the preachers from the neighboring churches. John Conner was ordained an Elder in 1817, who, in connection with Elder James Newhouse, served the church until his death, and the latter until his removal. Later, another of the Elders was Daniel Conner. Elder Madison Conner was for years one of the regular resident ministers. Next came Elder William Sparks, who still preaches for them. The old meeting-house in the course of years became unfit for use, and not far from 1850 was abandoned, and the congregation secured land of Allen Crisler at Alpine, that point being more convenient, and upon it built the present frame edifice.

In 1855 the present frame church building near the grave-yard before referred to was erected and has since been used by the Fayette Baptist Church. This was the outgrowth of the division in the church general, occurring in 1845 or 1846. June 30, 1849, Elder Daniel Conner, H. D. Conner and wife, Mary Conner, Nancy Reed, Henry Morris, Corwin Millspaugh and wife, and Benjamin F. Carter were constituted the Fayette Baptist Church. Before the erection of the meeting-house services were held in the neighborhood schoolhouse. Elder Daniel Conner, until his death, was the regular preacher in charge of the congregation. He was assisted by Elders Harvey Wright, Corwin Millspaugh, H. W. Conner and Benjamin F. Carter, four gifts that had soon come out of the church, and were ordained in 1854, from that year until they were removed by death or left the neighborhood. One of the number, Elder D. H. Conner, is still with the congregation.

The first person buried in the old grave-yard was the body of Sally Martin, who died in 1814 or 1815. The oldest grave marked by a tombstone is that of Elizabeth Fullen, consort of Samuel Fullen, born January 30, 1775, died November 18, 1818. Among the aged whose remains rest here and are marked by tombstones bearing legible inscriptions are Phœbe, wife of John Egan, died in 1855, aged sixty-five years; Levi Limpus, died in 1867, aged seventy-nine years; Elizabeth Limpus, died in 1854, aged sixty-four years; Joel Scott, died in 1855, aged sixty-nine years; Ellen Burrows, died in 1831, aged seventy-three years; Thomas Ross, died in 1877, aged ninety-six years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbia is the outgrowth of the old Hardy class, composed of

the family of that name—parents, daughters, and a son, John, and possibly others. The father was a local preacher, who had traveled in Georgia before his location here. This was an appointment on the Connersville Circuit when it was organized in 1822, with which it remained until Columbia Circuit was organized in 1851, with Rev. Thomas Williams as preacher. Since that time Columbia has been one of the appointments with the several Methodist Episcopal Churches in the western part of the county. Their next frame edifice was erected some years prior to the late war.

Near the church is a beautiful cemetery which is dotted over with graves marked by a number of monuments of neat and pretty design. The yard does not give evidence of age, as the oldest inscription we found bears the date of 1845. Among the aged interred here were Liters Black, died in 1881, aged eighty-five years; William Jones, born in 1790, died in 1871; Lucinda Jones, born in 1790, died in 1862; William Wherrett, died in 1852, aged eighty-one years; Zimri Utter, born in 1794, died in 1880; Susan, his wife, born in 1798, died in 1864.

Tullis Chapel, a Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in the northern part of the township, dates back to the organization of Connersville Circuit, in 1822, at which time a class had been assembling at the house of Mr. Hinkson, which was located in what is now the southern part of Connersville Township. Among the early members were John Hinkson and wife Elizabeth, and their daughter Susan, Anna Reagan, a Mrs. Roberts, William Harrall, and George Hinkson and wife. Of this class John Grace was the Leader. The first building erected by the society was of brick, and not far from the year 1836. The present building was built during the early part of the late war Until the organization of Columbia Circuit in 1851, this appointment was on Connersville Circuit. It has since been connected with other societies along the western part of the county—on circuits that have since been the outgrowth of Connersville Circuit.

The grave-yard near by is as old as the church. One acre of ground for both purposes was given by Henry Tullis. The new building was erected on ground deeded by John Messersmith.

In 1829, or by the spring of 1830, the Rev. John D. Thompson, formerly an Old School Baptist minister, though then recently preaching the doctrines of the Reformation (Campbellism), organized such a society at the house of Judge Webb, along the river near Nulltown. This may be said to have been the beginning of what years afterward resulted in the society organized at Columbia, which erected the church building still standing there, though with little exception disused during the past decade by that denomination. Among those identified with the church in after years were the Blakes, Utters, Thomases, Heizers, Michners and Johnsons.

Not far from 1855 the United Brethren Church located close by the Lewis saw-mill on the creek was erected, the organization having taken place some time previous. The minister organizing the society and for some time the preacher in charge was Rev. Mr. Shumway. Among the early members of the church were the Stephenses, Wilsons, and Cushners. Of the early ministers who preached to this people are remembered Revs. John Morgan and Alexander Carroll.

What is known as the old Webb burying-ground, located on high ground on the creek west of the old Webb homestead, heretofore described, had its origin in the family burying-ground of the Judge, after whose death the land fell to a son, Forest, who deeded it to the county for a public place of burial. This was not in use quite as early as the old Franklin yard. The first interment here was an infant grandchild of Judge Webb. In this yard rest the remains of many of the pioneers of the vicinity:

Michael Hackleman, died in 1869, aged eighty years; Edward Webb, died in 1851, aged eighty-one years; Reuben Conner, died in 1847, aged sixty-nine years; Nancy Conner, died in 1870, aged eighty-six years; Sarah Gaines, died in 1858, aged seventy-six years; Allen Crisler, died in 1837, aged fifty-eight years; Frances Crisler, died in 1846, aged sixty-two years; Joshua Crigler, died in 1859, aged seventy-five years; Sallie Crigler, died in 1839, aged forty-five years.

HAMLETS.

Columbia, situated north of the center of the township, was laid out on the lands of Isaac Limpus and James Buchanan; that part north of Main Street and the State road, on the land of the latter, and that south of Main Street, on the land of Isaac Limpus. The surveying was done by Isaac Fowler, June 15, 1832. In 1849 an addition to the place was made by one Martin. Isaac Limpus is thought to have built the first frame house in the hamlet, and in it he kept a place of entertainment, or inn. He was licensed by the Commissioners to keep a grocery and retail liquor in 1834. The year previous John Hardy was granted a license as a merchant, which was renewed for several years. Later, George Scott, David Smith and George Logan sold goods here.

In 1843 the hamlet had two general stores kept by George Scott and Horatio Mason and John Hardy; one wagon-making shop, by Louis Black; one general repair shop, by D. O'Darby; one shoe shop and postoffice combined, by William Wherrett, and one blacksmith shop, by Joseph Little.

The estimated population of the place at this time is fifty, and it consists of a postoffice, one repair wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, and a church (two church buildings).

Alpine, situated in the eastern part of the township, is a station on the Whitewater Valley Railroad, and consists of a few dwelling houses, one store, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, a cooper-shop, and a blacksmith shop.

The hamlet of Nulltown is located on the same railroad, nearly two miles north of Alpine. It is also a station on the railroad, and a postoffice is located here. The place has two stores.

Both Alpine and Nulltown owe their origin to the mills erected there.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following-named citizens were residing in the township in 1879, and had been residents of the county fifty years or upward:

John A. White and wife, James Limpus and wife, T. J. Crisler and wife, John Limpus, Mary Conner, Margaret Limpus, Anna Reed, John Conner, William Perkins, Thomas Reed, William McIlwain, James Cotton, Hiram Custer and wife, Levi Pike and wife, Charles Stephens, Julia Conner, Forrest Webb and wife, George Clum and wife, Charles Hardy and wife, Jack Stephens and wife, Jemima Heizer, Lydia Heizer, George Utter, Jemima Northern, Delilah Hall, G. W. Eddy, Jane Eddy, Otho McCarty.

CHAPTER XXII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—LAND ENTRIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—INDUSTRIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—THE OLD ROCK AT POPLAR RIDGE—CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS—EVERTON—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP occupies the southeastern corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Connersville and Jennings Townships, on the east by Union County, on the south by Franklin County, and on the west by the West Fork of Whitewater River. Originally, its territory belonged to Columbia Township, and in August, 1820, it was ordered by the Commissioners that all that part of Columbia Township, as it is now bounded and recorded, which lies east of West Fork of Whitewater, be stricken off of said township, under the name and title of Jackson Township. In size it was then six sections less than at present. These six sections constituted the strip of territory described in the general county history (extending two miles east and west, and three north and south, across the eastern portion of the township) as acquired from Franklin County by an Act of the General Assembly, approved in January, 1826. This strip of country was, by the Commissioners, in March of that year, attached to the township under consideration. The boundaries of the township have since remained unchanged. The face of the country is rolling and in localities some broken. It is watered by West Fork, Wilsons', Duck, Eli's and Bear Creeks. In 1880 the population of the township as shown by the United States census was 982.

LAND ENTRIES.

The lands disposed of by the Government with the date of sale and the purchasers' names are set forth in the following list:

Township 13 north, Range 13 east.

Southeast quarter of Section 27, October 28, 1811, to Eli Stringer.

Southwest quarter of Section 27, October 28, 1811, to Thomas Henderson.

Northeast quarter of Section 27, November 19, 1811, to Daniel George and James Mallach.

Northeast quarter of Section 33, November 1, 1811, to John Salyer.

North half of Section 34, October 28, 1811, to Thomas Henderson.

Northwest quarter of Section 20, December 28, 1812, to George Monroe.

Southeast quarter of Section 20, November 4, 1812, to John Richardson.

Southeast quarter of Section 21, March 27, 1812, to John Morrow.

Southwest quarter of Section 21, January 31, 1812, to Eli Lee.

Southwest quarter of Section 34, December 4, 1812, to James and John Walters.

Northwest quarter of Section 26, July 16, 1813, to Obediah Estis.

Southeast quarter of Section 28, July 24, 1813, to Samuel Wallace and Archibald Morrow.

Southwest quarter of Section 28, November 5, 1813, to John Pollard.

Southwest quarter of Section 35, November 16, 1813, to Ebenezer Smith.

Northwest quarter of Section 33, March 10, 1813, to James Craig.

Northwest quarter of Section 21, August 24, 1813, to William Adams.

Northeast quarter of Section 32, June 21, 1813, to Hugh Abernathy.

Southwest quarter of Section 32, October 10, 1814, to William Rish.

Southwest quarter of Section 26, June 10, 1814, to Robert F. Taylor.

Northwest quarter of Section 27, February 15, 1814, to Thomas Stockdale.

Northwest quarter of Section 28, October 25, 1814, to Sarah Lee.

Southeast quarter of Section 33, June 20, 1814, to Solomon Shepheard.

Southwest quarter of Section 23, October 10, 1814, to Thomas Rish.

Northwest quarter of Section 35, March 19, 1814, to John McIlwain.

Southeast quarter of Section 35, December 5, 1814, to Edward Caring.

Northeast quarter of Section 21, December 16, 1814, to Thomas Garrin.

Northeast quarter of Section 22, August 19, 1814, to David Fallen.

Northwest quarter of Section 22, April 2, 1814, to Elijah Corbin.

Southwest quarter of Section 22, July 5, 1814, to Thomas Stockdale.

Northeast quarter of Section 23, December 10, 1814, to William Beckett.

Southwest quarter of Section 23, October 24, 1814, to Isaac M. Johnson.

Northeast quarter of Section 29, July 18, 1814, to Solomon Shepheard.

Northeast quarter of Section 25, July 25, 1814, to Jacob Bauckman.

Northwest quarter of Section 19, August 22, 1814, to Elisha Stout and John Maple.

Southeast quarter of Section 8, April 2, 1814, to James Newland.

Northeast quarter of Section 17, August 25, 1815, to Levi Cambridge.

Northwest quarter of Section 17, August 21, 1815, to Zachariah Cookney.

Northeast quarter of Section 19, December 27, 1815, to John Williams.

Southwest quarter of Section 19, August 28, 1815, to Thomas Toner.

Northeast quarter of Section 7, October 20, 1815, to Benjamin White.

Northeast quarter of Section 8, December 15, 1815, to David Ferree.

Southwest quarter of Section 20, November 27, 1815, to William Hopkins.

Southeast quarter of Section 22, November 13, 1815, to James Morrow.

Southeast quarter of Section 23, June 6, 1815, to John Fisher.

Southwest quarter of Section 29, December 28, 1815, to Samuel Logan.

Southeast quarter of Section 34, December 4, 1815, to Ebenezer Smith.

Northeast quarter of Section 35, May 5, 1815, to Alexander Sims.

Southeast quarter of Section 26, August 11, 1815, to Lyman Grist.

Northeast quarter of Section 31, November 11, 1815, to Susanna Teagarden.

Eighty acres of Section 30, November 22, 1816, to Edward Simmonds.

Southeast quarter of Section 30, October 17, 1816, to Joel Scott.

Southeast quarter of Section 29, January 13, 1816, to Thomas Logan.

Southeast quarter of Section 17, September 11, 1816, to Levi Plummer.

Northeast quarter of Section 18, December 10, 1816, to Samuel Harlan.

Northwest quarter of Section 18, September 11, 1816, to Moses Ladd.

Southeast quarter of Section 18, September 11, 1816, to B. Plummer and N. Ladd.

Southwest quarter of Section 18, October 28, 1816, to John Plummer.

Southeast quarter of Section 19, November 11, 1816, to Samuel Walker.

Northwest quarter of Section 7, February 16, 1816, to Benjamin White.

Southeast quarter of Section 7, November 2, 1816, to Samuel Harlan.

Southwest quarter of Section 7, June 18, 1816, to Nicholas Pumphrey.

Northwest quarter of Section 8, April 2, 1816, to Morgan Vardiman.

Southwest quarter of Section 8, November 2, 1816, to Samuel Harlan.

Southwest quarter of Section 7, January 6, 1817, to Levi Plummer.

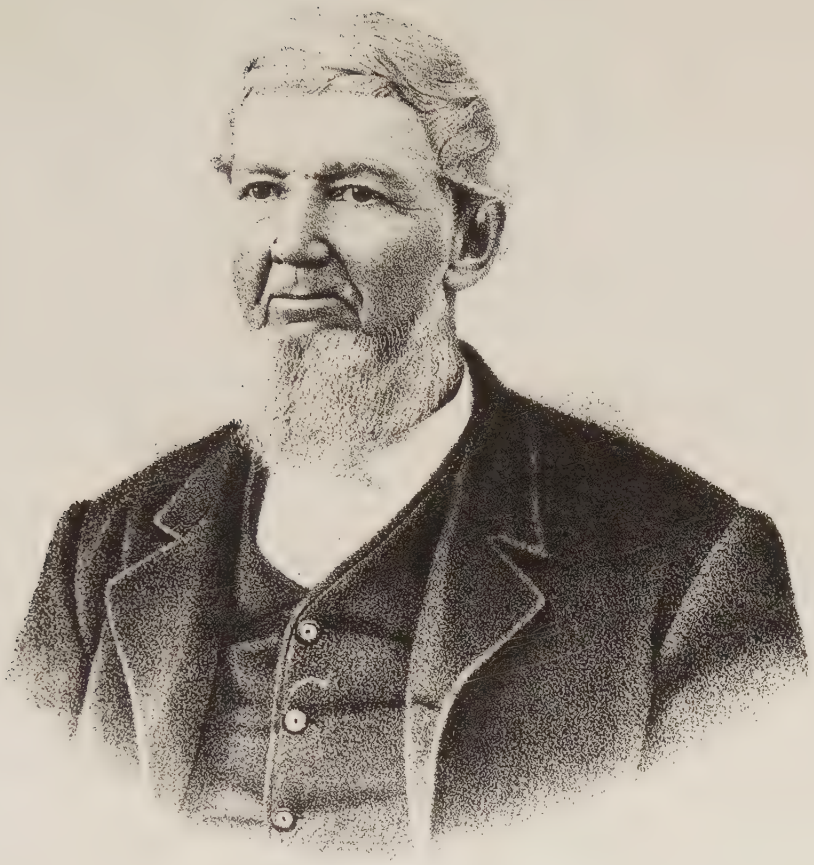
Northwest quarter of Section 23, March 28, 1817, to John Fisher.

West half of the northeast quarter of Section 26, April 8, 1817, to Ronand and Amanda Clarke.

Southwest quarter of Section 30, August 8, 1817, to Calvin Kneisley.

Southwest quarter of Section 31, September 15, 1818, to John Troth.

West half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, January 15, 1818, to Blackly Shoemaker.



Jonathan Hussey

East half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, October 6, 1818, to Edward McKeen.

Northeast quarter of Section 28, by Charles and James Salyers and John Starluch, February 21, 1821, and September 16, 1825, respectively.

Eighty acres in the northwest quarter of Section 29, spring and fall of 1832, to Jesse Ward.

West half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, January 19, 1831, to E. Walker.

East half of the northeast quarter of Section 26, October 17, 1827, to S. Stanton.

East half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, November 13, 1834, to Isaac T. Riggs.

Three-fourths of Section 31 was entered in small tracts from 1821 to 1837, by Joseph Whitelock, Stephen Lee, John H. Carmichael, Michael Null and Enoch Youngs.

About one-half of Section 32 was entered in the same way in 1836.

Township 13 north, Range 12 east.

Southwest quarter of Section 12, October 22, 1811, to Samuel Fallen.

Northwest quarter of Section 12, October 22, 1811, to Moses Baker.

Northeast quarter Section 14, October 28, 1811, to Thomas Gilliam.

Southeast quarter Section 14, October 22, 1811, to John Eagan.

Northeast quarter Section 11, October 28, 1811, to William Willson.

Southeast quarter Section 11, December 10, 1811, to John Vincent.

Southeast quarter Section 23, December 12, 1811, to Daniel Green.

Southwest quarter Section 35, October 28, 1811, to Jacob Burnett.

Northwest quarter Section 13, March 21, 1812, to William Vardiman.

Northeast quarter Section 23, January 13, 1812, to William Helm.

Southeast half of the southwest quarter Section 23, January 13, 1812, to Gabriel Ginn.

Northeast quarter Section 13, August 5, 1813, to James Brownlee.

Southeast quarter Section 24, October 14, 1813, to John Baker.

Southwest quarter Section 24, July, 1814, to Jacob Blackligge.

Northwest quarter Section 25, December 16, 1814, to Morgan Vardiman.

Northeast quarter Section 26, December 16, 1814, to Daniel Green.

Southeast quarter Section 12, May 28, 1814, to George Shaeffer.

Southeast quarter Section 13, December 10, 1814, to John Eagan.

Southwest quarter Section 13, August 9, 1814, to John Julian.

Northeast quarter Section 25, May 26, 1815, to Amos Isher.

Southeast quarter Section 25, December 4, 1815, to John Lewis.

Northeast quarter Section 12, January 8, 1816, to Samuel Fallen.

Southwest quarter Section 26, November 4, 1816, to Edward Johnson.

Northwest quarter Section 24, May 18, 1816, to Christopher Ladd.

Northeast quarter Section 24, August 31, 1816, to Christopher Ladd.

The southwest quarter Section 25 was entered in three tracts by John McCabe and Greenbury Stitte, the former in 1821 and 1832, and the latter in 1837.

Section 26 (except the northeast quarter) was not entered until the fall and winter of 1831, by James Handley, Thomas J. Crisler, John McCabe, and William Wherrett.

Section 35 (excepting the southwest quarter) was entered in small tracts from 1824 to 1834 by James Conwell, O. Gorden, E. Walker and Jeremiah Conwell.

Section 36 was entered from 1817 to 1836, by Sanford Keller (west half of the northwest quarter, June 14, 1817), Charles Melon (1821 and 1828), Joseph Crowley, Michael Null and James Conwell.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Many of the above-named purchasers of lands were actual settlers, and the dates of purchase fix about the period of their emigration thereto. It will be observed that the first lands entered were in the fall of the year 1811, and that such with some exception were along the West Fork of Whitewater River, in Sections 11, 12, 14, 23 and 25, Township 13 north, Range 12 east, the exceptions being in Sections 27, 33 and 34, Township 13 north, Range 13 east, lying in the southeastern part of the township. The earliest settlements were made chiefly by emigrants from the Southern States, South Carolina and Kentucky probably supplying the greater number.

Of those entering lands in 1811, Daniel Green was from one of the Carolinas, Charles and James Salyers from South Carolina, and John Eagan from Frederick County, Md., and Gabriel Ginn from Kentucky, all of whom were residents of their several tracts at about the date given. Charles Salyers was for eight years one of the County Commissioners, and Gabriel Ginn served as County Clerk and also as Sheriff for a number of years. It is said that Daniel Green, while prospecting for land further south in what is now Franklin County, in the year 1809, was attracted by the sound of a cow-bell and upon following it he

came to a cabin occupied by John Eagan and family, situated along the river in what is now the township under consideration, some little distance south of the bridge over the river at Nulltown. Mr. Eagan was an Irishman. This Eagan settlement was the earliest in the township of which we have been able to get any knowledge, and it is with little doubt, if any, the first permanent settlement made in the township. Mr. Green settled in the township in the spring of 1812.

Daniel Moore, a native of Bracken County, Ky., is said to have come to the "Twelve-Mile Purchase" in 1809, and after spending one winter in Brookville, in March, 1810, to have settled in Jackson Township, and there spent his life, dying in 1882.

In 1812 Joel Scott from South Carolina and James Craig from Virginia made their settlement.

About this time came the Pumphreys and Renches from Maryland.

In the fall of 1813 (October 5) several families from the same neighborhood in Pendleton District, S. C., and all related, emigrated and settled on lands in the southeastern part of the township. There were Ebenezer Smith, George Stanley, Simon Grist, James Waters and son John Waters, all men of families. The Waterses had been to the vicinity in 1812 and then made their purchase, but returned and all, as just stated, made the journey together, which consumed about one month, coming by wagons. It is believed by the descendants of some of these families that on their arrival there were no residents south and east of Everton to what are now the Union and Franklin County lines. That section was then very heavily timbered, the forests abounding in much fine poplar.

Hanson Steele and John McIlwain, related, emigrated from Abbeyville District, S. C., in 1813, and either one or both stopped one season in the vicinity of Fairfield, Franklin County, where one crop was raised; then they settled on land above designated.

Robert T. and David Taylor, brothers, came from Laurens District, S. C., about 1814, and settled in the vicinity of the other South Carolinans.

John Jemison, from Mason County Ky., settled on his possessions in 1814 or 1815. He carried on a tan-yard for many years. His death occurred in 1851.

William Beckett, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the township in 1814, coming from Butler County, Ohio.

James Morrow, from North Carolina, and John Milliner, from Bracken County, Ky., effected settlements here in 1815.

Samuel Logan and Alexander Sims were from Abbeyville District, S. C., and Elijah Corbin was from Bracken County, Ky., though born in Virginia, and settled in the township in 1813.

The year following came John Williams from Pulaski County, Ky., and settled upon land now occupied by his venerable son, Rev. Elisha Williams.

John Baker, of the same neighborhood, was from Kentucky.

Leonard Lewis in 1815 settled in Franklin County, coming from the State of Kentucky, and two years later settled on Bear Creek on the farm where his son Enoch now resides.

Jonathan Wright emigrated from Maryland to Eli's Creek in 1818.

William Arnett from Virginia and C. Harrell from Kentucky settled in the township about 1819.

Joel Belk from South Carolina settled in the vicinity of Fairfield in Franklin County in 1810, and some years subsequent removed to a tract of land some two and a half miles southeast of Everton.

Jesse Ward and family from Bracken County, Ky., settled in the vicinity of Eli's Creek about 1822 or 1823, and subsequently entered the land on Bear Creek heretofore referred to. He was the father of Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, and Alfred Ward, a promising young lawyer who settled at Brookville and died many years ago; and also of Maj. Augustus Ward, who left Miami University and went into the Union Army before he was seventeen years old and rose to be Major at twenty. He afterward studied law at Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and after admission was appointed clerk in the office of Hon. William M. Everts, then Attorney-General of the United States. From there he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney at Cincinnati, and then elected to the Ohio Legislature from that city in 1869, and died a member of that body in 1871. Both parents passed the remainder of their lives in the township, and have long since been called to their reward.

James Kerr, a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland, settled in Abbeyville District, S. C., in 1800 and in 1822 removed to Indiana and in 1824 to the vicinity of Everton, where he died in 1873.

In about 1823 John Lambert from Ohio settled at Everton. He served in the war of 1812, and his wife Nancy, who died at the age of ninety-five years, was reared among the frontier scenes of early Kentucky, though by birth a Pennsylvanian.

Robert Hood, still a resident of the township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, removed to Kentucky in 1807, served in the war of 1812, and was at the memorable battle of the Thames River, and there received a wound in one of his limbs. In 1819 he was married and removed to this county.

Besides those noted under the above head as actual settlers the following-named had become residents of the township prior to 1826: Noble Ladd, Sr.,

William Kobles, Thomas Waters, Edward McClure, Simon and Ebenezer Grise, Michael Bash, Eli Lambert, William C. Jones, Nathan Hulse, David Portlock, Constantine Ladd, Barrack Plummer, David Moore, David Smith, Patrick Carmichle, Joel Hollingsworth, William Hortoy, John Smith, Peter Coon, John Richards, Michael F. Miller, George Shelocke, Levi Rench, Presley Silvey, Andrew Brock, Stephen Lee, Stephen Moore, Richard Morrow, Thomas Budd, Archibald Cook, John Jassap, Lewis G. Ray, John Lee, William Gilmore, David Ferree, Thomas Logan, Charles Wise, John Plummer, Philip Hinneman, William B. Adams, Abraham Whitelock, Michael Law, Daniel Fox, John Estis, Thomas Craig, Robert White, Benjamin White, Andrew Wood, Amos Milliner, William Ferree, Daniel Gorman, Charles Malone, Moses Carroll, Lot Pumphrey, Noah Pumphrey, Morgan Rench, James Crawley, Isaac Miller.

INDUSTRIES.

During the period in which copper stills were in use, such are remembered as being in operation on the farms of John and Charles Salyers, on the John Baker farm, and on the William Arnett place.

John Jemison began tanning soon after his arrival, which business he carried on for probably a quarter of a century. In the Beckett neighborhood William Evans operated a tannery in an early day. Eli's Creek was a great mill stream in an early day. The first grist-mill of the township was erected on the site of the present Elisha Cockefair mill on that stream in the year 1816, by Dr. Johnson. From the Doctor the site is believed to have passed into the hands of Jonathan Wright, who, some years subsequently, erected what is known as the Cockefair mill. In 1818 Jonathan Wright built the first saw-mill in the eastern part of the township. This stood about a half mile east of the grist-mill, and was on the line separating the counties of Fayette and Union. The Cockefair mill has been in that name ever since it passed from the hands of Mr. Wright to Elisha Cockefair, Sr., which was many years ago.

Between the grist and saw-mill Zacheus Stanton built a carding-machine, and in connection with it had a hominy mill, both of which, not far from the year 1848, were sold to Elisha Cockefair, Sr., who converted them into a looking-glass factory, which was in operation for several years.

Not far from 1846 Wilson Adams built a saw-mill and pump-factory about half a mile above the grist-mill, which has ever since been carried on in the Adams name. This has been quite an enterprise, and an extensive business in the pump line has been done.

Sanford Keeler built a grist-mill very early on Bear Creek about a mile from its mouth. It was subsequently operated by Rev. Joseph Williams and by John Lambert. Some distance north of this mill was built a saw-mill by Charles Malone, and was owned later by James Conwell. Some time after this fell into disuse, and, perhaps, not far from 1842, another saw-mill was built on the South Fork of Bear Creek by E. R. Lake, who subsequently sold it to Wilson Adams, who built the second pump establishment in the township. Mr. Adams also put up a pair of buhrs, and had a little corn-cracker in connection with it.

On the West Fork of Whitewater, some two miles north of the mouth of Bear Creek, was the Morgan Vardiman grist-mill, which was built quite early. It was in operation in 1829.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Among the first built schoolhouses and cabins in which school was taught in the township may be mentioned one that stood northeast of Everton in Section 21. Here John Lee is thought to have taught a three months' school prior to 1817. Andrew Lewis and Lot Green are also remembered as teachers in this house.

The next schoolhouse for this settlement was built in Section 26, Township 13, Range 13, on the Obediah Estis land. Lot Green is thought to have conducted the first school in this building. In the old log meeting-house that stood at the grave-yard on Poplar Ridge, and for a number of years served the Friends as their place of worship, school was sometimes held. One Thomas O'Brien, an Irishman of considerable learning, taught quite a period in the schools of this settlement, and among his pupils were the Wards, the Wrights, the Truslers, the Becketts, the Stantons, and many others, some of whom became distinguished in both State and national affairs.

In 1816 or 1817 a school was taught in a vacated cabin that stood about one mile south of the present residence of Rev. Elisha Williams in Section 19 by David Sloan. Soon after this a regular log schoolhouse was built about one mile further south, in which the first teacher was Joseph Moore; William Silvey also taught in this house.

About 1822 a log schoolhouse was built in Section 24, between two and three miles west of Everton. Robert Cathers, Robert Willis and William Eskew were early teachers here. A little later another schoolhouse was built in Section 30 on the north fork of Bear Creek, in which for a time John Gunn was the teacher.

In 1827 or 1828 school was taught in a cabin which had been previously occupied as a dwelling, that stood in Section 12 in the northwestern part of

the township, by Travis Silvey. About this time a rude round-log schoolhouse was standing just east of Mount Zion meeting-house constructed of beech timber. This school was quite large, being attended by scholars coming from miles around. John Barnes was the teacher about the year 1829, and is remembered as having been "barred out." The boys after being satisfied that he could not make an entrance, and Barnes himself being of that mind after making several tremendous efforts with a large timber which was used as a battering-ram, agreed upon a compromise suggested by a writing the boys slipped through to the effect that Daddy Baker, who lived close by, had a good store of winter apples and that if going for a bushel was any object the barricade would be removed. Suffice it by saying that the apples were soon forth-coming.

THE OLD ROCK AT "POPLAR RIDGE."

On a beautiful afternoon in October, 1883, as the writer was strolling through the woods on "Poplar Ridge" drinking in the beauties of nature through the mellow light of the hazy autumnal sun, there met his eyes a large irregular stone lying in a gulley at the very brink of a murmuring stream, and overshadowed by the majestic oak and towering ash. Here it lay, stern rock of a sterner age, half imbedded in the accumulations of the earth of centuries. Upon inspecting it closely we observed the figures 1838, which excited our curiosity and led to an investigation and later on to a soliloquy. Suffice it to say that upon tearing from its surface the clinging moss and removing the earth from its sides and base as best we were able, the following inscription was revealed:

*——— Wright
Jacob T. Wright
Isaac Wright
Jesse D. Ward
Jesse Cook
Stoci discant ut Amici hic Convinciebant.
1838.

It occurred to our mind that formerly, and at the time of the execution of this work, this monument, dedicated to the ties of friendship and the associations of schoolboy days clustering around the old "Quaker log meeting and schoolhouse" that stood a few hundred yards to the south, had occupied a position on the apex of the precipice some twenty-five or more feet above, and had either at the hands of mischievous boys, or by the gradual and constant action of nature, been thrown to the gorge beneath, and since been suffered to remain with its face to the earth, its message, freighted with the warm friendships and love of youth so beautifully wrought by the chisel of an artist, permitted to be half hidden from the eyes of hundreds to whom the memory of some of the participants of the scene is sacred and dear, as they have long since been laid away in the church-yard. Let the old stone which speaks volumes be reared again, that generations yet unborn may scan the deeds of their forefathers, gather inspiration therefrom, and follow after in their illustrious careers!

Our old friend, Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, to whom this little tribute is more especially paid, was a participant of the scenes we describe. Inasmuch as the boyhood of this distinguished lawyer and soldier was passed in the vicinity of the rock we have pictured, and the bones of his ancestors rest in the village grave-yard, and here and there still remain a playmate of the bygone years, we deem it in place to briefly review his career.

Born at Augusta, Ky., February 11, 1819, of English and Welsh extraction, Gen. Ward with his parents, Jesse Ward and Rebecca (Patterson) Ward, removed to Fayette County, Ind., when about four years of age. The General most likely inherited his soldiery instincts, patriotism and love of country. His father and grandfather were both in the war of 1812, and his mother was a daughter of a soldier of the same war. He was named in honor of Rev. Dr. Durbin, the distinguished Methodist preacher, who was a schoolmate of his mother's. His early opportunities for education were limited, and hard struggles did he pass through ere he had left the hills of Fayette County, but such was his thirst for knowledge that he became an insatiable reader, and when he was eighteen years old he had read every book he had ever seen. He has never lost his studious habits, and when at home he is most frequently found in his library, which contains the largest and best selected collection of books of the private libraries of Lebanon. After spending two years at Miami University, where he supported himself by his own exertions and teaching school for a short time in Warren County, he studied law at Lebanon, Ohio, first under the direction of Judge Smith and afterward of Gov. Corwin, he commenced the practice at Lebanon, and was for three years a partner of Gov. Corwin. In 1845 he became Prosecuting Attorney and served six years. In 1852–53 he was a representative from Warren County in the first Legislature held under the present constitution of Ohio. Retiring from this office he devoted himself to the practice of the law, and established an office at Cincinnati, where he has had a lucrative practice. He retained his residence at Lebanon. About 1855 Mr. Ward abandoned the Whig party, which was then near its dissolution.

*The earth could not be removed sufficiently to enable us to get the given name. It is possible that other names were still above the first given, but it was impracticable for further removal of the earth.

Since that time he has adhered to the Democratic party. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1856, and for Attorney-General in 1858, but was defeated. In 1860 he supported Douglas for President. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was, as is claimed for him, the first man in his Congressional district to volunteer; declining a Captaincy, he enlisted as a private. He was Major of the Seventeenth Ohio, and took a part in the battles of Mill Springs, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga. At the last named fight he was shot through the body, and his left arm was disabled for life, and he carried it in a sling through the Atlanta Campaign. Having passed through the grades of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, in November, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga." In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and in 1870 he was elected Senator in the General Assembly. Since that time he has held no office, and devoted himself to the practice of the law. Gen. Ward has delivered many orations and addresses, and he ranks among the most eloquent campaign orators of Ohio. A volume of his speeches is nearly ready for the press. It is only justice to the General to state that he has long lived in a Congressional district that has hopelessly been, in the line of his politics, in the minority, or he would have been heard from in Congress years ago. He has several times made the race, but as often suffered defeat. At the Democratic Convention a year ago, held in the city of Columbus, he was a formidable opponent of Judge Hoadly for the nomination for Governor, and was unquestionably the people's choice for that high office, yet on the very eve of victory he lost the nomination. He was before the last Legislature of his State a candidate for the office of United States Senator, but in the contest fell with Thurman and Pendleton.

CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS.

The largest burying-ground in the township is the one at Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first interment made therein was the body of Father Brock. This information comes from the Rev. Elisha Williams, who was born in 1802, and with his father settled in that vicinity in 1816.

Among the early settlers of that vicinity who were Methodists in their religious views and were members of the class or society that worshiped at Mt. Zion Church, were John Plummer and wife, Noble Ladd and wife, Michael Bash and wife, John Williams and wife, David Williams and wife, Miles H. Larimore and wife, the Eskews and the Silveys. Mr. Plummer deeded two acres of ground where the grave-yard and church now are and in the course of some years when it became necessary to extend the burying-ground not quite two acres more adjoining was deeded to the Trustees of the church by Basil Roberts.

The first meeting-house was built of hewed logs when Mr. Williams was yet a boy, and stood on the site of the present frame structure known as Mt. Zion Church. The old meeting-house was heated by burning charcoal and was itself destroyed by fire some time subsequent to 1836 and replaced by the one now there, which was built by Alfred Shaw. Up to 1835 Mt. Zion was an appointment on what was known as the Whitewater Circuit, which at one time embraced some twenty odd preaching places.

Among the aged whose remains were here interred and whose graves are marked by tombstones are the following-named: Rev. Thomas Silvey, aged sixty years; Anna, his wife, eighty-three years; Miles H. Larimore, eighty-four years; Susan Larimore, seventy-four years; Moses Ladd, eighty-eight years; John McIlwain, Sr., about eighty-three years; Sarah, his wife, about eighty-seven years; John McCabe, sixty years; Noble Ladd, eighty-one years; Betty, his wife, eighty-nine years; John Eagan, eighty years; John Campbell, eighty-five years; Mary, his wife, seventy-two years; William Lake, seventy-three years; Elijah Corbin, eighty-two years; Michael Bash, seventy-six years; John Williams, seventy-two years; George Talbott, seventy-three years; Susan, his wife, seventy-four years; Sarah Lewis, eighty-nine years; James Kerr, eighty-one years; Anna Adams, eighty years; Mary, wife of Philip Jones, eighty years; William Eskew, eighty years; David L. Williams, seventy-eight years; Nancy, his wife, eighty-seven years.

The oldest grave marked by a tombstone is that of Nancy, consort of Thomas J. Larimore, who died February 16, 1831.

In the early settlement of Fayette and Union Counties many of the pioneers of the latter were of the Friend or Quaker element, and established their meetings soon after effecting a settlement. Silver Creek monthly meeting (Union County) was established in 1817. What was known as Poplar Ridge meeting-house was constructed of logs and stood at the little burying-ground still known by that name in the eastern part of the township (Section 23) and was both an established and preparative meeting in the early history of Fayette County, but was "laid down" many years ago, and the building removed, which now stands on Eli's Creek, in Union County, and is occupied as a dwelling. Among the early resident ministers of the Silver Creek monthly meeting (of which Poplar Ridge constituted a part) were Susannah

Hollingsworth, William Haughton and Rebecca and Sylvanus Talbert.

The first person buried in this grave-yard is said to have been a young man from Ohio, named Ruff.

What is known as the Ireland or McIlwain grave-yard is just over the line (in Franklin) separating the two counties, but in it rest the remains of a number of the pioneers of southern and eastern Fayette County. The first interment here is said to have been the remains of Hugh E., son of John Waters.

For probably a quarter of a century preceding the late war of the Rebellion, there existed a Methodist congregation which worshiped at a log meeting-house that occupied the ground upon which the Lutheran Church, in the northern part of the township, is now built, which, though its light shone brightly for many years, went out in the manner of deaths and removals. The ground was donated by the few remaining Methodists shortly prior to 1863 to the English Lutheran denomination, who completed the present frame church building there in 1865. The first congregation was styled the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and among those early identified with the membership were Basil Roberts and wife, Isaac Updyke and wife, P. Silvey and wife, Nathan Aldridge and wife, George Talbot and wife, Noah, Amos and Nicholas Pumphrey and wives.

Concerning the history of the present Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, the pastor (Rev. S. B. Hyman) in the fall of 1882 wrote:

"As early as 1855 Rev. J. B. Oliver, then pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, began to preach to a few scattered Lutherans in Jackson Township, and preaching has been continued by Rev. O's successor at this point ever since. During the ministry of F. W. Keeler the present commodious and excellent building was erected, and received its name as above in accordance with the provision of the subscription. An organization was effected in October, 1864, with seven members. This seems to have been the most prosperous period of the church's existence, for the records show a gradual decline by deaths and removals from that time to the present."

The charge is now without a pastor.

There is a burying-ground within the church-yard enclosure, but few interments seem to have been made therein, and almost isolated and alone stands a sandstone slab, revealing to the passer-by that he who sleepeth beneath the green mound was a Revolutionary patriot, and seemingly as, perhaps, at Valley Forge or at Yorktown he stood a lonely sentinel for the living, so stands the brown tombstone of the soldier for the dead at the church-yard. The stone is inscribed to the memory of James Hamer, died July 5, 1837, aged seventy-three years.

"Soldier, rest, thy warfare 's o'er."

The Ireland Universalist Church, located in the southeastern part of the township, was organized in the schoolhouse of the same name in November, 1868, by Rev. M. G. Mitchell, of Abington, Ind. The first membership was composed of Milton Trusler, M. Annie Trusler, Laura J. Trusler, James and Emma Sims, John Reagor, Ada Smith, Thomas and Elizabeth Curry, Elnora Taylor, Ebenezer Glenn, James and May Smith, some of whom came from the church at Fairfield. The first Trustees were Milton Trusler, James Smith and Thomas Curry, and under this officiary was built, in 1871, the present neat frame church edifice now occupied by the society. It was dedicated on Sabbath, August 13, 1871, Rev. W. W. Curry preaching the dedicatory sermon. Rev. D. R. Biddlecome, of Richmond, also was present and officiated. The pastors of the church and in the order given have been Revs. M. G. Mitchel, J. B. Grandy, Frank Evans, W. S. Bacon, W. C. Brooks, R. N. John, William Tucker, May T. Clark and H. A. Merrell. Among others who preached for the church for short periods have been Revs. Case, Crossly, Cantwell, Biddlecome and McLean.

At Everton stands a brick church that was built by subscription raised in and about that neighborhood in 1844. Among those contributing largely were Elisha Cockefair, J. H. Bonham, James Smith, Azariah Beckett, R. N. Taylor, Alexander Cockefair, John Rigor, Mordacai Miller, David Taylor, Ezra Bonham and William Rigsby. We understand that it was not built for any particular denomination, but as a place for holding worship for all denominations, and as such has been so used. Universalism was quite strong at one time in that section, and perhaps more of the funds obtained for its construction came from those holding such belief, and the building, especially in its earlier history, was more frequently used by that society. Revs. Kaylor and Brooks were among the earlier ministers of the Universalist doctrine who officiated in this building. The Methodists, not far from the same period, yet a little in advance, had constructed a frame building in the same village, which they used until both congregation and building had so weakened as to be abandoned. Probably a decade, or some longer ago, meetings without respect to denomination were held at the village, which resulted in the organization of a regular church society, which in the course of time became a Methodist congregation, and as such has been holding services in the brick house of worship.

On the south fork of Bear Creek stands a little frame house of worship, known as the Palestine Church, which in denomination is United Brethren. The building was erected some ten or twelve years ago; services had for a period previous been held in the neighboring schoolhouse. Among the number

constituting the early membership were some of the Lakes, Reeds, Wrights and Sherwoods. The congregation is not strong.

EVERTON.

This village is situated east of the centre of the township on the road leading from Brookville to Connersville, distant about seven miles from the latter point. It lies on the eastern half of Section 21, Township 13, Range 13, which land was purchased of the Government by William Adams and Eli Lee, the former purchasing the northern half August 24, 1813, and the latter the southern half January 31, 1812. The oldest inhabitant fails to give any definite or satisfactory information as to the origin of the place, and as no plat seems to have been recorded prior to 1836, the reader is left to conjecture. Maria Haughton, December 23 of that year, acknowledged twelve lots addition to West Union (south of South Street). It is said that it originally was styled Lawstown or Lawsburg. Next it became known as West Union, and in March, 1856, the Commissioners of the county ordered "that the name of the town of West Union be changed to that of Everton, which was the name of the postoffice."

From the beginning of the village as a place of business to 1840, the Commissioners granted license to the following-named, to vend merchandise, keep tavern, sell liquor, or all:

1828—Thomas J. Larimore and Miles H. Larimore, merchants.

1829—Maria Haughton, merchant; Thomas A. Thorn, tavern.

1832—Thomas A. Thorn, tavern and liquor; William Beckett and Robert Taylor, groceries and liquor.

1834—Isaac T. Riggs, tavern and liquor.

1836—Frederick A. Curtis, tavern and liquor.

1838—Hugh Morrow, tavern and liquor.

Some of the above licenses were renewed for several consecutive years.

January 20, 1841, the village was incorporated and divided into five wards. William H. Evans was made President, and R. N. Taylor Village Clerk. According to the United States census of 1860, the place then numbered 239 souls, and a decade later the census gave it a population of but 149.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1836.

Fourth of July, 1836, was observed by the citizens of the village and county by a large celebration held in a beautiful grove of timber near the village. The procession was formed at 10 o'clock A. M., under the superintendence of Capt. Thomas Waters, Marshal, and John Craig and Daniel Moore, Assistants. It marched to the grove, where the solemnities of the day commenced. The procession was headed by the following-named four venerable Revolutionary soldiers: Messrs. Lowe, Logan, Benefield and Fordyce. These venerable patriots were escorted to the stand on reaching the grove by J. D. Thompson, the President of the day. A picture (nearly as large as life) of him who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen" was carried in front, accompanied by the national banner, each borne by one of the Revolutionary soldiers; immediately after came the names of the States carried on elevated placards by young ladies in white dresses and ornamented exactly alike. At the grove the exercises were opened by prayer and remarks by William D. Hubbartt. Next was read the Declaration of Independence by John Ritchie; then was delivered an oration by William Cook. A big dinner was next in order, which was prepared by L. Stanley and J. M. McIlwain, and at which the customary toasts were drank. There were about 2,000 people present.

Everton has now two stores, a postoffice, three blacksmith shops, a good hotel, one shop for wagon-making, one physician, one church, a schoolhouse (both good substantial buildings), one saw-mill, and a population (estimated) of 200 people.

Everton Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 11, 1854, by Wilson T. Dale, and the following-named officers were elected and installed under the same date:

James Elliott, N. G.; David H. Case, V. G.; John T. Williams, Secretary; William Williams, Treasurer.

The charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, January 18, 1854, there being ten charter members, which, excepting the officers above named, were: Alfred H. and Edward J. Thompson, Elijah Johnson, J. H. Debolt, I. L. Case and Robert T. Taylor. The Lodge has a neat hall which was erected in 1853, and dedicated October 19, 1854, the address being delivered by the late Hon. O. P. Morton, then G. M. Present membership over 100, officered as follows:

William Johnson, N. G., Decatur Sprague, V. G., Theodore Grubb, R. S., W. E. Beckett, P. S., A. T. Beckett, Sr., Treasurer.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list contains the names of citizens of Jackson Township, who, in 1879, had resided in the county fifty years or upward:

A. T. Beckett, Sr.; Emily Beckett, Eliza Ross, James Grist, James Smith, Mary Smith, Elisha Harrell, Samuel Henderson, James Steele, Sarah Steele, Isaac Morrow, Daniel Moore, Mary Moore, P. O. Scott, Mary Scott, Elisha Williams, Margaret Kerr, Nancy Lambert, E. A. Corbin, Elihu Crandle, Sarah

Crandle, David Veatch, Anna Veatch, William Larimore, Jefferson Jemison, Archer Jemison, Nancy Rogers, Mrs. Veatch, George Hood, Susan Hood, Robert Hood, J. W. Ball, Alexander Cockefair, Rachel Cockefair, R. T. Taylor and wife, Lydia Thompson, Lucinda Backhouse, Samuel Grist, Retanus Corbin.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, BOUNDARIES AND DESCRIPTION—ORIGINAL LAND PURCHASERS—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS—WATERLOO VILLAGE—CHURCHES—SPRINGERVILLE—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP was formed by the County Commissioners at their February session, 1821, of territory taken from Harrison and Brownsville Townships, as follows: "All that part of Harrison Township which lies east of West Fork of Whitewater River be attached to and form a part of a new township to consist also of all the balance of Brownsville Township which remains in Fayette County after the establishment of Union County, making the Union County line the eastern boundary of said new township, which new township shall be styled Waterloo Township."

All of the territory of the township as it now is which lies east of a line parallel to the eastern boundary of Jennings Township was taken from Brownsville Township, and the rest from Harrison. In position it is the northeastern township of the county, Wayne County lying north of it, Union east, Jennings and Connersville Townships south, and the West Fork of Whitewater River west. It is a small subdivison having an area of a little more than sixteen square miles. The face of the country is rolling. Its principal streams are West Fork and Nolan's Fork; both are on its western border. Simpson's and Williams Creeks—small streams—drain portions of the land. The extreme southeastern portion of the township is crossed by the C. H. & I. R. R., and within its confines are situated the hamlet of Waterloo and the major part of the hamlet of Springerville.

ORIGINAL LAND PURCHASERS.

Excepting the northern tier of sections—fractional 31 and whole 32, 33, 34 and 35, which are in Township 15 north, Range 13 east—the lands are in Township 14 north, Range 13 east. Of the former John Tharpe purchased the northeast quarter of Section 32, October 24, 1811, and on the same date Matthias Dawson purchased the southeast quarter of the same section. Thomas Sloo, Jr., purchased the southwest quarter of the same section October 28, 1811.

That portion of Section 31 east of the river was purchased by Samuel Grewell and John Hardin, November 11, 1811.

Section 33 sold in 1813, Jonathan Higgins purchasing the northeast quarter September 6, 1813; James Parker the southeast quarter on the same date. Jonathan Coleman purchased the northwest quarter December 6, 1813, and December 22, 1813, Nathan Roysdon the southwest quarter.

Sections 34 and 35 sold from 1814 to 1816.

Abraham Vanmeter purchased the northwest, the southwest and the southeast quarters Section 34, the former two June 14, 1814, and the latter June 26, 1816.

James Sleeth purchased the remaining quarter of that section October 8, 1814.

Robert Huffman purchased the northeast quarter of Section 35, November 17, 1814.

Andrew Huffman purchased the northwest quarter December 3, 1814.

Willis P. Miller purchased the southeast quarter October 2, 1815, and the southwest quarter was sold to John M. Layson October 30, 1815.

The northern half of Section 5 sold to James McIortyn October 28, 1811.

The southeast quarter Section 18 to Archibald Reed, October 10, 1811.

The northeast quarter of the same section to Zadoch Smith, March 14, 1812.

The northwest quarter Section 17 to Samuel Wilson, March 19, 1812.

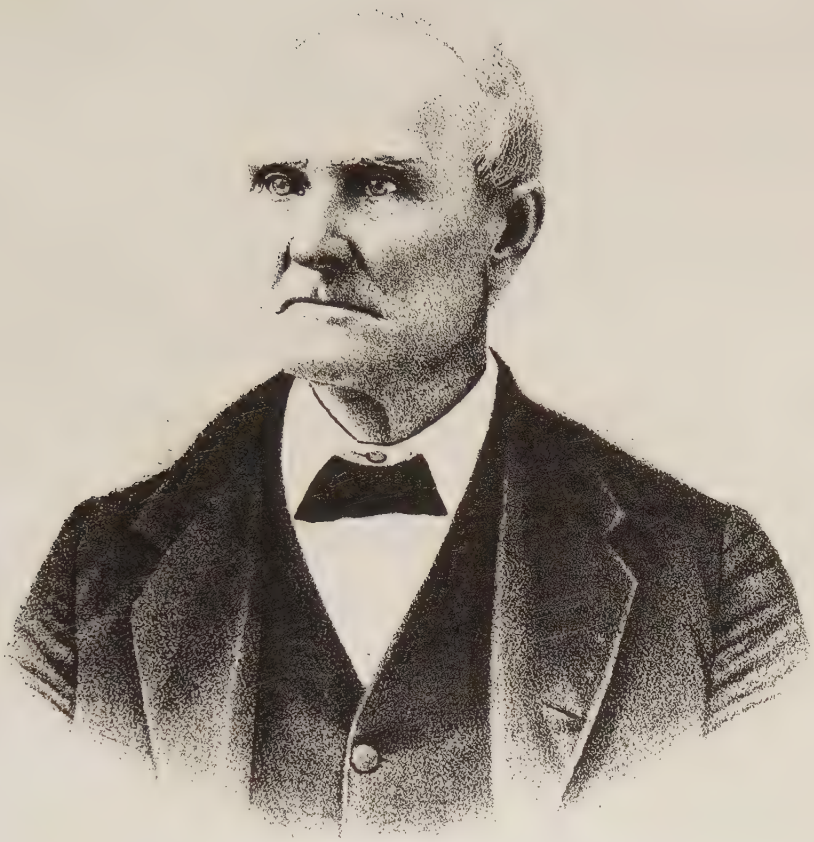
The southeast quarter Section 15, August 2, 1813, to Thomas Dawson.

The northeast quarter same section, July 31, 1813, to Henry Holland.

The southwest quarter Section 17, August 13, 1814, to Archibald Reed.

The northeast quarter same section, August 8, 1814, to James Sutton.

The northwest quarter Section 15, August 23, 1814, to James Runilley.



Andrew Moffitt

The southeast quarter Section 10, January 5, 1814, to Charles Collett.

The northeast quarter same section, August 29, 1814, to Isaac Dawson.

The southwest quarter Section 8, March 11, 1814, to Ebenezer Heaton.

The northwest quarter Section 8, June 22, 1814, to Samuel C. Vance.

The northeast quarter Section 3, June 14, 1814, to Mordecai Morgan.

The southeast quarter Section 7, June 28, 1814, to James Sutton, Jr.

The northwest quarter same section and same date to Anthony Wiley.

The southeast quarter Section 3, March 19, 1814, to Josiah Lambert.

The southwest quarter Section 3, June 14, 1814, to Abraham Vanmeter.

The north half of Section 4, June 14, 1814, to Abraham Vanmeter.

The southwest quarter Section 5, August 28, 1815, to George P. Terrence.

The southeast quarter same section, October 29, 1815, to same man.

The southwest quarter Section 4, November 22, 1815, to George P. Terrence and Lewis Whiteman.

The southeast quarter Section 4, June 23, 1815, to Mathias Dawson.

The southwest quarter Section 2, November 2, 1815, to James N. Chambers.

The northwest quarter Section 2, September 29, 1815, to James Montgomery.

The northeast quarter Section 9, January 7, 1815, to Daniel Heaton.

The southeast quarter Section 9, January 7, 1815, to Daniel Heaton.

The southwest quarter Section 9, August 8, 1815, to James White.

The northwest quarter Section 10, March 13, 1815, to Benjamin Dungan.

The southwest quarter Section 10, July 28, 1815, to Garis Haugham.

The northwest quarter Section 11, October 27, 1815, to Mathew Nico.

The southeast quarter Section 11, December 18, 1815, to John Riters.

The southwest quarter Section 11, September 29, 1815, to James Montgomery.

The southeast quarter Section 8, May 6, 1815, to Aaron Haugham.

The northeast quarter Section 8, May 6, 1815, to Aaron Haugham.

The southwest quarter Section 15, August 29, 1815, to Aaron Delelon.

The southwest quarter Section 14, June 14, 1815, to William Heins.

The northwest quarter Section 14, May 31, 1815, to Thomas Cooper.

The northeast quarter Section 14, August 4, 1815, to James Montgomery.

The southeast quarter Section 14, December 16, 1816, to Joshua Simpson.

The southeast quarter Section 17, June 24, 1816, to Samuel Vance.

The northwest quarter Section 9, October 14, 1817, to William and John Demstor.

The northeast quarter Section 11, November 4, 1817, to Christopher Wamsley.

The west half northeast quarter Section 2, March 21, 1818, to Uriah Farlow.

The east half southeast quarter Section 2, August 27, 1819, to Robert Holland.

The northeast quarter Section 2, January 31, 1825, to Isaac Miliner.

PIONEERS.

Matthias Dawson, whose name is connected with several of the original entries given above, was a native of Virginia, and when a small boy while engaged in plowing or otherwise tending corn was quietly captured by two Indians, and himself and the horse borne away. He remained in captivity with the Indians for many years, and in their journeys had been to this region of country when it was yet the red man's home and formed part of his possessions. The chief, or the one of authority under whose care and charge Mr. Dawson had been reared, it is said, promised him the land he subsequently had to purchase of the Government (in the vicinity of Waterloo). Mr. Dawson, after the battle of Fort Wayne, was released, and then settled on his possessions, which he improved, living here for a number of years, when he removed to St. Joseph County, this State, and there closed his life.

Jonathan Higgins emigrated to his possessions here from Warren County, Ohio, coming about 1812.

Nathan Roysdon, a native of North Carolina, removed to Indiana Territory in 1808, and not long thereafter settled on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 33. He died in Waterloo Township in 1832, aged sixty-five years. He was the father of William Roysdon, deceased, and the grandfather of Stephen and John H., of this county.

Jonathan Coleman, too, came from Ohio here.

Samuel C. Vance was a Pennsylvanian. He improved the land he entered and lived and died upon it.

The Hardins and Grewells were actual settlers and resided in the northern part of the township near the Wayne County line.

John Tharpe settled on his lands early. He emigrated from the State of Kentucky, and was a brother to Moses, who resided west of West Fork, and in 1813 had a child stolen by the Indians.

The Heatons, Ebenezer and Daniel, were related and came here from Warren County, Ohio, settling upon their lands about the year 1814. Both improved their entries, Ebenezer passing his life here, while Daniel, after remaining here for years, removed further west, stopping for a period in Hamilton County, thence removed to Howard County, this State.

Joseph White, the father of the venerable D. H. White, of the township, in the very beginning of the century started on foot from the State of Maryland and journeyed to the county of Warren, Ohio, where he made a purchase of a sixty-acre tract of land, which he sold during the war of 1812, in which he had been drafted, to pay for a substitute. In the fall of 1814 he moved his family to the present site of the son above referred to, where his remaining years were passed.

Abraham Vanmeter settled quite early, coming here from Ohio. John M. Layson was from Kentucky here. The Farlows were from Randolph County, N. C., and in 1807 settled some miles east in Union County, where a number of their descendants now reside. In 1814 Benjamin Dungan and family settled in the township and entered land, and at the same time his brother Isaac settled on a part of the land. They were natives of Virginia. B. F. Dungan, now of this township, is a son of Benjamin.

Archibald Reed was an early settler, coming from North Carolina. He removed to Connersville, where for many years he kept tavern, and died in that city. James Sutton was from Ohio. James Rumilley (or Rumbley) was from the State of North Carolina. Subsequently he sold his entry to Erwin Boyd, who came from Kentucky, purchased land, returned, and while en route, bringing his family, was taken sick and died. The widow, Sarah Boyd, with several children, settled on the land in 1822. Mrs. D. H. White was a daughter. Joshua Simpson was a Carolinan.

Of those entering land, and whose date of settlement is not given under the above head, William Hiers, Henry Holland, John Sleeth, Abraham Vanmeter and James Rumilley all were residents of what is now the township in 1819.

Daniel Fiant emigrated from Berks County, Penn., and about the year 1816 settled in what is now Union County, Ind., coming some years subsequently to this county. His death occurred near Waterloo in 1866, aged eighty-six years. His wife Saloma died one year later in her eighty-sixth year.

Capt. James Hamilton, a native of Maryland, though subsequently a Virginian, was a resident of the township many years. In the war of 1812 he served in the Eighteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery Regulars. He reared a large family, and his death occurred in 1878.

John Hubbell, Sr., a native of New Jersey, at the age of eight years, with parents, settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Butler County, Ohio, where John was married, and in 1817 located in this township, where he resided during the remainder of his life. The father, John, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier.

Daniel Skinner, a son of a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in the township in 1819, upon land where a son, William R., now resides. He was chosen the first Justice of the Peace of the township, which office he held for sixteen years.

Josiah Lambert, a native of Virginia, with family located at Columbia, while yet Ohio was a Territory; subsequently he removed to Warren County, Ohio, where Clayton, a son (now a resident of this township), was born in 1802. In 1822 Clayton settled on the land where he now resides.

Robert Holland, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America in 1816; subsequently located in Hamilton County, Ohio, and in 1822 settled in this township. His death occurred in 1857. He was the father of Robert and William A. Holland, now residents of the township.

In 1821 William C. Jones, a native of Maryland, settled in this county. His death occurred in 1881.

About the year 1820 Henry Henry, a native of Ireland, but from Pennsylvania here, settled in the township. His death occurred in 1859.

In 1825 Daniel Kline, a native of Pennsylvania, with family settled in the township. He was the father of Benjamin Kline, of this county.

About the year 1810 or 1811 William McGraw, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., settled on a portion of Section 33. He removed to Hancock County, this State, in 1858, and there died in 1874.

In 1817 William Hart, a native of New York, though from Pennsylvania here, located in the township. Later he assisted in clearing off the timber from the site of the city of Indianapolis.

The following copy of a "poll-book of an election begun and held at the house of Joseph Ruby, in the township of Waterloo, in the county of Fayette, and State of Indiana, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1825, for the purpose of electing a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, one Senator for the counties of Fayette and Union; one Representative, one Clerk, two Associate Judges, one Recorder, and one Coroner for the county of Fayette, at which time the following persons appeared, and voted, to-wit: "will

serve to give the names of other pioneer settlers of the township:

"Alfred Coleman, Joseph Dawson, Thomas Williams, Jonathan Williams, Jacob Vanmeter, John Brown, Benjamin Williams, Samuel Dawson, Joseph Camblin, Thomas Dawson, Nathaniel Blackburn, John Swazey, Mathias Dawson, Charles Wandle, Jonathan Coleman, Daniel Skinner, William Port, Mathias Dawson, Isaac Stagg, Francis McGraw, Eli Dawson, Abijah Helland, Steven Wandle, William Robinson, Mathew Robinson, Henry Henry, Joseph White, William McGraw, John Blackburn, James Beeks, Isaac Dungan, Benjamin Dungan, Cornelius Cook, Robert Holland, Elijah Dills, Zachariah Dungan, Aaron Haugham, Nathan Roysdon, Enoch Chambers, Hezekiah Bussey."

SCHOOLS.

In Section 16 there stood one of the earliest built schoolhouses in the township. It was erected in time for the winter school of 1815, and the first master in it is thought to have been Elijah Holland. A Mr. Taylor and Absalom Heaton taught in this house or in another erected a little later, in Section 17, probably a mile southwest of the Daniel H. White farm. The latter two teachers are remembered as having taught in the last mentioned building, which may have been only a cabin vacated by some family, and not built for school purposes, yet it was so used. The former building was not occupied long, and possibly Heaton and Taylor held no school there. In the south part of the township later teachers, but very early, were one Hardin and Alexander Wilson. Not far from 1821 a regularly built frame schoolhouse stood near the river, in the northwestern part of the township, in which at this time school was held by an Irishman by the name of Gray. Probably in 1827 or thereabouts the frame building heretofore referred to as standing in the grave-yard at Springerville was built and occupied as a schoolhouse.

The condition of the schools of the township in 1879 is exhibited in the following report of the Superintendent for that year:

"The interests of the educational affairs of the township are managed by B. F. Dungan, who also has the experience of a previous term. Four schoolhouses, taking them as a township, are the best in the county—well arranged, large and commodious. Educational matters are looking up in this township; but it is in need of some fencing, shade-trees and well fixtures. This latter all townships are in need of, as the health of the pupils is of first importance. I would recommend that the wells and springs be well cared for, and that they be within the school grounds if possible. The platform of wells should be of stone rather than boards. A previous Trustee built the houses, and left them in good order. Number of males, 149; females, 113; total, 262."

WATERLOO VILLAGE.

Waterloo is situated in the northwestern part of the township on the east bank of Nolan's Fork—the hamlet consisting of a few dwelling-houses only with one industry—a blacksmith shop. A plat of the place was recorded October 28, 1841. Among those licensed in its earlier history as merchants, hotel-keepers, etc., by the County Commissioners were: William Port as a merchant in 1825, and later as a merchant and grocer; Joseph Flint as grocer and liquor dealer in 1829; Robert Scott and Louis Beaks as the same in 1830; John M. Turner as a tavern-keeper and liquor dealer in 1837. Some of these licenses were renewed yearly for quite a period—William Port's especially. For a time the people, it seems, were of the opinion that too much liquor was being sold, and in 1836 the Commissioners when granting license issued no liquor license in Waterloo Township.

In 1839 or thereabouts Drs. Richardson and Chapman were the physicians of the village, Reuben Hawkins and Isaac Kline were the blacksmiths, and Joseph Forrey inn-keeper (Eagle House). Not far from this period Dr. Richardson built a saw-mill on Nolan's Fork, which was then in operation. This was subsequently owned by John Grewell and still later by John Troxell, in whose hands it fell into disuse.

Nearly sixty years ago Waterloo was a Methodist preaching place on the old Whitewater Circuit. Prior to the war of the Rebellion there was built at Waterloo a frame church by subscription, in which all denominations were to hold worship. It was probably used more frequently by the United Brethren Society. All religious societies there have long since passed into history, there being no church building or organization now in the village.

On the night of May 14, 1883, Waterloo was visited by a terrible storm, concerning which we quote from one of the county papers: "The hamlet of Waterloo was badly damaged. Only three buildings were left standing, these three being at the north end of the one street the place afforded. Every other building, barn or dwelling, was either roofless or totally destroyed. The place contained about 100 inhabitants, about seventy-five of whom were rendered homeless, and yet but one person was injured, and he slightly."

CHURCHES.

The earliest Methodist class or society in the township, and among the first in the county, was that out of which grew the church styled Robinson's

Chapel. This chapel building is a large frame, located in the northeastern part of the township, and at which is a burying-ground of considerable age. As far back as we can trace the history of the original class or society, it was an appointment along with Waterloo, a class at John Quinns, Brownsville, Bethel, Alquina, Veatches (Mt. Garrison), and others further south. The old Whitewater Circuit was formed in 1806 or 1807; just at what time the class at Robinson's was organized or first visited by the preachers who traveled the circuit, in the absence of records we cannot state, but it was some years before the formation of the Connersville Circuit in 1822. Sixty years ago the village of Brownsville, just east in Union County, was among the most flourishing societies on the circuit; the preacher often lived there. A meeting-house at Robinson's was built early; we find a reference to it in the decade between 1820 and 1830. The present house of worship there was built in 1845.

The following list contains the names of some of the earlier preachers who traveled the old Whitewater Circuit and circuits growing out of it, on which Robinson's was an appointment:

1823, Revs. Bigelow and Gatch.
1824, Revs. Everhart and White.
1825, Revs. Stephens and Griffith.
1826, Revs. Havens and Jones.
1827, Rev. Havens.
1828, Revs. Hitt and Scott.
1829, Revs. Thompson and Robinson.
1830, Revs. Havens and Smith.
1831, Revs. Tayler and Kimball.
1832, Revs. McReynolds and Dailey.
1833, Revs. Tarkington and Griss.
1834, Revs. Bonner and Robins.
1835, Revs. McReynolds and Harris.
1836, Revs. Burwick and Stallard.
1837, Revs. Phelps and Kiger.
1838, Revs. Beswick and Hartie.
1839, Revs. Beeks and Kelso.
1840, Revs. Kiger and Landy Havens.

In the church-yard sleep many of the pioneers of Waterloo Township and the neighboring country. One of the earliest graves marked by a tombstone upon which is an inscription that is legible, or one at all, is that of Catharine, daughter of H. and M. Henry, who died January 14, 1828, aged fourteen days.

Among the remains of the aged resting here are those of William McGraw, who died in 1871, aged eighty-three years; Martha, his wife, died in 1858, aged fifty-nine years; David Pearson, died in 1847, aged sixty-seven years; Hannah, his wife, died in 1867, aged eighty years; Jane Ridgley, died in 1842, aged about ninety years; Elizabeth Perry, died in 1855, aged fifty-eight years; James S. Hamilton, born in 1792, died in 1878; Eliza, his wife, born in 1797, died in 1872; Matthew Robinson, died in 1841, aged sixty-one years; Eleanor, his wife, died in 1864, aged eighty-one years; Thomas Harbin, died in 1866, aged seventy-one years; Mary, his wife, died in 1868, aged seventy-two years; Robert Holland, died in 1857, aged seventy-seven years; Margaret, his wife, died in 1851, aged sixty-three years; Daniel Skinner, died in 1871, aged ninety years; Nancy A., his wife, died in 1865, aged eighty years; John Thomas, died in 1866, aged seventy-one years; John M. Layson, died in 1861, aged seventy-six years; Sidney, his wife, died in 1855, aged sixty-four years; Catharine Little, died in 1855, aged eighty-six years; Henry Henry, died in 1859, aged eighty-two years; Margaret, his wife, died in 1867, aged seventy-five years.

On either side of what is called Four Mile Creek, in eastern Indiana and western Ohio, from 1804 to 1808 settled fourteen families, coming principally from the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania. These people were members of the German Baptist Church before their emigration. Elder Jacob Miller, who is thought to have been the first German Baptist minister who preached west of the Great Miami River, came occasionally from Bear Creek, in Ohio, and here preached for this membership, which was organized by him, with the assistance of John Hart and Mr. Bolton. In subsequent years the church increased in numbers, two districts were formed and a second meeting-house was erected in the southern part of Union County, this State. Subsequently a membership was formed in this township, among whom were John Moyer, Samuel and Elizabeth McLinster, Salome Fiant, Sarah Moyer, Mrs. Daniel Fiant (the first member of this denomination in the community), Daniel Jamiey soon after, Susannah Strong, Catharine Priser, Martin Fiant, Mrs. Fiant, John Moss, Elizabeth Dise, Jonas and Mary Fiant, Samuel and Catharine Crick, Ada Simpson, John Fiant and wife Hannah, Polly McPherin, Lewis Paten and wife Elizabeth and Susannah Ward.

Their house of worship, a frame structure, was built in 1868, the building committee being Jonas and John Fiant and Isaac Pritchard. Prior to the building of the church edifice, meetings were held in dwellings and in barns. Among the ministers who have served the charge have been John Moyer, William Moss, Abraham Moss, Daniel Miller, Daniel Brown and Jacob Rife. Preaching is held once in four weeks. Present memberships in the neighborhood of fifty.

SPRINGERVILLE.

The hamlet of Springerville is located in the southern part of the township, on the road leading

from Connersville to Brownsville, and was laid out by Thomas Simpson, Jr., in 1840; surveyed August 9 of that year, by William Dickey.

About the year 1838 the frame house now occupied by Henry Schriver in the hamlet was built by Thomas Simpson, Jr., in which the postoffice and a store were kept by Mr. Simpson. License was granted him to vend merchandise and groceries by the County Commissioners in January, 1839. Probably ten years prior to this goods were sold in that locality by William McKimmey (the records show that William A. McKemmy was licensed as a merchant in the county in January, 1835). James Culley was subsequently a merchant at this point. Among the blacksmiths of that vicinity, and about the period of which we are writing, were John Hoffy and Mortlo Remington.

The ground now occupied as a grave-yard at Springerville was owned in a very early day by William Dawson (entered by Thomas Dawson) and the first burial made on the site of the grave-yard was a small child of Charles Hubbartt, which was drowned in a spring. This occurred quite soon after the settlement of that vicinity. This tract of land was in subsequent years purchased by Thomas Simpson, Jr., and although public burying there had been made for years, and the yard was in the hands of Trustees, no deed was made for that purpose until after Mr. Simpson became possessor of the land, when he deeded a half acre to Charles Hubbartt, John Hubbell and Henry Holland as Trustees of the burying-ground. In the corner of the grave-yard, at about this time, was erected the little frame building, yet standing there, for a schoolhouse, church and funeral purposes, on ground given for such by Thomas Simpson, Jr.

The remains of many the old citizens and pioneers lie slumbering here, among them:

William Walker, Sr., aged eighty-two years; Jane, his wife, seventy-two; Joseph Felker, sixty-eight; Eve, his wife, seventy-four; Joseph White, eighty-three; Mary, his wife, seventy-six; Daniel Cline, eighty-three; J. Hubbell, Sr., ninety-two; Barbara, his wife, eighty; Henry Holland, seventy-three; Jane, his wife, sixty-nine; Abner Chenault, seventy-eight; Mary, his wife, seventy-three; Samuel Frazley, fifty-one; Catharine, his wife, sixty-three; Jonathan Davis, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, eighty-five; Michael Petro, eighty-three; Ivah, his wife, fifty-nine; Montgomereys, Rigges, Mongers, Browns and many others.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list contains the names of such citizens of the township as had in 1879 resided in the county fifty years or upward:

Thomas Simpson and wife, William Simpson and wife, William C. Jones and wife, John Hubbell and wife, Jonas Fiant and wife, John Fiant and wife, David Fiant and wife, D. H. White and wife, Albert Layson and wife, Daniel Burris and wife, Joseph Sutcliff and wife, Henry McMullen and wife, Alexander Vanblair and wife, David Lyons and wife, William Montgomery, Clayton Lambert, J. D. Monger, Jacob Heider, Jacob Troxell, Joseph Cole, W. R. Skinner, Mrs. Roysden, Mrs. Wolverton, Mrs. Job, Mrs. Peyton, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Thompson Cook, Irvin White.

CHAPTER XXIV.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES—LAND SALES—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS—MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.—CHURCHES AND BURYING-GROUNDS—FAYETTEVILLE—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP was organized in February, 1822. It is situated in the southwest corner of the county, lying south of Fairview Township, west of Columbia and Connersville Townships, north of Franklin County, and east of Rush County. The territory comprising it was taken from Connersville and Columbia Townships, and at its formation was thus designated: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Fayette County, running eastwardly with said county line three miles to the range line; thence north with the said range line to the northern boundary of Connersville Township; thence west with the said township line to the county line; thence south with said county line to the place of beginning."

It was then six sections larger than at present. The two northern tiers of sections were taken from it on the formation of Fairview Township in 1851.

LAND SALES.

The lands of the township as originally disposed

of by the Government, with the year of sale and the purchaser's names, are set forth in the following list:

Township 14 north, Range 11 east.

Section 34, sold in 1820 to Robert Lyon and Joseph Justice.

Section 35, sold in 1820 to Ephraim Frazee and John Gregg.

Section 36, sold in 1820 to Ephraim Smith, Nathan Ells, Moses Scott and Ephraim Frazee.

Township 13 north, Range 11 east.

Section 1, sold in 1822, 1825, 1830 and 1831 to Ephraim Frazee, John Coley, Dyer Woodworth, Abraham Finch, Enos Carter, Samuel Smith and William Martin.

Section 2, sold in 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828 and 1830 to David Dill, John Coley, Robert M. Orr, John Wagoner, Philip Rich and Aaron Anderson.

Section 3, sold in 1820, 1821 and 1822 to Aaron Betts, John Ratcliff, John Russell, Mary, Susannah, Margaret, Marion and Regannah Ronald, and David Dill.

Section 10, sold in 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1830 to Isaac Thomas, Hugh Allen, Joshua Moore, David Dill, George H. Puntenny and Joseph McDonald.

Section 11, sold in 1822, 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1834, to George H. Puntenny, Silas M. Stone, Thomas R. Stevenson, John Alexander, Jefferson Helm, James Case, Hugh Wilson, James Lathers and Noah Dawson.

Section 12, sold in 1820, 1831, 1832 and 1834 to John Ronald, John C. Halstead, John Thomas and Hugh Wilson.

Section 13, sold in 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1831 and 1832 to William Callett, John Klum, Henry Klum, George K. Cook, John Cook, John Haglett and Thomas G. Stephens.

Section 14, sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1831 to Triplett Lockhart, Shelton Jones, Thomas Williamson, Elias B. Stone, Jonas Jones, Silas H. Stone, Bethuel Rychmaul and Henry Klum.

Section 15, sold in 1821 and 1822, to Henry Brown, Aaron Betts and Elias B. Stone.

Section 22, sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1830, to William Stephens, John Wagoner, Charles Scott, David Dill, Elias B. Stone, John Longfellow and Daniel Jackson.

Section 23, sold in 1822, 1824 and 1830 to Daniel McNeill, David Dill, Peyton Cook, John L. Lindsey, John Daniel and Thomas G. Stephens.

Section 24, sold in 1825, 1831, 1832 and 1834 to William McPherson, Josiah Mullikin, Euphemia Morrison, Daniel Jackson, John Klum and Lewis B. Tupper.

Section 25, sold in 1821, 1823, 1832, 1833 and and 1834 to Elias Matney, John Jacobs, Elisha Ellison, James Stevens, Thomas G. Stephenson, Mary Johnson and Richard Stevens.

Section 26, sold in 1822, 1824, 1830 and 1833 to Robert Stevens, Ephraim Johnson, Lewis Johnson, Jacob Moss, Samuel Wilson, John English and Lawrence Johnson.

Section 27, sold in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1825 and 1830 to David Crews, Jr., William Moore, Michael Beaver, James New, Solomon Carn, Lawrence Johnson and Rinard Rinearson.

Section 34, sold in 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825 and 1829 to C. Rinearson, William Pool, Joseph Stevens, William Dearning, Conrad Plow, William Arnold and Moses Bart.

Section 35, sold in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1831 to Catherine Watson, B. E Hains, Conrad Plow, Elijah Pool, Adam McNeill and C. W. Burt.

Section 36, sold in 1820, 1821, 1822, 1829 and 1834 to Cornelius Rinearson, Alexander Ayers, Timothy Allison, John Woolech, John Linville and James Conwell.

The greater portion of the above lands were purchased in forty and eighty-acre tracts.

PIONEERS.

The beginning of immigration to the lands of Orange Township dates from about the year 1820. Little knowledge concerning the first settlements and those making them can be gathered at this late day.

Among the first to settle in the township was the now venerable Wells Stevens, who, at this writing, is unconscious to the things of this world. Mr. Stevens is a North Carolinan, from which State his father, Robert, emigrated during the first decade of the century to the vicinity of the settlements of the Carolina colony on East Fork of Whitewater River. Robert here lived in the vicinity of Templeton's Creek until the close of the war of 1812, and during the war served several months along the frontier settlements. He then settled on Garrison's Creek in what is now Columbia Township.

Wells, possibly in 1819, but probably not before 1820, then just married, settled in the southwest corner of this township, and began the work of the early settler. He had built his cabin before the survey was completed, and in it, it is said, he entertained more than once some one or more of the party engaged in making the survey. Later, Robert removed to that vicinity and there passed his life.

Elias B. Stone, emigrating from Kentucky in about the year 1820, settled southeast of the now village of Fayetteville on Garrison's Creek, and some two years later Silas H. Stone, a brother, then a young and single man, came out from Lincoln (now

Boyle) County, Ky., but returned to Kentucky, and again came out in 1824 and made a settlement.

Adam McNeill, a brother-in-law to Robert Stevens, prior to 1822 had settled in the Stevens neighborhood on Sain's Creek.

About the time Robert Stevens made his settlement William Pool from North Carolina located in the same neighborhood.

In 1821 George Creelman, a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland, settled where his son W. G. now resides. Mr. Creelman died in 1880 at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

At the same period the Dills settled here.

In 1823 or thereabouts Ralph Titsworth and family, from Scott County, Ky., settled probably a mile and a half north of Fayetteville. He had lived for a time before coming in Butler County, Ohio, and before settling in Kentucky, in the State of New Jersey. Mrs. Squire Daniel, of Fayetteville, is a daughter.

Along north and east of Fayetteville during the decade between 1820 and 1830, settled, and were living there, Hugh Allen, John Russell (who cleared the land and built the house in which the late Robert Gamble died), Samuel Hornady (lived where Robert Martin now owns), John Coley, James Lathers and a Mr. Perkins.

Just east of the village of Fayetteville, at the period above referred to, there lived, on what will be recognized as the Dr. Mason farm, Isaac Thomas. Still further east lived a Mr. Jones from Kentucky, who after a period returned to that State. Still east of Jones had settled Thuel Wrightman and Henry Klum.

In 1822 John Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, entered land in the township and that year built a cabin upon it, and removed his mother's family thereto. His parents when he was small emigrated to the vicinity of Brush Creek in Adams County, Ohio. Here the father died and left a large family with nothing. The son John traveled the river, working on flat-boats which were engaged in conveying salt from the Kanawha Works to Cincinnati and to other points, and traveled the Mississippi, Kentucky and other rivers, and with his earnings made the purchase referred to. He served as one of the Associate Judges of the county and occupied other public positions.

Henry Dicken, from Kentucky, and Triplet Lockhart, of the family that settled early in Connersville Township, were among the pioneers of Orange; also Joseph Justice.

Another of the pioneers on Sain's Creek was Cornelius Rinearson; and in that same vicinity located early Laurence Johnson.

In 1826 Elias Matney, a Kentuckian, and his father-in-law, Alexander Ayers, settled on adjoining land on Sain's Creek, in the southeastern part of the township. They were from Preble County, Ohio, here. Ayers had emigrated thither from Pennsylvania.

Comparatively speaking, few of the farms in this township, it is said, were cleared up and improved without the aid of leasers or renters of land, concerning which large class the records give little or no information, and as many of them, on the expiration of their leases, removed from the county, nothing definite of them can be given. In some cases the purchasers of the land remained in the East or in other States from whence they emigrated until the land was partially cleared up. These leasers were to make specified improvements on the premises and live thereon for a term of years free of rent, etc., etc. Of this class we would gladly write could the data be obtained.

SCHOOLS.

The first school held in the township is thought to have been kept in a cabin just north of the village of Fayetteville in 1823, taught by Eleanor Blair. Two or three years later Miss Mitchell taught a school in a cabin house that stood probably one and a half miles east of north of Fayetteville, on what is now the Joseph Gamble farm—then the Russell land. The cabin had been occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Russell, and abandoned on his building a new one.

District No. 1 was organized in 1824 under the law. The tax levied was nearly all paid in labor or material. The ground upon which it stood, situated on the hill northwest of Gray's saw-mill, was donated by John Coley. The building was in keeping with the houses of that period—of hewed logs, the floor of walnut puncheons, clapboard roof, and the chimney of stone. It is thought that a Mr. Gunn taught the first school in this building. In 1825 a second school district was organized in Danville (now Fayetteville). Wiley J. Daniel was one of the early teachers in the Danville building. Subsequently a frame house was built in the village, in which J. P. Daniel taught for a time. James Rhodes is also remembered as having taught in the village school.

The first schoolhouse in the settlement along Sain's Creek stood in the northwest quarter of Section 36, on what is now the land of A. Winchell. Early teachers in this house were Alexander Patton, John Bell and Thomas Points. The next house in this section of the country was built some 400 yards south of the other. Alexander Matney taught in this building. The condition of the schools of the township in 1879 is shown by the following report of the County Superintendent:

"The Trustee, Mr. Anson Moore, is earnest in the

oversight of his schools, and his management seems to give very general satisfaction, although he is somewhat cramped in special finances on full time. Appliances only fair. Has time-pieces, I believe, but needs, for the comfort of his scholars, better and more commodious rooms, shade trees, etc., as soon as convenient. Mr. Moore visits his schools and familiarizes himself with the children and teachers. School interests are safe in his hands. Number of children—males, 151; females, 124; total, 275. Number of schools, five (one double school). Teachers are doing satisfactory work, so far as we have known."

MILLS, DISTILLERIES, ETC.

The first mill in the township was built in 1822 by Elias B. Stone. It was a grist-mill. S. H. Stone came out from Kentucky the first time to assist his brother in erecting the mill. The mill was located on the south branch of Garrison's Creek, and not far from the center of the township. Subsequently Silas H. Stone added a saw-mill and also built a grist-mill, and operated both for years. The mill property passed into the hands of Jack Lindsey and James Tuttle, who built and carried on in connection with the mills a distillery. On the north branch of Garrison's Creek Hugh Gray built a saw-mill very early—prior to 1833. On this stream above the Gray Mill later was built a saw-mill by William Reed. Mr. Starbuck started a tan-yard at Fayetteville quite early, which was by him carried on some time. His successor in this line in the same village was Isham Keith. Some years subsequent to 1833 there was a carding-machine in operation in Fayetteville by Benjamin F. Morrow. This, however, was short-lived.

CHURCHES AND BURYING-GROUNDS.

Among the first emigrants settling in the township were a number who were members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and in due time such an organization was formed and a church building erected on land deeded by Samuel Hornady (now the Robert Martin place) in Section 3. The organization took place early, yet the meeting-house was not built for a number of years thereafter, and then remained in an unfinished state until probably 1848 or 1849. Among the original members of the church here were the Dills, the Russells, the Craigs, and others.

On the division which took place in the Presbyterian Church in 1833, the church under consideration was divided; those adhering to the doctrines of the Old School withdrew, and erected, in about 1850, a house of worship a half mile south of the other building. Among the early members of this congregation were John Alexander, Mr. Reed, Mr. Gowdy, Robert and Martin Gamble, the Hustons and others.

Both churches in their early history had only supplies. From about 1848 until some time before the late war, Rev. Josiah Dodds preached for the Old School congregation. Since that time Revs. Robb, Johnson and McClerkin have served that people.

Among the early members of the New School Church were Thomas Little and sons—Samuel and John—William Marks, John Gamble, James Landen, Thomas Marks and John G. Gray. From about 1849 until 1859, Rev. Andrew Heron served the congregation, since which time they have had supplies only. In 1881 the house of worship was destroyed by fire, and since then, and for a time prior thereto, the congregation has been holding services in the church building at Glenwood.

There is a small burying-ground at each church. At the north grave-yard the earliest burial marked by a tombstone is that of an infant daughter of E. and J. Cooper, who died in 1837. Among the aged buried in this yard are Samuel and Jane Hamilton, Elizabeth Little, William Culbertson, Martha Gamble, Jane Crawford, Ann Carter and Nancy Luke.

At the south grave-yard, among the aged whose graves are marked by tombstones are Mary McMillan, aged seventy-two years; George Creelman, aged ninety-three years; Rosanna Williamson, aged seventy-six years; Robert Gamble, aged seventy-three years; Jane Milligan, aged eighty-one years; and Robert Craig, aged eighty-two years.

The grave-yard at Fayetteville dates back to the first settlement of that vicinity. As early as 1833 there were quite a number of graves in it. Among the aged interred here are W. J. Daniel, aged about eighty years; John R. Daniel, aged seventy-four years; John Wagoner, aged eighty-four years; Elder John Haslett, aged seventy-three years; Noah Dawson, aged seventy-niney ears; Joshua Crawford, aged seventy-five years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Fayetteville had its origin in a class that was organized in 1822 by Rev. John Havens, a local preacher, at the house of Judge Gregg, one mile west of Fayetteville. The class consisted of the following-named eleven members: Judge Gregg and wife, Samuel Rounds and wife, Noah Dawson and wife, Mrs. Sarah George, Hugh Wilson, Thomas Dawson, John Merrick, Sr., and John Merrick, Jr.

The quarterage paid by the circuit the first year was $36.12½, of which Gregg's class paid $2.12½. Of this sum the Pastor received $31.87½, and the Presiding Elder $4.25.

This class constituted an appointment on the Connersville Circuit until Columbia Circuit was formed in 1851. The first house of worship of the society

was built in Fayetteville in 1838, for some time prior to which date meetings were conducted in the wagon-shop of John Merrick. The church building, a frame, was used until the present beautiful and commodious edifice was erected in 1872, at a cost of $3,000. The charge is now a part of Glenwood Circuit, of which Rev. J. W. Dashiell is pastor. Present membership about fifty. At the dedication of the new church Rev. Dr. Andrus, President of Asbury University, officiated.

The Christian Church at Fayetteville was organized July 4, 1829, by Elder John P. Thompson. The frame of a meeting-house was soon put up by Elias B. Stone, one of the charter members, principally at his own expense. The building was not completed for several years. In 1851 a substantial frame house of worship was erected, principally through the efforts of E. S. Frazee, who has preached for the congregation on an average of half the time since 1851. In 1875 the building was remodeled and rebuilt, and is now substantial and commodious. Elder John P. Thompson continued preaching for the church until his death in 1871. Among the early regular pastors of the society were William McPherson, John O'Kane, R. T. Brown, George Campbell and Henry Pritchard. For the last third of a century the society has met regularly on the first day of the week for worship.

In the early settling of this township another Methodist society was organized, and held services at private houses and in schoolhouses until in about 1837, when the old frame building, yet standing in the southern part of the township near the residence of Alexander Matney, was erected for a house of worship. This was so used until probably ten years ago, when the society, having become weak, abandoned the house, which was sold to Mr. Matney. The congregation then went to other churches of that denomination in the vicinity.

Just a short distance from the church above described stands a frame house of worship, built on ground deeded by Alexander Matney. The building was erected by general subscription, and has been used as a union church, its doors being open for all denominations. This was built some fifty or sixty years ago. Since 1874 or thereabouts it has been principally occupied by a United Brethren congregation, organized by Rev. Alexander Carroll. This congregation now holds services there once every three weeks, with Rev. Mr. Boland in charge.

The grave-yard on the hill not far distant from either church had its origin in the family place of burial of the Rinearsons. David and John Rinearson were among the first interments in it. Subsequently the ground fell into possession of Alexander Matney, who donated one-half acre to those in charge of the church for burial purposes.

FAYETTEVILLE.

This pretty little village, situated in the extreme western part of the township on the road forming the boundary line between the two counties, was laid out by the surveyor, Thomas Hinkson, for Elias B. Stone and Isaac Thomas, October 12, 1824. It was then designated as Danville. In 1841 an addition to the village (south) was made by Elias B. Stone, surveyed by William Dickey. Robert Cox kept the first store in the village, Robert Wilson was the first blacksmith, and Drs. Mason, Helm and Daniel early physicians. Mr. Cox, in addition to blacksmithing, manufactured bells.

In 1833 Burgess G. Wells was a merchant, and in 1837 the Postmaster of the village. Later of the early merchants were James M. Conner and Thomas Marks; John Latchem was another of the early "village smiths;" John B. Williams was the cabinet-maker in 1833, and one Vantyne the wagon-maker. Joshua Wolf was another of the early blacksmiths.

The first frame house in the village was built by Dr. Jefferson Helm in 1830 or 1831. It is still standing, and is now occupied by Thomas Boylan. The first and only brick house in the village was built by Joshua Wolf.

The village at present has a population of probably 150. It has a postoffice, two blacksmith shops, a saw-mill, one wagon-making shop, an extensive carriage and buggy factory, two good stores, one drug-store, one harness shop, a large two-story school building and two churches.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list contains the names of such citizens as had in 1879 resided in the county fifty years or upward:

John Reid and wife, William Banks and wife, Thomas Jones and wife, William Huston and wife, S. H. Stone and wife, Sarah Amber, Mrs. John Scott, Mary Haines, Jesse Dailey, William Conner, George Creelman, W. G. Creelman, Mrs. Hugh Wilson, Mrs. John Spivey, Mrs. Ross Morrison, Mrs. Mary Conner, Stephen Matney, Alex. Matney, Wells Stevens, Isham Stevens, Lawrence Johnson, John Johnson, John Coon, John Winchell, G. W. Jones, John I. Stephens, Mrs. J. P. Daniels, Mary Williams.

CHAPTER XXV.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES AND ORGANIZATION—LAND ENTRIES—PIONEERS AND PIONEER NOTES—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

THIS, the second township in size in the county, is situated in the northwestern part thereof, bounded on the north by Henry and Wayne Counties, on the east by Wayne County, on the south by Fairview and Harrison Townships, and on the west by Rush County. Its organization dates from 1823. The Commissioners of the county at their February session of that year ordered that "henceforth all that district of country and part of Harrison Township which is inclosed in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a new township to be known and designated by the name of Posey Township, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Wayne County, at the southeast corner of Section 28, running thence north on the county line five miles to the extreme northeast corner of Fayette County; thence west six miles to the northwest corner of said county; thence south five miles to the southwest corner of Section 27; thence east on the section line to the place of beginning." The boundary lines are the same to-day as when originally formed.

LAND ENTRIES.

The land disposed of by the Government, with the year of sale and the purchasers' names is set forth in the following list:

Township 15 north, Range 12 east.

Section 28, sold in 1811, 1812, 1814, to George Manlove, R. Kolb, Manlove Caldwell and John Caldwell.

Section 21, sold in 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1821, to Elisha Dennis, William Lowry, Amos Ashew, Samuel Heath and John Gilleland.

Section 9, sold in 1817, 1825, 1828 and 1829 to John Bell, Henry Thornburg, Thomas Butler and John Beal.

Section 4, sold in 1817, 1821, 1822 and 1823, to Joel Rains, Thomas Reagan, Henry Thornburg and Chaney Ridgway.

Section 5, sold in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, to James Swofford, Henry Thornburg, Peter Wails, Daniel Mills, Nehemiah Stanbrough, Andrew Pentecost, Michael Spencer and Isaac Galbraith.

Section 7, sold in 1823, 1824 and 1829, to James Kirkwood, James Gilleland, Thomas Kirkwood, Robert Harrison, James S. Kirkwood, Levi Charles, Andrew Pentecost and Garrison Miner.

Section 6, sold in 1822, 1824, 1826 and 1836, to Rachael Frazier, David Galbraith, James McConkey, William Moore, John Frazier, Ezra Hunt and Benjamin Griffin.

Section 17, sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823, to Samuel Bantham, John Whitehead, Micajah Ferguson and John Ingles.

Section 8, sold in 1821, 1823 and 1828, to Joel Rains, Henry Thornburg, Elizabeth McCollum, James Gilleland and Joseph Gard.

Section 20, sold in 1821 and 1823, to John Gilleland, John Huston, John C. Cook, Prudence Manlove, Laurence Ginn and James Gilleland.

Section 19, sold in 1821, to Lawrence Ginn, Trueman Munger, Hugh Dickey and Edward K. Munger.

Section 18, sold in 1821 and 1822, to John Higer, John Ingles, John K. Munger, William McCann and John Weaver.

Section 29, sold in 1814, 1821 and 1822, to John Loder, Philip Srader, David Sprong, John Huston and Charles Legg.

Section 30, sold in 1821 and 1822, to John Higer, Philip Srader, John Huston, William Sutton, John Murphy and Bennett B. Cook.

Township 15 north, Range 11 east.

Section 26, sold in 1821, to Matthew Howard.

Section 27, sold in 1821, 1823, 1824 and 1826, to Michael Brown, John C. Cook, Reason W. Debriler, Samuel Knotts, Jonathan Hatfield and Greenbury Lahine.

Section 23, sold in 1821, 1823, 1826 and 1828, to Micajah Jackson, John Mallins, John Peanell, William Pattison, Matthew Marhland, L. Whitehead, Henderson Bragg and Nathan Wilson.

Section 24, sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823, to John Stephen, William Dickey, James Russell, Elijah Haymon, James Gilleland and Robert McCann.

Section 25, sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823, to John Huston, John Daubenspeck, William Alger, William Pattison and Henry Conkling.

Section 13, sold in 1821, 1823, 1824 and 1827, to

Thomas K. Stiles, John Treadway, Enoch Warman, Jane Gilleland, John Norcross and Jesse Dobbins.

Section 14, sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1825, to Robert Dollahan, John Banfill, Isaac Metcalf, William Beard, Samuel Alexander and Casper Stoner.

Section 15, sold in 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1826, to L. French, Jacob Lonen, John Hillis and Thomas Woodman.

Section 22, sold in 1824, 1825, 1826, 1828 and 1829, to John Coleman, Isaac Personett, Robert Moulton, G. Pattison, A. J. Veatch and William Jackson.

Section 10, sold in 1821, 1826, 1830 and 1831, to Noah Fouts, Thomas Smith, Edward Frazier, John Moffitt, Edward Fryan, William Shaw and Thomas Knipe.

Section 11, sold in 1822, 1824, 1826, 1829 and 1833, to Mary Wetterfield, George Merrick, Catharine Heck, Godfrey Heck and John Slinks.

Section 12, sold in 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830 and 1833, to Peter Kemmer, John W. Waterfield, William Henry, Charles Campbell and Joseph Evans.

Section 1, sold in 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, to Stephen Hull, Joseph Evans, Solomon Waller and John Finney.

Section 2, sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823, to Joseph Evans, John Walters and Conrad Walters.

Section 3, sold in 1822, 1823, 1829 and 1830, to William Walters, Isaac Metcalf, Charles Smith, R. Spencer, Peter Voorhes, John G. Eaton and Thomas K. Stiles.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER NOTES.

In the above list of names of the original purchasers of the land of Posey Township are many who were actual settlers, moved upon the land, cleared and improved farms, took part in the building of churches, schoolhouses and roads, figured in its political and civil history, and were identified with the various movements made in the direction of progress and high state of civilization.

The earliest settler of whom we have been able to get any definite information is George Manlove, a native of North Carolina, who attempted a settlement on the head-waters of Lick Creek in the southeastern part of the township in 1811, entering the northeast quarter of Section 28, October 31, 1811, the first purchase made in what is now Posey Township. Mr. Manlove was related to the Caldwell's who settled at the same time just east in what is now Harrison Township. They had all settled for a time at Fairhaven, Preble Co., Ohio, from whence they came to what became Fayette County. It is said that Mr. Manlove, with the Caldwells, being somewhat afraid of trouble with the Indians, returned to Preble County and remained until in 1814, when all returned to their settlements here already commenced.

Mr. Kolb, who made the entry in 1812, was from the State of South Carolina.

John Loder emigrated from the State of New Jersey and settled on the land entered in 1814, in 1816 or 1817. He was the father of Mrs. Linville Ferguson, now of Milton, this State.

Manlove Caldwell was of the same family just referred to.

The Mungers, among the first to enter and settle upon land in the "New Purchase," were from Rutland County, Vt. Edmund K., with family, settled about one and a half miles southeast of the present site of Bentonville in the fall of 1821. He was the son of Brig.-Gen. Edward Munger, of Vermont, who in the early history of Ohio went to Belpre, and there raised and disciplined an army, with headquarters near Dayton. The Mungers settled for a time in that locality, where now, in Montgomery and Greene Counties (Ohio), a number of their descendants reside. Edward and Lazarus, now residents of this township, are sons of Edmund K.

Andrew M. B. Cole, still a resident of the township, a brother-in-law of the Edmund K. Munger just spoken of, came to this locality with him, but soon returned to his native State, Virginia, and in 1826, with his parents, Samuel and Catharine, made a permanent settlement.

John and Rachel (Beard) Fraizer, natives of North Carolina, settled in the township in 1821, upon land where a son, Thomas E., now resides.

George Van Buskirk, Sr., and family, from Kentucky, settled in the vicinity of Cambridge City in 1815, and in 1831 a son, George, Jr., settled in the vicinity of where he now resides just west of Bentonville, where he has played well his part in converting the wilderness of that day into the beautiful farms of the present.

Among other pioneers of that part of the township lying in the "New Purchase" were the Galbreaths, Isaac and David, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1820, and in that year settled Jehu Vickroy, from North Carolina.

In 1821 came John Chapel, Micajah Jackson, Henry Thornburg, Reason Reagan and Bennett B. Cook, from North Carolina; John G. and William Eaton, from Ohio; John Middleton and Thomas B. Stiles, from New Jersey; Amos Goff, from Kentucky; Peter Marts, from Pennsylvania.

In 1822 came John Hallis, William Beard, Robert Mitchell, James McConkey, Daniel New, William Patterson, Godfrey Peck, John and Peter Kemmer and Lawrence Quinn, from Kentucky; William

Alger, John and James Gilleland, from Pennsylvania; Thomas Legg, Randall Brewer and Peter Voores, from Ohio; Isaac Metcalf, from England; John Mullins, John Coleman and John Fraizer, from North Carolina.

In 1827 Mrs. Catharine Heck, a widow with three children, removed from Bracken County, Ky., and settled in this township.

The following is a copy of a poll-book of an election held in the township in 1826, and is given with a view of setting forth other pioneer names:

"Poll-book of an election held at the house of Thomas K. Stiles, in Posey Township, Fayette County, Ind., on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1826, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace for said township, agreeable to an order of the Board of Fayette Justices at their March term, at which time and place the following persons appeared and gave their vote:

1. Henry Thornburg,
2. Paul Coffin,
3. Randall Brewer,
4. John Thornburg,
5. Aaron Youke,
6. John Fraizer,
7. William Russell,
8. Thomas H. Stiles,
9. Robert Heuston,
10. Peter Kemmer,
11. Joseph Spencer,
12. Thomas Dancen,
13. Abijah Haman,
14. George Weirick,
15. Robert McCann,
16. John Rasher,
17. George Raines,
18. Andrew Pentecost,
19. John Treadway,
20. Jacob Shinkle,
21. Nehemiah Stanleydogh,
22. Barnes Claney,
23. Samuel Ridgway,
24. Tittman Kolb,
25. James Kirkendall,
26. Daniel New,
27. Micajah Jackson,
28. Masters Vickroy,
29. George Shinkle,
30. John Norcross,
31. David Canady,
32. William Sutton,
33. Isaac Sutherland,
34. Solomon Sprang,
35. Samuel Minanda,
36. Jehu Vickroy,
37. Jacob Watson,
38. James Denkearad,
39. Thomas Legg,
40. Nathan Billson,
41. James Sprang,
42. Samuel Peaks,
43. John Shinkle,
44. Moses Gard,
45. Thomas Kirkwood,
46. John Weaver,
47. Lawrence Guinn,
48. Cornelius Wadword,
49. John Mullins,
50. Thomas Patterson,
51. Peter Shepler,
52. Edmund K. Munger,
53. Samuel Banther,
54. James Gilleland.

The candidates at this election were Thomas Kirkwood, Jacob Shinkle, and John Treadway, and the number of votes cast for each was 17, 21 and 16 respectively.

William Manlove, a son of George Manlove, was born January 19, 1815, and is believed to have been the first white child born in the township.

The first school taught in the township was by George Manlove, in 1818.

The first wedding is believed to have been that of Mr. John Case to Miss Mary Caldwell, which occurred at the dwelling of the bride's father, not far from the schoolhouse.

The first death that occurred is thought to have been that of William Manlove, Sr.

The first house having a shingle roof was the dwelling of George Manlove.

The first and only grist-mill in the township was built not far from 1830, in Section 5, on Simons Creek. It did service for probably twenty years. On the same creek, in Section 4, and not far from the same time, a saw-mill was operated by the father of J. A. Baldwin.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS.

The first schoolhouse built in the township stood in the southeast corner thereof, and in the portion of the Territory lying in the "Twelve Mile Purchase" (Section 28), and the first teacher was the pioneer, George Manlove, above referred to as settling in that locality in 1811. This school was conducted as early as 1818 by Mr. Manlove.

Just over the line in Wayne County, from the Loder settlement, stood an early built schoolhouse, in which, not far from 1826, was teaching Joseph Williams. Mrs. Linville Ferguson (then Miss Loder), attended this school.

During the decade between 1820 and 1830 some five schoolhouses were built in various parts of the township.

The first erected in the Van Buskirk neighborhood, probably one mile and a half west of the village of Bentonville, stood on the land of Mr. Van Buskirk, and was built about the year 1831. It was of the first type—round logs, greased paper for windows, etc. Early teachers here were John Treadway, John Legg and Miss Lavinia Church, the latter being the first lady teacher in that vicinity. Among the children attending school in this building were those of George Van Buskirk, of Samuel Kemmer, of John Norcross, of Micajah Jackson, and others. This house was not in use many years when the neighborhood built another log-house, probably a quarter of a mile further west. These schools were all supported by subscription, but not long after this schoolhouses were built and kept up by public money. Merchant Kelly is remembered as having taught in the settlement west of Bentonville for many years.

The condition of the schools of the township in 1879 is shown in the following published report of the County Superintendent:

"The Trustee of the township is Mr. Hathaway, who is cautious and economical. He is serving a second term, and has the approval of the school men of the township. His teachers are a fair average of the county, with one or two exceptions. The number of schools in the township is six. Mr. Hathaway visits his schools, is present at township institutes, and con-

ducts the same, and is favorable to the interests of education in every way. He maintained a high school last fall at Bentonville. Number of scholars: Male, 127; female, 128. Total, 225. This township has a time-piece in every school, but needs more blackboards, etc."

Among the earliest settlers of the township were a number of Methodists who at once formed a class or society and met at private dwellings, and in the summer season in the groves, which were "God's first temples," and there held communion with the Almighty. In 1823 the class met at Lowers, and among the members at that time were Jacob and Joe Lower, the Hardins, Millers, Wilsons and others. The appointment was on the Connersville Circuit, which had only recently been formed. The circuit was a large one, and preaching was held at many of the appointments through the week, the Sabbath preaching generally being conducted by the local preachers. Among the later Methodists were Thomas Stiles and wife, George Patterson and wife, and John Eyestone and wife. Their first meeting-house was a log one, and was built about one and a half miles southwest of Bentonville. Later they built a frame house at Bentonville, where services are still occasionally held, though the society is weak, and some four or five or more years ago they disposed of the building, which was converted into a public hall by the township. The appointment was long on the Connersville Circuit, and later became a part of the charges along the western part of the county.

The Christian Church at Bentonville was organized not far from 1836 by Rev. John O'Kane. Among the first members were George Van Buskirk and wife, Philip Shrader and wife, Trueman Munger and wife, Moses Ellis and wife, and Richard Kolb and wife. Services were held in private dwellings and in schoolhouses until in 1840, when a frame church building was erected just south of Bentonville, which the society occupied until they became too large to be comfortably seated, when it gave way to the present neat and substantial frame edifice built a year ago at a cost of about $2,500. The ground, one and a half acres, was deeded for church and burial purposes to the Trustees of the society by John Gilleland. Among the early ministers of the church were Revs. John O'Kane, Elijah Martindale, John Longley, John Brown, Jacob Daubenspeck, R. T. Brown, Thomas Conly and Elijah Goodwin. The present membership is about seventy-five, which is in charge of Rev. Lewis Wilson.

The grave-yard at the church is about the age of the society. Among the first interments made in it were the bodies of Sutherland Gard, Richard Kolb and Price Shortridge. The latter, according to the inscription on the tombstone, died August 30, 1834. From the inscriptions on the tombstones and more pretentious monuments it is evident that many of the pioneers were here interred. Some of the aged are as follows:

John Engels, died in 1859, aged sixty-five years; Rosey Engels, died in 1877, aged seventy-four years; Hester Loder, born in 1790, died in 1874; Mahala Cole, died in 1882, aged seventy-one years; William Van Dyke, died in 1875, aged eighty years; Samuel Pierson, died in 1883, aged seventy-seven years; James Gilleland, died in 1854, aged seventy-three years; Amos Gilleland, died in 1876, aged eighty-six years; Mary Westerfield, died in 1856, aged seventy-two years; John Gilleland, died in 1876, aged eighty-seven years; Mary Gilleland, died in 1865, aged seventy-seven years; John Treadway, died in 1838, aged forty-three, years; Phœbe Brown, died in 1852, aged eighty-three years; Thomas Shipley, died in 1846, aged seventy-three years; Eleanor Shipley, died in 1857, aged seventy-four years; Philip Shrader, died in 1870, aged seventy-eight years; Isabella Loder, died in 1863, aged seventy-eight years; Thomas Stiles, died in 1864, aged eighty years; Rebecca Stiles, died in 1867, aged eighty-one years; Ruth Middleton, died in 1861, aged seventy-two years.

Just north of the old part of the church-yard and adjoining it—all within the same enclosure—some years ago another tract of an acre and a half of land was purchased of James Huston, which was planted in evergreens and regularly laid out into lots, and a beautiful cemetery established which is now thickly dotted over by marble columns and granite monuments of elegant and costly design.

Until recent years a congregation of Missionary Baptists worshiped about a mile west of Bentonville. The society was organized in that vicinity many years ago, and among the early members were the Longwells, Carvers, Thomases, and Knopps. Services were held in the neighborhood schoolhouse, which was finally purchased by the society, who built an addition to it, and until the society disbanded used it as a house of worship.

On the land now owned by Andrew Cole, about three miles northwest of Bentonville, is the oldest public burying-ground in the township. In the early history of this section the land was owned by Isaac Metcalf; the spot comprising the place of burial was suitable for such, and a public grave-yard was soon made of it. A Mrs. Spencer was among the first buried in this yard. After the establishment of the grave-yard at the Christian Church, not many interments were made in the Cole burying-ground, although it is still used to some extent.

BENTONVILLE.

Bentonville, so named in honor of the late statesman, Thomas Benton, of Missouri, is a little hamlet situated south of the center of the township and is a station on the J. M. & I. R. R. Thirteen lots were platted by Joseph Dale, the proprietor thereof, on the 7th of August, 1838. The surveying was done by William Dickey on the same day.

An addition was made to the place in 1844 by Thomas K. Stiles.

Before the hamlet was laid out William Young had built a house there and was employed as a tailor. Among the early business men of the place was Bradley Perry, who was the neighborhood blacksmith; a Mr. Woodson, Samuel Dickey and Joseph McCauley, Woodford Dale and Alfred Loder, merchants; William Stockdale, tanner.

The hamlet to-day, in a business sense, consists of one blacksmith shop, three groceries, one shoe shop, one wagon shop and a steam saw-mill.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

In 1879 there lived in the township the following-named citizens who had been residents of the county for fifty years and upward:

C. Thompson and wife, David Kimmer and wife, Sarah Kimmer, Sam Lamberson and wife, John Lamberson and wife, William Lamberson and wife, A. M. B. Cole and wife, George Van Buskirk and wife, T. Van Buskirk and wife, Temple Beeson and wife, Jesse Manlove and wife, S. W. Gifford and wife, John Scott and wife, James Scott and wife, John Weaver and wife, Luther Oldfield and wife, William Manlove and wife, Peleg Hathaway and wife, Levi Ayers and wife, Linville Ferguson and wife, C. Wallace and wife, Rozzell Spencer and wife, Thomas Heck and wife, Lewis Shaw and wife, Byrned Baldwin and wife, J. H. Tyner and wife, Clarrissa Knapp, William Freeman, John Miller, Eunice Monger, William Berry, Millie Thatcher, Lewis Longwell, Daniel Longwell, William Longwell, Elmira Kellogg, Zellah Longwell, Daniel Heck, Isaac Brittingham, James Lowry.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES—LAND ENTRIES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES AND GRAVEYARDS—VILLAGES—HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

FAIRVIEW, the last township formed in the county, was not organized until in December, 1851. It is bounded on the north by Posey Township, on the east by Harrison and Connersville Townships, on the south by Orange Township, and on the west by Rush County. Its territory was taken from Orange and Harrison Townships, and included the land lying within the following described boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 25, Township 14, Range 11, running thence west three miles to the Fayette and Rush County lines; thence north six miles on said line, to the southwest corner of Posey Township; thence east three miles to the range line; thence south six miles to the place of beginning." The boundary lines have not since been altered.

The surface of the country is with very little exception level, and the lands are of most excellent farming quality, not surpassed if equaled by any in the county. Originally the land was covered with a dense forest of a variety of trees indicative of a good soil, with heavy undergrowth of spice of considerable size, as some few who are still with us can testify, not forgetting the labor required to clear it. The township is under a thorough system of drainage and the result is the producing of large crops. The farms are well improved and the people are moral, law-abiding and enterprising citizens.

LAND ENTRIES.

The lands of the township were disposed of by the Government in the years set forth below, and to the parties whose names are there given:

Township 14 north, Range 11 east.

Section 1 sold in 1820–21, to Hugh and William Dickey, Stephen Hull and James B. Reynolds.

Section 2 sold in 1820, 1821 and 1824, to John Stephens, Samuel Shortridge, James B. Reynolds, Jonathan Wallace, Ananias Gifford and Harrison Baker.

Section 3 sold in 1821 and 1823 to John Wheeler, John Smelsor and Benjamin B. Isles.

Section 10 sold in 1822, 1824, 1825 and 1828, to Jeremiah Jeffrey John Wallace, John Hair, Ira Alward, William Jeffery and Zachariah Parish.

Section 11 sold in 1820, 1829, and 1831 to Michael Brown, Hugh Dickey, Solomon Gifford and Lewis Robinson.

Section 12 sold in 1820, 1821, 1830, 1832 and 1833 to James Smith, John Darter, Minor Meeker, Daniel Campbell, David Scott, Philip Bilby and Samuel Davis.

Section 13 sold in 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1829 and 1830 to William Smiley, John Ellis, John Bogar, John Philpott, John Smith, Andrew Moffitt and Joshua Wallace.

Section 14 sold in 1820 and 1823 to Ross Smiley, Jacob Kinder, Thomas Smiley, Thomas Keaton, James Putman and Samuel Houseworth.

Section 15 sold in 1820, 1821, 1823 and 1830 to James Smiley, Thomas McConnell, William Parker, Jacob Aspaugh, John Clifford, J. Justice and A. Sloan.

Section 22 sold in 1822 and 1830 to Joseph Putenny, Robert McCrory, George Heiger, John Rees and Samuel Heiger.

Section 23 sold in 1821 and 1822 to Thomas McConnell, Thomas Moffitt and John Morrison.

Section 24 sold in 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1831 to Jonathan Eddy, John Jake, John Rees, Jr., David Stewart, John Darter and John Rees.

Section 25 sold in 1820 and 1827 to William F. Conaghy, John Ryburn, Alexander Russell and William Ennis.

Section 26 sold in 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1828 to Alexander Russell, William H. Putenny, Ephraim Frazee, John Rees and William Nash.

Section 27 sold in 1821, 1822 and 1823 to William Banks, John Morris, William Linder, Richard Nash and John McColm.

Township 15 north, Range 11 east.

Section 34 sold in 1822 and 1823 to Ira Starr, John Gifford, John Pattison, Samuel B. Louden, John Murphy and Edward Pattison.

Section 35 sold in 1822, 1823 and 1824 to Joseph Relfe, James Beakley, William Brooks, Thomas Legg, William Leer and Abraham Baker.

Section 36 sold in 1821 and 1822 to William Dickey, Trueman Munger, Edward R. Munger and William Berkley.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The lands of Fairview, lying entirely within the "New Purchase," were not settled until, comparatively speaking, a late date. However, some few ventured within its borders quite early. The decade between 1820 and 1830 will cover the period of its early settlement, the tide of immigration setting in in about 1820.

It is very probable that the first settlement was effected in Section 12, and in that portion of the northeast quarter lying adjacent to Connersville Township. Charles Williams, a young man and a native of the State of New York, settled on this land in 1814. He was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed many years, during which time he was identified with the erection of many of the early and more recently built houses and barns of that section of the country. Mr. Williams came from Pittsburgh, Penn., by flat-boat to Cincinnati; thence by wagon to the county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He also followed farming. He was the father of Charles M. Williams, ex-County Auditor and Surveyor.

About the year 1819 William Nelson from Vermont settled on what is now the G. S. Dunn farm, on a branch of Williams Creek.

In the same year, emigrating from Ohio, settled William and Alexander Russell, brothers, locating in the northern part of the township.

John Ryburn is thought to have settled in the township in 1819.

Ananias Gifford, a native of New Jersey, removed to Ohio in 1815, stopping at Newtown on the Little Miami River, and two years later removed to Harrisburg, where he remained until in 1821, then settled near the present village of Fairview.

About the same year (1821) Robert and Matthew Hastings and Richard Nash settled in the northern part of the township. Matthew died in 1881, aged seventy-six years. It is said that he and Mr. Nash when young were engaged in boating on the Ohio River.

Andrew Nelson, a native of Maine, located here in 1821.

John Rees, Sr., grandfather of Justice and H. C., now residents of the county, from Greene County, Penn., settled here in 1821; also a married son, John, located here.

About the same year came Robert McCrory, Sr., a native of County Antrim, Ireland, from whence he emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore in 1812. Several of this name and family came at or about the same period.

Not far from this date also came Samuel Knot, Abraham Kinder, from Virginia, and Samuel and George Heizer from New Jersey. All located southeast of Fairview village.

In 1825 Ellis D. McConnell settled in the north part of the township.

In 1828 James, a brother of E. D. McConnell, located here, coming here from Brown County, Ohio.

In 1824 John Thrasher and family emigrated from Pendleton County, Ky., and settled just across the line in Rush County, yet was closely identified with the history of Fairview Township. A son, Hon.

W. W. Thrasher, now a resident of the village of Fairview, in 1831 and 1832 purchased land where he now resides of John Wallace, who had located there, having come from Delaware. Mr. Thrasher has cleared some 300 acres of land.

In 1820 Thomas Keaten, a native of Maryland, located in the township.

Another of the early settlers who resided just over the Rush County line, though closely identified with the early history of the western part of this county, was Robert Grove, a Kentuckian.

Another was Garrett Wykoff, who came from New Jersey in 1822. He owned land on both sides of the dividing line between the two counties, yet his house was located in Rush County.

About this time, or perhaps a little later, the Jeffreys, Jeremiah and William, from the State of New York, located east of Fairview Village.

A number of the Moffitts in 1822 located in the township. The Moffitts were natives of Ireland, and had early settled in Pennsylvania, thence in Ohio, thence to this locality.

In 1825 Josiah Piper and family located in the vicinity of where Falmouth now stands. Mr. Piper still resides on the land.

The Dickeys, Hugh and William, emigrating from Kentucky, located in about 1825 in the northern tier of sections.

East of the Dickeys settled the Baker brothers, John and David, who were also Kentuckians, and in that vicinity Drury Tyner was another of the pioneers of Fairview.

Ross Smily was another of the pioneer settlers. He had located quite early further east in what is now Union County, where he figured conspicuously before locating in this township.

William Lear, Collin Banister, Jacob Ashpaw, John Hawkins, Samuel Shortridge, James Runnells, John Rees, G. Saxon, Zachariah Parish and the Jacks were pioneers of this locality.

There being no roads, these early settlers were obliged to cut out the undergrowth to reach their prospective homes. The Pipers resided by the side of a large poplar tree that had fallen, for some time, until their cabin was built and ready for occupancy. They were compelled to carry water for family use about three-quarters of a mile, and the only vessel they had for the purpose was a five-gallon keg. They were so distant from neighbors as to be barely able to hear the bark of their dogs. Frequently weeks passed without the wife of this pioneer seeing a woman.

One of the early tan-yards of the township was operated on the Jeffrey land by Frank Jeffrey.

There have been very few mills and distilleries in this section. The pioneers and subsequent residents of the township have depended upon the mills of neighboring subdivisions for such conveniences. In about 1838 or 1840 John Moffitt had in operation a saw-mill on Williams Creek and on the Nelson land. At the same time just below this mill and on the Wallace land was a saw-mill which had been built by Joshua Wallace. There has been no grist-mill, we believe, in the township.

SCHOOLS.

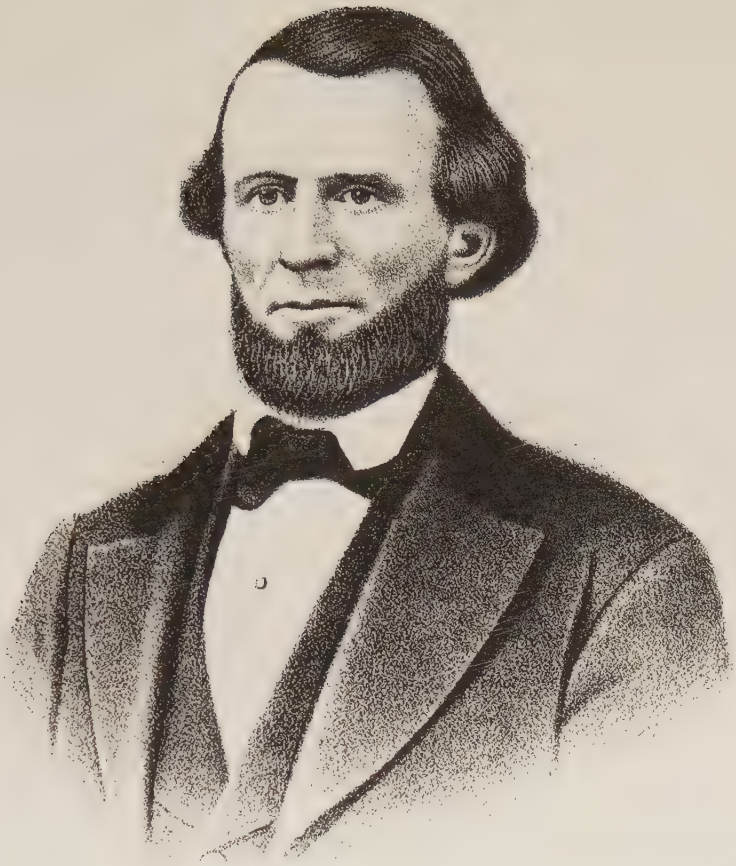
The first schoolhouse erected in the township, we are informed by Uncle Samuel Little, stood a half mile east of Moffitt's Crossing, built in 1825, and was then in the third district of Orange Township. Mr. Little says "it was built of round logs, afterward hewed down; clap-board roof; no chimney, but a stone fire-place in the center of the puncheon floor; a flue built of sticks and mortar, rested on six-foot posts; the fire being in the center of the house all parts of the room were heated equally. The crevices of the house were closed with mortar except those fronting the writing-desks, where they were enlarged to furnish light, which was admitted through greased paper which was pasted to frames fitted to those apertures." The first school in this house was taught in the fall of 1826 by Jonas Price.

The first schoolhouse for the settlement in the neighborhood of where Fairview Village now is stood over the Rush County line at the grave-yard. Mr. Piper informs us that this house was built about 1824 for a meeting-house on ground given for the purpose by Robert Groves. The building was used for both church and school purposes. About the year 1825 a Mr. Noble was teaching here.

Probably two years later (1827) a schoolhouse was built on the Jeffrey land in which school was first taught by Thomas Dawson.

About the year 1829 a schoolhouse stood in the northern part of the township in which, at that time, John Legg was keeping school. Later in the same building a Mr. McClure taught a school.

At Fairview, but just over the line in Rush County, is located an academy building, which was erected in 1848 by general subscription of that section of the county for miles around. The object was to establish a school in which would be taught the higher branches, then not taught in the common district schools. Among those most instrumental in establishing the school were Dr. Ephraim Clifford, W. W. Thrasher, William Shawhan, Rev. H. R. Pritchard, Rev. George Campbell, John Campbell, John Thrasher, Donovan Groves and G. B. Rush. The first Board of Trustees of the institution was G. B. Rush, John M. Shawhan, G. Wykoff, James Han-



Samuel J. Kenner

nah and Ephraim Jeffrey. The building, which is of brick, was erected by Josiah Smith at a cost of $3,500.

Prof. A. R. Benton, a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia, opened the first school in the building, and taught for a period of probably ten years, during which time he conducted a first-class school. He resigned to accept a Greek professorship in the Northwestern University at Indianapolis, which chair he still occupies. Other instructors have been Profs. Hull, of Hiram, Ohio; Rev. Daniel Van Buskirk, William Thrasher, Walter Campbell, Bowen, Piercy and others. The institution has been under the control of the Christian Church. Scholars have been in attendance at this school from the States of Illinois, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio and New York.

CHURCHES AND GRAVE-YARDS.

On the Rush County side of the line, nearly opposite Fairview Village, is located a frame building which has for many years been the house of worship of the Methodist families of that vicinity. On the the same site, as early as 1824, a log meeting-house was erected by this denomination which was used for both church and school purposes. The ground upon which it stood was deeded to the Trustees of the society, probably as early as 1822, in addition to some surrounding it, for religious and burial purposes, by Robert Groves. The ground then deeded was one acre, to which have since been added, deeded by W. W. Thrasher, at different times, several acres, until now there are included at the cemetery and church-yard some four or five acres. This, in recent years, has been laid out into lots and made a most beautiful place of burial, which is dotted over with evergreens and many elegant and costly monuments, that would be a credit to more pretentious cemeteries. Here lie sleeping the remains of many of the pioneers of the region of the country for many miles around, among them a number of the early settlers of the western part of Fayette County. Among those who lived to a ripe old age in the vicinity interred here are:

William McCarty, died in 1874, aged eighty-six years; Theresa McCarty, died in 1877, aged eighty-three years; Ephraim Jeffrey, born in 1817, died in 1883; William Jeffrey, died in 1862, aged eighty-four years; Abraham Baker, died in 1842, aged seventy-eight years; Robert Groves, died in 1855, aged ninety-one years (a Revolutionary soldier); Martha, his wife, died in 1855, aged eighty-nine years (from the tombstone it appears that this couple lived together sixty-seven years); Ross Smiley, died in 1878, aged ninety years; Josiah Thrasher, died in 1849, aged eighty-six years; Robert Hastings, died in 1859, aged ninety-four years; Isabella Hastings, died in 1847, aged eighty-three years; Samuel Isles, a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1842, aged one hundred and two years.

This place of burial has been extensively used for upward of sixty years, and is the only grave-yard of any size in that section of the county. The oldest grave marked by a tombstone is that of Petro Rush, who died October 24, 1824 (born in 1776). The first burial here is thought to have been made in the spring of 1824, a child of John Smith, in March of that year.

The Fairview Christian Church, which too stands just over the line (west) dividing the counties of Rush and Fayette, was organized in 1843 with a membership of forty, prominent among whom were William Shawhan and family, John Thrasher and family, W. W. Thrasher and family, Josiah Piper and family, Jacob Parish and family, John Bates and family, and Samuel Shortridge and family. The first house of worship was a frame, and was erected in 1844, which was replaced in 1872 by the present neat and substantial brick edifice, which has a cupola and bell. Among the pioneer pastors of the church were Revs. Arthur Miller, Bird Byfield, John O'Kane, John Longley, Houshour, John P. Thompson, Benjamin Reeves, Peter Wiles and Jacob Daubenspeck.

VILLAGES.

The little hamlet or village of Fairview is situated in the western part of the township and is comprised of a little cluster of neat dwellings just east of the highway forming the division line between Rush and Fayette Counties. The inhabitants now number probably 100, who are a moral and religious people, never having permitted liquor sold in the village and have for years had two churches nearly within a "stone's throw." The people are supplied with one grocery and the "village smith" is there.

Fairview was laid out on the land of W. W. Thrasher, and the first house of the village was a hewed log one built not far from 1828 by William Powers. The first merchant of the place was John McClure. He was followed by Birdsall & Co., in about 1835. The successor to this firm was William Moffitt. Of the early blacksmiths were a Mr. Vanvalkenburg, followed by Brown & Bros. and this firm by William Irvin.

Falmouth is a village of two counties located in the northwestern part of the township on either side of the road dividing Rush and Fayette Counties. It was surveyed July 24, 1832, by Thomas Hinkson —laid off on land belonging to James and Elijah Patterson and Patrick McCann. That portion lying east of Madison Street is in Fayette County and that west of the same street is in Rush County. Additions

were made to the place in 1838 by Ed L. McGee, Stephen Isles and Jeremiah Jeffrey. The greater portion of the village is in Rush County.

The first house on the Fayette County side was erected by William Smith. Early merchants were P. Shawhan, William Stewart, and John Birdsall. John Crane was the early blacksmith. His dwelling was in Fayette County, but the shop was in Rush. An early cabinet-maker, who had a turning-lathe and manufactured chairs, tables, bureaus, etc., was Jno. Carr.

Falmouth is a station on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, whose depot is in Fayette County. The inhabitants probably number 150 and on the Fayette County side are located a drug-store, a dry-goods store, a cabinet making and undertaking shop, and one carpenter shop.

HALF-CENTURY CITIZENS.

The following list of names was given in 1879 as those who had been residents of the county fifty years or upward: Josiah Piper and wife, Isaac Powell and wife, John Baker, David Baker, Daniel Baker and wife, John Parrish and wife, Hiram Jeffrey and wife, Charles Shortridge and wife, Ephraim Jeffrey and wife, W. W. Thrasher and wife, William Brown and wife, Ezekiel Parrish and wife, William Irvin and wife, Thomas Smiley and wife, Jesse Shortridge and wife, Matthew Hastings and wife, James McConnell and wife, Elias McConnell and wife, Justice Reese and wife, Frank Bilby and wife, Richard Nash, Andrew Moffitt.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CONNERSVILLE CITY.

DAVID W. ANDRE, retired druggist and pharmacist, Connersville, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lehigh County, April 26, 1836, and is descended from a prominent Alsatian family. His father, Nicholas Andre (known in the records of Maschweiler and Rischweiler, at Maschweiler, Alsace, as George Jacob), was a son of George Jacob Andre, who for many years held a prominent sinecure in that Province upon the civil list of France. He entered the birth of Nicholas Andre upon the records the day following his birth (February 21, 1806,) as George Jacob, but subsequently had it changed to Nicholas. He married Louisa Weber, of Winschberg, Alsace, who was born June 27, 1812, and died here January 31, 1883, followed by her esteemed husband November 8, 1884. They are buried in Connersville Cemetery, the family burial place. They came to America in 1832 and located in Lehigh County, Penn., and in 1855 removed to Indiana. The subject of this sketch is prominent in the list of Connerville's representative men, and is in fact a "self-made man." He acquired a good rudimentary education in the public schools and applied it to teaching, in which profession he was very successful. January 1, 1857, he entered upon the study of pharmacy at Brookville with D. V. Johnson, where he remained till the beginning of 1858 in close application to that study. Leaving there he went to Indianapolis, where he completed it. Returning to Brookville he entered the store of John King as clerk, with whom he remained in reputable connection till 1860, when he engaged with S. H. Heshour, of Cambridge City, Ind., and clerked for him three years. In 1863 he returned to Brookville and embarked in business for himself (buying out D. V. Johnson), which he successfully carried on till 1868, when he retired from business there and came to Connersville and opened a drug business September 1, 1868, with which he continued in active connection till 1881. Since coming here he has taken a very prominent part in the encouragement and support of many of Connersville's important industries, and has always lent a helping hand to the building up of social institutions. Mr. Andre has always prized his citizenship here as well as elsewhere, and although liberal in sentiments, he is an ardent champion of principles which he considers upright and honest. In this he is frank, outspoken and free in his expressions, characteristics by which he is well known and esteemed by both friend and foe, which probably rendered him more eminently fitted to succeed in business, and gathered around him substantial friends. Upon the breaking out of the late Civil war Mr. Andre enlisted his sympathies with the Union cause, and subsequently took very active measures in the enrollment and organization of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery of Artillery, and was unanimously elected to the First Lieutenancy, but through the interposition of Gov. Morton he was refused recognition, although this battery made urgent appeals in his behalf. He, however, modestly retired from the bellicose arena, and although his pride as a Union citizen was humbled, he subsequently contributed to the general support of the army. He was married December 13, 1864, to Rebecca A. King, a lady of able attainments, a graduate to an honorary literary course of study at Brookville College. She was born in Ohio, June 3, 1844. Her father, John King, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820; her mother, Sarah (Barcus) King, was a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Andre are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1876 our subject found Connersville without an opera house, so the same year he built a new one known as the Andre Opera House, of which he is proprietor and manager. He is at present Vice-President of the German Benevolent Society, of which he has been an active member some years. He has been an active Odd Fellow for the past twenty-seven years, and has held prominent official positions in that society, of which he is still an esteemed and honored member.

JOHN L. BAILEY, dealer in dry goods, notions,

clothing, groceries and agricultural implements, also farm and garden seeds, etc., etc., 609 Central Avenue, Connersville. This old veteran was born in Bucks County, Penn., January 19, 1822. Being raised on a farm he received only a common school education. In 1837 he left home and began selling goods seven miles from Philadelphia. In 1838 he moved to Milford, N. J., where he remained in business for six years. In 1844 he emigrated to Tiffin, Ohio, where he continued in general merchandising up to 1850. After two years' rest he cast anchor in Connersville, Ind., and opened his present business, which has prospered under his careful management. In 1874 he branched out by taking part in the organization of the coffin factory, retaining one-third interest, and was chosen Secretary and Treasurer of the institution (acting for about two years), which employed about fifty men and prospered until May, 1879, when, in two hours, fire closed out the business with a loss of about eighty thousand dollars, seventy per cent of which was clear loss to the company. Mr. Bailey was married in Republic, Ohio, May 30, 1850, to Miss Martha A. Hart, a native of Ohio. By this union two children were born: Emma and Charles, latter now in business at Rushville, Ind. Our subject's wife died December 31, 1854, and he then married, June 1, 1856, Miss Kate F. Scott, a native of Connersville, born in September, 1836, by whom he has one child, Mary L., wife of W. H. Vandegrift, division Superintendent of the Toledo & St. Louis Railway, located at Toledo. Mr. Bailey was a member of the School Board two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

CHARLES A. BALLE, Connersville, is a native of this county, born in 1858. He is a son of George and Mary (Rieder) Balle, natives of Lorraine, France, and Baden, Germany, respectively. His father was born in 1815, and at the age of twenty-one entered the army of his sovereign, Louis Phillipe, remaining in the service thirteen years. In 1846 he married Mary Rieder, and by her had six children: Charles A., Mary (of the Annunciation), Caroline E., John V., Josephine F. and George William, the last four being deceased. Mr. Balle emigrated to America with his family in 1853, and located at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he resided about one year, and then moved to Connersville, where he has since remained. Charles A., our subject, grew up in Connersville, and was educated in its public schools. In 1877 he went to Cincinnati, where he learned the tailoring trade, being engaged there till 1882 in the employ of Peter Meyer. In August of the latter year he came to Connersville and opened a merchant tailoring establishment in the Huston Hotel building, where he has since conducted a successful business. He carries a full stock of both foreign and domestic cloths in cassimeres, worsteds, etc., and well merits the liberal patronage which he is receiving.

DEWIT C. BANES, of the firm H. G. & D. C. Banes, dealers in boots and shoes, No. 409 Central Avenue, Connersville, is a native of Indiana, born in Franklin County, October 4, 1848; son of Jenks G. and Naomi Banes, the former born in Bucks County, Penn., the latter in Maryland. They came to Indiana in 1840 and followed general merchandising. The subject of this sketch received a common school education and was reared in the store. April 1, 1881, he opened a shoe store in this city; prior to this he traveled for ten years for Shipley Crane & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. January 11, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie G. Grout, who was born in New York, March 9, 1853, and to this union one child was born—Rubie I. Mr. Banes is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M.; also of Maxwell Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., and of the U. O. of H.

WILLIAM H. BECK, pioneer clothier and tailor of Connersville, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 30, 1818; in early life he received a common school education and was brought up to the occupation of a tailor. His father, David Beck, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 18, 1792, and was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., September 30, 1817, to Catharine Harb, who was born in Baltimore, in 1801. May 2, 1820, they moved to Connersville, Ind., where she died September 15, 1822, after which David Beck was twice married. By the three marriages nine children were born, five of whom, also his three wives, died before his decease. The surviving children are William H., by the first wife; David and Josephine by the second; and N. J. by the third. The father resided upon the same premises from 1821 until his death, which occurred September 21, 1872. Our subject opened up a tailor shop in Falmouth, October, 1841. He was married, February 22, 1843, to Miss Christiana Skillman, a native of New Jersey, born October 20, 1820. By this union two children were born: Samuel W. and Charles D. Mr. Beck was elected County Treasurer in 1852, and came to Connersville in the spring of 1853; was re-elected in 1854, and filled both terms with pleasure and credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1856 he opened up his present enterprise, the firm being then Beck Bros. In 1868 he closed out and built the corner block in which he is now doing business. In 1869 he opened up again with his son, and sold out to his brother in 1870, with the view of leading a retired life; in 1873 he re-embarked in active business life. Mr. Beck manufactures and keeps in stock clothing, gents' furnishing goods,

hats, caps, etc., etc. In 1869, when Connersville passed under city government, Mr. Beck was chosen by a popular vote first Mayor of the city. In 1870 he was re-elected, served eight months and then resigned. He served upon the School Board for over eleven years. He is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

LUNSFORD L. BROADDUS, attorney, real estate and insurance agent, Connersville, is a native of Washington Township, Wayne Co., Ind., where he was born January 27, 1856, and from whence he removed with his parents to Harrison Township, this county and State, in 1857. He is a son of Hon. Warner H. Broaddus, one of the substantial citizens of the county, and a grandson of Capt. Robert L. Broaddus, a leading pioneer of eastern Indiana, who, in the year 1822, came from Virginia to the Whitewater country, locating on the Broaddus homestead in this county, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1857. The parents of our subject, Hon. Warner H. and Amanda E. (Scott) Broaddus, are natives of Fayette and Wayne Counties, Ind., respectively. They were married in 1847, and to them have since been born five children, of whom Lunsford L. is second in age. Our subject, after the usual primary instruction given in the district schools, furthered his education at Spiceland Academy and completed it at the Indiana State University. After leaving the University, having in the meantime had some experience as a teacher, he was engaged as Superintendent of the Milton public schools, Wayne County, Ind., for one year, after which he commenced active preparations for the legal profession. He read law under the instruction of Hon. B. F. Claypool, of Connersville, and was admitted to the bar of the Fayette Circuit Court, February 1, 1881. He was immediately thereafter appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Fayette County, the duties of which office he discharged until he was elected Township Trustee of Connersville Township in April, 1882. He was re-elected to this office in 1884. April 13, 1881, he was united in marriage with a descendant of another pioneer family of this county, Miss Sarah C. Powell, daughter of the late Zenos and Lydia (Caldwell) Powell, of Harrison Township, this county and State. To them has been born one child—Sadie Merle. Mr. Broaddus is a member of the Greek Literary Fraternity of Sigma Chi, and of the U. O. of H.

MICHAEL C. BUCKLEY, retired, Connersville, a truly self-made man, was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 20, 1840, and had only a common school education. His parents, Dennis and Elizabeth (Dorgan) Buckley, were natives of Ireland and immigrated to America in the spring of 1852, locating in Hamilton County, Ohio, where they now reside, leading a retired life. Mr. Buckley left home in the spring of 1862, and took up his abode in Connersville, clerking six years for Mr. Groff. In 1868 he branched out in business for himself, continuing for one year; then formed a partnership with J. W. Ross in the grocery trade. At the expiration of two years he purchased his partner's interest, and continued up to August, 1883, at which time he retired from the business arena. All through Mr. Buckley's business experience he was an extensive and successful speculator in real estate. He now owns the Buckley House, which is favorably known by the commercial public as a home retreat. He also has, by his own industry and economy, secured many fine residences in the city, which enables him to live in ease and affluence. Our subject was married, May 23, 1867, to Miss Susan K., daughter of Josiah Mullikin. By this union have been born the following children: Mabel E., born January 5, 1871; Frank, born August 4, 1873; Jessie, born September 21, 1876, died June 19, 1877; Stella Marie, born July 27, 1884. Mr. Buckley is a member of the Catholic Church; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDMUND W. BURK, one of the leading grocers of Connersville, was born in this county in 1841. His father, Naham Burk, was a native of Windsor, Vt. His grandparents, Jonathan and Gracia (Cady) Burk, were natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively; the former of whom came West about 1817, and was last heard of at Galena, Ill., the family still being in ignorance in regard to his mysterious disappearance. Naham Burk was born in 1814. He learned the trades of painting and chair-making in his native town, where he grew to maturity. He then spent a few years in the Southern States, and in 1836 came to Connersville. He followed his trades here as long as they were profitable, and then embarked in the stove and tinware business, which he continued about twenty years. He next opened a general store, and this he successfully conducted for about twenty-five years. In 1881 ill health compelled him to retire from active business. He has held several positions of public trust in Connersville, and been instrumental in building up many of its interests in the matter of school houses, fire apparatus, cemeteries, etc. Mr. Burk was married in 1839 to Edith Wilson, of Franklin County, Ind., and daughter of William W. and Jane (Dixon) Wilson. Their three children are Edmund W., Henrietta and Florence T. Edmund W., the subject of our sketch, was reared to manhood in his native town, where he obtained a practical education in the public schools. His first business venture was a general store in the village of Fairview, where he remained about one year. He then returned

to Connersville and entered the dry goods trade with his father, with whom he was associated about three years. March 4, 1874, he opened a grocery and provision store on his own resources, and in 1881 admitted George Morris as a partner, the firm being then known as Burk & Morris. January 1, 1885, Mr. Burk bought out Mr. Morris' interest in the grocery business—one of the leading establishments of the kind in Connersville—and assumed control himself. He conducts an extensive business. Mr. Burk was married in 1870 to Julia A., daughter of Enoch Harlan, one of the pioneers of this county. Four children blessed this union: N. H., Florence M., Charles E. (deceased) and Mary Gracia. Mrs. Burk died April 6, 1881. Mr. Burk's present wife was Miss Kate A. Dolph, daughter of Rev. E. L. Dolph, D. D., and to whom he was married October 10, 1882. Her father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826, and is a son of E. R. Dolph, a prominent educator in that city. Her mother was Isabel A. Ault, who was born in Boone County, Ky., June 25, 1848, a daughter of Frederick and Nancy (Haynes) Ault, residents of Jeffersonville, Ind. Mr. Burk is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of his lodge. He and Mrs. Burk are members of the Presbyterian Church, and both have a high social standing in the community.

DANIEL W. BUTLER, physician and surgeon, office corner of Fifth Street and Eastern Avenue, Connersville, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Hancock County, July 4, 1837. He was raised on a farm, and graduated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in 1857. His father, George W. Butler, was born in Virginia, March 20, 1818, and resides in Fairmount, Grant Co., Ind. His mother, Martha (Rawls) Butler, was born in Virginia, September 29, 1814, and died May 13, 1880. At the age of nineteen the Doctor left the farm and taught school, and at the same time studied medicine under Dr. Allen Hall. He graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1860; commenced practice at Greenfield, Ind., his native town, and continued until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, as a private; was promoted Assistant Surgeon December 11, 1862, and commissioned Surgeon of the regiment in 1863. At the close of the war he located at Dunreith, Henry Co., Ind., where he practiced until April 15, 1876, at which time he moved to Connersville, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since. In January, 1883, the Doctor was elected Health Officer of Fayette County, and re-elected in 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment.

WILLIAM H. CASWELL, Superintendent Western Hosiery Mills, Connersville, was born in Connersville, September 13, 1848, and had the benefit of a good education. His father, Luther R. Caswell, was born in Auburn, Me., March 16, 1813, and died March 27, 1879. He was made a Mason in Warren Lodge, No. 15, Connersville, Ind., in 1847. In his death the community lost a just and upright citizen, the family a kind and affectionate father and husband, and the lodge a worthy and honorable member, a firm devotee to the principles of Free Masonry. Our subject was raised in a woolen mill, and served in all departments, being apprenticed with Elisha Cockefair to the trade, at the age of twelve years. He married, December 25, 1872, Miss Mary Holingsworth, a native of Wayne County, this State, born in February, 1850, and to this union two bright children have been born: Homer and Edna. Mr. Caswell is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Church.

JOSHUA CHITWOOD, physician and surgeon, office on Court Street, residence southwest corner Western Avenue and Sixth Street, Connersville, is a native of Union County, Ind., born February 12, 1838. He received a thorough English course at Oldenburg Academy. His parents moved to Fayette County in the fall of 1849, locating in Connersville. In 1856 the subject of this sketch began reading medicine under his father, George R. Chitwood, M. D., a native of Ohio, and attended lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, then Ohio Medical College, graduating in 1859. He began the practice of medicine in 1858. Dr. Chitwood was married twice, his first wife being Miss Libbie W. Beck, who died about one year after marriage. He then married Miss Sophia Frybarger, a native of this county, born September 13, 1843. On November 13, 1863, he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon of Seventh Indiana Cavalry, serving six months, until May 5, 1864, when he was promoted to Surgeon; was with Gen. Pleasanton, of Missouri, in his campaign against Gen. Price in the fall and winter of 1864; thence to Nashville, Tenn., on the staff of Gen. Knipe, Seventh Division of Cavalry in Gen. Wilson's corps, which took a prominent part in the battle of Nashville; thence to Mobile, and was present at its downfall. By special order of Gen. Canby, he was sent to New Orleans to Major-Gen. West, as staff officer; afterward, by special request of Gen. Tom Browne, he was returned to his regiment at Alexandria, La., where he was made Medical Director on Gen. Custer's staff, serving Uncle Sam nearly one year after the close of the war. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason; a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was elected Trustee, January, 1884. He was elected Councilman from First Ward in May, 1883; was

elected in a Republican Ward over a popular Republican by fifty majority. The Doctor enjoys good health. He has a lucrative practice.

BENJAMIN F. CLAYPOOL, lawyer, Connersville, was born in Connersville, Ind., December 12, 1825; son of Newton and Mary (Kerns) Claypool, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and of Irish and Welsh extraction. Newton Claypool became an early resident of Connersville, figuring prominently in its history and that of the county (further notice of him will be found in the history proper of the city), and our subject resided here until 1836, at which time, his parents moving to a farm one mile north (now the home of A. B. Claypool), he there lived until he entered college in 1843, having in the meantime received instruction in the old seminary, under the guidance of Harvey Nutting, who, in addition to the usual branches taught in such schools, gave lessons in the French and Latin languages. These advantages Mr. Claypool improved, and being fond of the Latin language, he became quite proficient in it before going to college. He entered Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., in 1843. He pursued a course in the classics and *Belles-lettres* which was completed two years later. In 1845 our subject, entering the office of the late Hon. O. H. Smith, at Indianapolis, read law under that gentleman, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In the same year he located in the city of his nativity, where he commenced practice. By study and close application to business he soon took rank with the foremost lawyers of Whitewater bar, then represented by some of the most brilliant in the State. From that time to the present he has maintained the position attained, and during the long period has been engaged in many of the important cases tried at the Fayette courts. It is only justice to Mr. Claypool to here state that he is not only the oldest resident member of the bar, but the most prominent. Until the organization of the Republican party he was identified with the Whigs, since which time he has affiliated with the former. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia that nominated John C. Fremont; in 1864 he was a Presidential elector in the Fifth Congressional District; and in 1868 one of the Electors for the State at large. In 1860 he was elected State Senator for the counties of Fayette and Union, and as such served during the exciting times of the Rebellion, favoring at all times a vigorous prosecution of the war. He is an earnest, forcible speaker at the bar and on the stump, one of decided convictions, and fearless in the expression of them. For several years prior to the close of the branch of the State Bank at Connersville, Mr. Claypool served as its President, and was subsequently President of the First National Bank of the same city, from its organization until 1873. In 1874 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated. On August 4, 1853, our subject was married to Alice Helm, a daughter of Jefferson Helm, M. D., of Rush County, and to this union were born a son and daughter.

SAMUEL M. COOK, proprietor of the Buckley House, corner of Fifth and Eastern Avenue, Connersville, was born in Chester County, Penn., October 24, 1836; son of George W. and Elizabeth (Walker) Cook, the former born in Baltimore, Md., in 1810, the latter in York County, Penn., in 1812. They moved to Indiana in 1857, locating in Madison County, where Mr. Cook died in 1861; his widow now resides in Huntsville, Madison Co., Ind. Our subject had a good common school education, acquiring same by close application to books at night, denying himself enjoyment with playmates in order to store his mind with useful knowledge, which he imparted to others, as teacher, when nineteeen years of age, an avocation he followed for some time. He was married January 2, 1862, to Miss Lydia E. Nicholson, who was born in Madison County, Ind., October 9, 1840, daughter of George and Susannah (Brown) Nicholson, the former of whom was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 13, 1817, died January 13, 1879. The latter was born in Mason County, Va., January 9, 1820. They were married November 21, 1839, and located in Madison County. The widow and Miss Eva make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Cook. To our subject and wife were born two sons: Charles W. and George E. Mr. and Mrs. Cook located in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1863, where the former kept a feed store and followed teaming. He hauled the iron for the first street railway in the city and also assisted in manufacturing the brick for the arsenal. In 1865 they moved to Plainfield, where he engaged in the grocery business, after which he embarked in the manufacture of tile, which enterprise not proving satisfactory he branched out into the grocery and hardware trade with success. In 1876 he purchased the Mansion House and with the assistance of his accomplished wife kept a comfortable home for the traveling public in addition to his other lucrative enterprise. In October, 1880, they left Plainfield and took up their abode in Danville, where they kept the Mansion House and a grocery business until August, 1882, at which time they moved to the city of Connersville and took charge of the Buckley House, over which they have presided until present writing, to the entire satisfaction of their guests. Mr. Cook is a member of Plainfield Lodge, No. 287, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 87; also Danville Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F.

ALONZO C. COOLEY, of the firm of Cooley & Tatman, photographers, No. 522 Central Avenue, Connersville, was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 28, 1847. He received a common school education and worked at various trades until 1866, when he engaged in photography, continuing in same until 1872, when the present partnership was formed. They work in water colors, India ink, and enlarge, guaranteeing satisfaction in all branches. Mr. Cooley was married October 10, 1878, to Miss Corie I. White, and to this union one child, Eva A., was born July 7, 1879.

WILLIAM COTTON, Connersville, one of the venerable pioneer workers of this locality, is a native of Franklin County, Ind. He was born in a block-house three miles west of Brookville on the west side of the west fork of the Whitewater River, June 14, 1816. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Cramer) Cotton, who were born and reared in Greenville District, S. C., and here they were married at the ages of nineteen years, enjoying each other's society as husband and wife sixty-two years, being the parents of eleven children. His father was born May 9, 1787, and his mother April 12 of the same year. The grandsires on both sides (William Cotton and Absalom Cramer) were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Joseph Cotton with his wife and four children came to Indiana in 1816, and located in Franklin County, where he remained fourteen years, then changed over into Fayette County, where he remained forty-three years. He was a life-long farmer, and died May 8, 1873. Mrs. Cotton passed away September 11, 1868. William Cotton, whose name heads this sketch, resided with his parents until about twenty-two years of age, when he purchased 105 acres of land in this county and began operations for himself. By excessive labor in improving this farm and on Whitewater Canal, which was being constructed at that time, he lost his health in two years. Having obtained a fair education in the common schools, he abandoned the farm and took up the profession of teaching, which he continued twenty-one years, laying aside his armor in 1861. He read medicine two years (1847 and 1848) with Dr. Kitchen, but never practiced. July 25, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, Company F, and entered the war, serving three years, and participating in some of the most important engagements of the entire struggle. He enlisted as private and was honorably discharged August 31, 1864, as Second Lieutenant, having been in the command of a company some time before the discharge of the regiment. Ex-Gov. Conrad Baker was the first Colonel of the Third Indiana Cavalry, afterward Col. Scott Carter, of Vevay, who resigned in the early part of 1863. Gen. George H. Chapman, who had been with the regiment soon after its being sent out, as Major, was the last Colonel in command of the regiment. Maj. William Patton, of Vevay, was in command of the regiment at the time of discharge. On his return from the war in the fall of 1864, Mr. Cotton was elected Sheriff of the county, and served two terms, being chosen County Treasurer for the same length of time. In 1873 financial troubles overtook him, but, unlike many, not the shadow of equivocation was exhibited, while thousands of honest earnings were absorbed in paying others' debts. In 1878 he was elected City Marshal of Connersville and served two terms, tendering his resignation after a third election. After closing his official career Mr. Cotton spent the summer and fall in Arkansas, where he purchased lands, and since that time has given up active business. April 6, 1843, he was married to Christiann Goodwise, who died about two and one-half years later, leaving one daughter. March 4, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Drusilla C. Utter, and in 1854 this wife was also called to her eternal rest, leaving two daughters and one son. Left with three little daughters and one little son, Mr. Cotton was necessitated to break up house-keeping and board. In 1856, while boarding his little family, he spent one year in his parents' native State, visiting the old plantations and residences where his parents were born, reared and married. While there he was engaged in his profession, teaching. Brother Cotton (as he was called) has been quite unfortunate with his family, having lost by death three daughters and one son. He has only one daughter and little son living. His present wife was Mrs. Mary F. Smith (*nee* Webb), to whom he was married May 20, 1874, and by this union were born one daughter and one son, the daughter deceased, as heretofore indicated. Mr. Cotton is a member of the G. A. R. He has been associated with the Christian congregation since he was twenty-three years of age. He has been quite an active worker in local politics, casting his vote with the Republicans on all questions of general issue, and his long official service is the best evidence to be given as to his personal character as a man, or his public character as a citizen.

WILSON T. DALE, lumber dealer, Connersville, was born in Harrison Township, near Harrisburg, Fayette Co., Ind., October 29, 1824. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. His father, Alexander Dale, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., February 8, 1786. His mother, Nancy (Tyner) Dale, was born in South Carolina, October 26, 1793. They immigrated to Kentucky in a very early day, and the Indians being numerous and dangerous, they had to move into Craig's Station for safety. They came to this county in 1814, where the mother died June 11,

1835, and the father October 24, 1854. The subject of this sketch was married February 7, 1847, to Charity Morgan, who was born November 24, 1826, and to this union were born two children: Marcus (deceased) and Manfred, now in the lumber business with his father. In 1854 Mr. Dale moved to Connersville and engaged in wagon and carriage-making. During the first year of the Rebellion (1861) he made for the Government 100 army wagons in six weeks, which consumed all his material and necessitated his closing up the business. In 1862 he commenced buying and selling lumber, at which he has continued ever since. In 1864 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has been re-elected four times since, making five terms, or twenty years' service without cessation, which shows conclusively that he enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors and friends. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment; is a member of the Episcopal Church.

HENRY DEPNER, the enterprising baker of Connersville, was born in Germany, September 22, 1850, son of Christian and Minnie (Branthurst) Depner, who were also natives of Germany, where they still reside. Mr. Depner was a farmer in his native country, and was there educated and reared to manhood. In October, 1871, he emigrated to this country and located in Cincinnati, where he learned his trade. In 1872 he went to Indianapolis, and here he continued his work till 1879, when he established himself in Connersville. He has the leading bakery of the place and does a large business in the ice cream, confectionery and cigar trade besides. Mr. Depner was married in 1875 to Hermenia Berger, a native of Germany, and daughter of George and Fredericka Berger, residents of Connersville. They have two children: Eddie and Amelia. Mr. Depner is a live business man and well respected.

LOUIS DOLL, proprietor of saloon on Fifth Street between Eastern and Central Avenues, Connersville, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1846, and received a common school education. His father, Frank Doll, was born in Baden, Germany, April 2, 1826; his mother, Rosenna (Bumgardner) Doll, was a native of Ohio. They were married in 1848, and had a family of five children, one surviving. Mrs. Doll died in 1853, and Mr. Doll married, January 15, 1861, Helena Eppert, who was born March 10, 1837, and by this union were six children, five of whom are now living. Louis, the second son of the first set of children, came to Connersville in 1851 and worked at carriage blacksmithing up to 1870, a trade he learned in 1865; then officiated as bar-tender up to 1874, at which time he engaged in his present business for himself. He was married, May 21, 1874, to Miss Eliza Hofherr, a native of Baden, Germany, born October 19, 1849, and to this union have been born three children: August F., Edward L., Charles J. Mr. Doll is a self-made man, having acquired his all by industry and economy. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS DOWNS, of the firm of Downs, Ready & Co., Connersville, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., March 31, 1844, son of Hezekiah and Ruth (Close) Downs, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Indiana. He remained with his parents till sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three months, at the expiration of which time he re-enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years. He participated in many of the most important battles, among which were Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and in the Red River Expedition. In 1865 Mr. Downs returned home and located in Connersville, where he has since resided. He was engaged in the carpenter's trade till about 1870, when he began contracting and building, having been connected with the various firms known as Downs & Pierson, Andre, Stewart & Co., Stewart & Downs, Martin, Downs & Co., Downs & Wait, and the present firm of Downs, Ready & Co., which was organized in 1882, and which does an extensive business in contracting and building, and in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings, cornice, store fronts, etc., employing on an average about forty workmen. Mr. Downs was married in 1866 to Mary J., daughter of Jacob and Saloma Eisemann, natives of Bavaria. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Florence, Susan J., Augusta, William and George. Mr. Downs is a member of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He formerly controled a third interest in the Connersville *Times*, but sold out his stock in 1881. He has been successful in business, and now ranks with the first of the manufacturers of Connersville.

HEWET T. ELLIS, member of the firm of Ellis & McFarlan, livery, feed and sale stables on Fifth, between Eastern and Central Avenues, Connersville, was born in Harrison Township, this county, August 29, 1854, and received a good common school education. He farmed up to 1879, then was express agent, and clerked for his brother in a hardware store. August 29, 1880, he engaged in the livery business with Mr. Thomas. January 1, 1881, he bought Mr. Thomas out, continuing the business alone up to July 19, 1883, when his present partner was admitted. The capacity of their stable is 100 horses. Mr. Ellis was united in marriage, February 8, 1882, with Miss Ida J. Zeller, who was born in Connersville July 6, 1857, and by this union there is one child—Zeller. Mr. Ellis is a member of Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F.; also of No. 1, P. O. S. of A.

JOHN FARNER, deceased, late of Connersville, one of the most honored of Fayette County's German residents, was born in Germany, November 28, 1810. His parents were Michael and Christian (Geise) Farner, with whom he remained till grown to manhood. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the army of his sovereign, in whose service he continued five years, obtaining an honorable discharge. In 1837 he immigrated to America, settling in Wheeling, Va.; from thence he went to Madison, Ind., and in 1842 came to Connersville, where he has since resided. He was a stone mason by trade, which he followed many years. He erected the house in which he last lived. In 1866 Mr. Farner was elected Coroner of this county, and his faithfulness in the discharge of his duty was rewarded by nine successive elections to the same position. Mr. Farner was married, in 1836, to Christine Klean, a native of Germany and daughter of Jacob Klean, and two children were born to them: Rosina, who died in childhood, and John, who lost his life in the service of his country in the fall of 1865. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was drowned in Bayou McHenry while attempting to ford that body of water. He was a young man of great promise, a brave soldier, and at the time of his death held the rank of Sergeant. His untimely end was deeply mourned by his parents and friends. Our subject died in Connersville, January 16, 1885, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a member of and Elder in the German Presbyterian Church. In 1844 Mr. Farner became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served in most of its offices. He was always regarded as a man of sterling integrity, as may be known by the public trust which the people laid upon him for so many years. For thirty-seven years Mr. Farner was the faithful agent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, a leading German paper of that city. Mrs. Farner is a member of the German Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. FATTIG, Connersville, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1818. His parents, Jacob and Frances (Dunna) Fattig, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. They were married in that State, and in 1812 moved to Rockingham County, Va. Here they resided till 1835, when they moved West and located in Henry County, Ind., where the mother died in 1838; the father, who survived till 1853, died in Iowa while on a visit to friends in that State. At the age of eighteen Mr. Fattig left home and went to Dayton, Ohio, to engage in work in a distillery and in the carpenter's trade. He subsequently spent some time in Lancaster, Ohio, and Brookville, Ind.; returned a short time to Dayton, and in 1838 came to this county, where he has since resided. In March, 1839, Mr. Fattig was offered a home with Joshua McIntosh, with whom he afterward lived during his days of single life, receiving all the kind attention an own child could claim from parents. He was chiefly engaged as a carpenter till 1882, when he erected a store room in Maplewood and embarked in mercantile pursuits. About eighteen months later this establishment was destroyed by fire, since which time Mr. Fattig has not been actively employed. In 1859 he spent a summer in the vicinity of Pike's Peak among the Rockies, and in 1862 he entered the war as a Sutler. On his first day in the field he was captured, but was released three days later. He served eight years as Constable of this township and four years as Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Fattig was married, May 10, 1840, to Harriet Cottom, who died in 1846. In 1847 he then married Mary Duke, and July 13, 1848, she was buried. His present wife was Mary A. Colvin, of Xenia, Ohio, to whom he was united October 24, 1850. Their two children now living are—Samuel and Charles. Mr. Fattig is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is highly respected in the community.

LEWIS W. FLOREA, attorney, of the firm of L. W. & G. C. Florea, office over First National Bank, in Connersville, was born February 22, 1846, in this county, was reared upon a farm, and received a select course in Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1869 he read law under Hon. James C. McIntosh. During 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and at once opened an office. Success has crowned his every effort, and he enjoys the confidence of the entire community. In 1873 the above partnership was formed, which has continued ever since, and is one of the leading law firms of eastern Indiana. In 1870 our subject was appointed District Deputy Prosecutor, a position he held for three years. He and his brother are at present attorneys for the Whitewater Valley and Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroads. Mr. Florea was married, May 5, 1870, to Miss E. A. Stone, daughter of Hon. Charles M. Stone, and who was born June 9, 1848. By this union Ella M. and Susa K. have been born.

GEORGE C. FLOREA, attorney, Connersville, is the junior member of the law firm of L. W. & G. C. Florea, whose office is over the First National Bank. He is a son of Lewis C. and Eliza (Dale) Florea, and was born in Harrison Township, this county, June 18, 1848. In 1868 he left the farm, and entered school, completing his education at Delaware, Ohio. He began reading law in the fall of 1872, afterward read in the office with his brother, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1873, at which time he entered into the general practice of

above firm. By strict integrity and close application to business their efforts have been crowned with success, as is verified by their large circle of friends and patrons, and extensive practice. Mr. Florea was married, February 5, 1875, to Miss Almira Edwards, daughter of Elmore Edwards, a retired farmer. By this union they have been blessed with two children: Mamie and Edward.

WILLIAM C. FORREY, attorney, Connersville, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Fayette County, April 7, 1832, and received a common school education. His parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Stuart) Forrey, located in Wayne County, Ind., in 1833, and moved to Waterloo Township, Fayette County, in 1837. At the age of fourteen Mr. Forrey engaged as clerk in a general store in Waterloo. In 1857 he read law under Judge John H. Reed, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He officiated as Mayor of Connersville seven years; was appointed City Attorney May 17, 1884. Mr. Forrey was married, in 1853, to Miss Anna M. Cole, who was born in Maryland. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., Maxwell Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., and Fayette Council, No. 6, R. & S. M., also Connersville Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., Uniform Rank.

PROF. JOSIAH S. GAMBLE, Superintendent of Schools of Fayette County, Connersville. This courteous and affable gentleman and popular educator is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born near the village of Oxford, February 27, 1834. He was reared to farm life, and received the benefit of such primary instruction as it was then customary to give farmers' sons, but having a thirst for knowledge with the desire of a more extended learning than such as the common schools afforded, he, at the age of twenty-five, took an academic course, also a normal course at Lebanon, Ohio, and, in 1857, began teaching, since which time he has devoted the greater part of his life to that profession, giving to the cause of education his talents and energy. His experience in the field of learning has been varied, having passed as an instructor through the common district school, the high school, the academy and the college, being a professor for one year in Geneva College, then located near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and since then near Beaver Falls, Penn. In 1875 he was elected County Superintendent of the schools of Fayette, which position he has since filled with the ability that had previously characterized his life in matters of education. The Professor's parents were Robert and Jane (Neal) Gamble, natives of the north of Ireland, born in 1800. In 1827 they immigrated to America, locating in Preble County, Ohio, where they remained until 1834, then removed to Fayette County, Ind., where they died, the father in April, 1876, and the mother in October, 1881. Under Prof. Gamble's careful management the schools of the county have been brought up to a high standard, second to none in the State. Besides the position he occupies in educational matters, he is one of the active and enterprising business men of Connersville, where he has recently built an addition to a fine large brick building, in which he is carrying on a first class feed and sale stable, and dealing in fine horses. He is also engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Gamble was united in marriage, April 9, 1884, with Miss Martha A. Reed, a native of Greene County, Ohio. Both are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

JAMES T. GENTRY, proprietor livery, sale and feed stable, Connersville, is a native of Indiana, born in Hamilton County, December 12, 1840, and was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education in Marion County. His parents, Thomas P. and Paulina (Wright) Gentry, natives of North Carolina, were married in 1836 and came to Indiana. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1864 in Company I, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. March, 1866, he moved to Noblesville, Ind., where he engaged in the livery business. Mr. Gentry was married, May 20, 1866, to Miss Lou M. Harris, of Franklin County, born August 10, 1841. Four children were the result of this union: Lena; Frank, born April 13, 1870, died October 15, 1871; one that died in infancy, and James R. On March 5, 1875, Mr. Gentry removed to Connersville, where he has been engaged in the livery business ever since. He is a member of the G. A. R.

V. H. GREGG, physician and surgeon, Connersville, was born in Bracken County, Ky., January 25, 1825, and completed his education in select school at Beechy Grove. His parents, Joseph M. and Matilda (Hamilton) Gregg, were born in Kentucky, where the father died in 1838. The widow and family came to Indiana in 1844, where our subject followed farming. He was married in Fayette County, in 1847, to Miss America Justice, daughter of Joseph Justice, a pioneer and native of Pennsylvania, and whose ancestors took part in the Revolutionary war. Our subject not being contented on the farm, read medicine under W. W. Taylor, M. D., and began practicing in 1852 at Vienna (now known as Glenwood). In 1858 he moved to Connersville, where, by strict attention to business, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. In March, 1864, he was appointed Surgeon of First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, with rank of Major, serving until the close of the war. In 1869 he was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor and served two and a half years. He is a member of the G. A. R., Fayette County Medical Society, District Med-

ical Society, State Medical Society, and American Medical Society.

PATRICK GRIFFIN, blacksmith, Connersville, shop in rear of Thomas' livery stable, where he can be found early and late to supply the wants of all patrons. Mr. Griffin was born in County Kildare, Ireland, March 4, 1834, and received a common school education. His father, John Griffin, was born in 1816; his mother, Catharine (Flanegan) Griffiin, was born in County Meath, Ireland. They came to America in 1853, the mother dying upon the ocean. The father located in Raysville, Ind., and died April 16, 1882. Patrick Griffin came to Connersville in September, 1856. He had served his time at the blacksmith trade at Newark, N. J. After working for several parties, he engaged in the blacksmithing for his own account in 1882, and has prospered. Our subject was married, September 14, 1854, to Miss Sarah Curran, of Richmond, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiin are members of the Catholic Church.

THEODORE L. GRIFFIS, dry goods merchant, Connersville, is doing a prosperous business at 426 Central Avenue. He was born in Connersville, October 10, 1826, and received a common school education. His father was born in Pennsylvania near Laurel Hill, December 25, 1798; located, in 1818, in Connersville, and married, in 1825, Sarah Swift, who was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1803. He was a saddler and retired from business ten years prior to his death, which occurred January 29, 1869. His widow died March 16, 1869. From 1837 to 1840 Theodore L. clerked in a drug store; from 1840 to 1846 he went to school. In January, 1846, he began clerking in a dry goods store for Col. Daniel Hankins. January 1, 1851, he formed a partnership, taking one-third interest, continuing same until January, 1859, when the firm was dissolved, since which time he has conducted the business by himself. February 24, 1853, Mr. Griffis married Miss Rachel M. Rogers, who was born June 8, 1828. By this union were born Horace R., John G., Theodore L. (died July 11, 1871), Robert M. Mrs. Griffis died March 25, 1866, and our subject was married on second occasion, June 30, 1875, to Miss Kathleen Reese, a native of Missouri, born in 1844. Mr. Griffis is the true type of a successful and prosperous business man.

ORLANDO P. GRIFFITH, member of firm O. P. Griffith & Co., dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, hubs, spokes, felloes, Moline wagons, Columbus buggies, coal, etc., etc., No. 445 Central Avenue and Fifth Street, Connersville, is a native of Scott County, Ky., born February 6, 1847; son of William B. and Permelia F. (Osborn) Griffith, also natives of Kentucky, and who immigrated to Indiana December 6, 1862, the father being a retired farmer and trader. Our subject received a collegiate course at Brookville, Ind. He was married December 23, 1874, to Miss Jennie M. Parry, born near Laurel, Franklin Co., Ind., March 10, 1856, daughter of T. J. Parry, who emigrated from Pittsburgh, Penn., in January, 1853, and is now leading a retired life in Connersville. She had a collegiate course at Oxford, Ohio, Female College. This union has been blessed with two children: St. Clair and Cora. Our subject taught school in the winter and summer of 1869, and August 30, same year, he engaged in the hardware business with J. A. Hanson. September 24, 1874, he purchased his interest and has since devoted a good portion of his time to that branch of trade, and, in addition to this he is interested in the planing-mill. He farms quite extensively, and in that connection is engaged in the Shorthorn cattle business, having now on his farm a herd of pedigreed cattle of which he expects to make a specialty in the future. Being reared upon a farm, his education enables him to better understand and supply the demands of an intelligent community. Owing to his careful and prudent management in connection with keen perceptibility, all enterprises with which he is interested prosper and yield handsome results. Mr. Griffith is a R. A. M. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH G. GROFF, manufacturer and inventor, Connersville, was born in Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., February 20, 1820, and is a son of Francis and Sarah (Carr) Groff, natives of New Jersey, the former born February 16, 1792, the latter May 15, 1798. In 1839 they moved over-land to Wheeling, Va., with their nine children and one adopted child. At this point he secured transportation for his family on the steamer "Embassy" to St. Louis, thence to Boonville, Mo., where he lived for some time. The miasmatic influences of an undeveloped country brought sickness in his family, and this, together with general dissatisfaction with the country, caused a speedy return eastward, and for a short time he "pitched his tent" at Lawrenceburg, Ind., where his youngest child, Jacob, died. Dissatisfied still with his surroundings and being without prospects, he again "folded his tent" and wended his way to Cambridge City, Ind. The following year, 1840, he settled near Connersville, on the old Daniel Hankins farm, now owned by Charles Huber. Here he lived till all wanderings had ceased and all troubles were over, dying on the 9th day of September, 1845. His estimable widow survived the early companion of her life a quarter of a century, and reached her final end March 10, 1870. Of their large family three daughters and one son survive. The early boyhood of "Uncle Joe", as he is familiarly called, was passed in the manner usual to

youth. He had no college or seminary to look to, as a means of education. The primitive schools of an unsettled country were the only institutions of learning to which he had access. Being fond of sport he combined business with pleasure, and engaged in netting wild pigeons, of which he had sometimes as high as 1,000 dozen, caged in barns, cribs and other buildings. Of these birds he took a wagon-load of 108 dozen in May, to Cincinnati, for which he received the magnificent sum of $108. After attaining his majority, he located in Connersville, and, undaunted by the frowns of the world, being a penniless boy, he accepted employment for his board in a hotel, with privilege of attending school taught by "Uncle Harvey" Nutting. January 1, 1844, he entered the employ of George Frybarger, general merchant, receiving for a year's services $100 and board, and at the end of the year was $65 ahead of his personal expenses. In 1845, being employed by Henry Goodlander, County Treasurer, to collect the delinquent taxes, he traversed the county on horseback, collecting same, after which he carried on horseback between $5,000 and $6,000 on his person, to Indianapolis, and made settlement with the State Treasurer. In the fall of the same year he accepted a situation with Witherel & Frances in general mercantile business. He enjoyed fully the confidence of his employers, who early recognized the soundness of his judgment. In 1846 he was permitted to go to Philadelphia to purchase a stock of goods for their house, and trade. In 1848 he succeeded to an interest in the firm which then became Groff & Witherel, continuing as such till January 1, 1850. Confinement in-doors, with a too close application to business, made serious inroads on his naturally good health, compelling relinquishment from labor to seek recuperation in the open air, which he effectually did by several months' sport with gun and fishing rod. With returning health came back the old ambition that had gone out with wasting energies, and he purchased E. Campbell's stock of goods, which at the time was somewhat run down. His means being inadequate to replenish, Henry Goodlander and the Hon. Newton Claypool, his first endorsers, endorsed for him to amount of $1,000 in a Richmond bank. Part of 1856 and 1857 he rented and operated the flouring-mill now owned and run by Wetherald & Sons. In 1857 he disposed of his store business and immediately opened a confectionery, bakery and eating-house, which proved a source of profit for twenty-four years; he disposed of his business May 11, 1881, together with all other business cares. Once outside all business restraint, he gave free rein to the natural bent or inclination of his mind, and the inventive genius that had been smothered in the struggle for accumulation, burst forth with all the glow and ardor of youth. His fertile mind at once devised the humane invention calculated to protect the operators of buzz-saws from accident. For three years he labored untiringly, having secured ten letters patent, and has one more now pending. The invention is now perfected to a nicety, is self-adjusting, effective, and will afford absolute protection to all manipulators of the deadly buzz-saw. In October of 1882 he associated with him Augustus A. Bennett, of the firm Kitridge & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, for the manufacture of the Uncle Joe's saw guard. The firm, which is named the Groff & Bennett Saw Guard Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has extensive manufacturing facilities of the highest order, and can on short notice supply every demand of the trade. Mr. Groff has been twice married. His first wife (*nee* Nancy J. Minor), was born in Union County, Ind., October 6, 1831. Their marriage was consummated September 26, 1850. Two children were born to this union, Luella and Mabel, latter of whom died August 22, 1859, aged ten months and twenty-six days. Mrs. Groff died November 1, 1861, and our subject's second marriage was celebrated September 9, 1863, with Nancy J. Moyer, who was born in Lima, Ohio, September 25, 1844. Four children have been born to them, Edwin G., Mabel, Louie and Erla.

SAMUEL N. HAMILTON, M. D., Connersville, was born near Fayetteville, this county, November 23, 1845, son of Elijah and Mary J. (Smith) Hamilton, former a native of Ohio, latter of this county. The Doctor was engaged in farming until, April 8, 1863, (then quite a youth) he enlisted in Company L, Third Indiana Cavalry, serving until July 20, 1865, when he was mustered out at Lexington, N. C., and discharged following August. He participated in the celebrated march to the sea, and was through the Carolinas with the Third Cavalry Division, Gen. Kilpatrick's command. Returning home, our subject commenced his education, attending school for following three years. He then taught for a time, reading medicine during vacations and such spare time as he could find while teaching. He attended Indiana Medical College term of 1872 and 1873; went to Texas early in 1874, returning home latter part of same year; took a medical lecture course and graduated in 1875. In 1876 the Doctor returned to Texas, making his home on the Colorado River, some twenty miles above Austin, and dwelt among the people of the mountains, practicing the healing art. On March 22, 1877, our subject married Miss Mary E. Haire, born April 19, 1858, near Greenfield, Mo., but residing at time of her marriage at Smithton, Mo. To this union have been born two boys: Eugene Everett, born January 9, 1879, and Arthur Mazzini, born

October 2, 1884. In the spring of 1877 Doctor Hamilton moved to this county and located at Everton, where he practiced medicine until 1880. He then went to Schell City, Mo., but owing to the poor health of his family he returned to Everton (where he had formerly practiced in 1881) and there remained till June 3, 1882, at which date he moved to Connersville and formed a partnership with Dr. V. H. Gregg, in general practice of medicine and surgery. Our subject is a member of the County District and State Medical Societies; he is a member of the G. A. R.

CAPT. JOHN W. HANNAH, dealer in dry goods, groceries, notions, etc., Eighth Street, between Western Avenue and Walnut Street, Connersville, is a native Hoosier, born in Rush County, June 5, 1838, son of James and Susannah (Peterson) Hannah, who were born in Bourbon County, Ky., the former January 10, 1797, and the latter September 4, 1804. They came to Rush County, Ind., in 1836, where the father followed farming until his death, which occurred March 25, 1876. Our subject received a common school education. He came to this county in 1870, locating in Harrison Township, and was married, January 19, same year, to Miss Rhoda A. Kerr, a native of this county, born March 10, 1849. Three children, Howard W., Alvia M. and Josiah G., have been born to them. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Hannah enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company E, Sixteenth Ind. V. I., and was appointed Sergeant, serving fourteen months. After returning home he re-enlisted October, 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, and was elected First Lieutenant; March 2, 1864, he was promoted to Captain, serving until September 16, 1865, in the Armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland. Capt. Hannah has served several years as Justice of the Peace. He is a Knight Templar. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Captain is a self-made man, and has prospered in life.

JAMES HERON (deceased) was formerly a business man of high standing in the city of Connersville. He was born in Baltimore, Md., June 10, 1825, and settled in this community with his parents in 1837. His mother is still living, aged eighty-five. He was educated in Oxford College, Ohio, and was early initiated into business life. In 1845 he assisted in engineering the Whitewater Valley Canal and was subsequently appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the company, serving in that capacity several years. He also assisted in locating and engineering the Junction Railroad, and was instrumental in securing the location of the W. W. V. R. R. on the banks of the canal. For twenty years Mr. Heron was connected with the pork-packing interests of Connersville, being associated with all the various firms from George Frybarger & Co., down to Caldwell, McCann & Co. He was married, in May, 1855, to Caroline, daughter of Hon. Enoch McCarty, a native of Culpeper County, Va., where he was born January 5, 1783, and soon after his birth his parents removed to Tennessee, where he lived till the general immigration set in for the country northwest of the Ohio, when he moved to the Whitewater Valley. Mr. McCarty was then just in the prime of young manhood, and his many excellent qualities soon pointed him out as a public servant. He was first made Justice of the Peace, and on the organization of Franklin County was elected County Clerk, serving in that capacity at different times for about twenty years. He assisted in framing the State Constitution in 1816; served three years as State Senator, two terms as Representative, and seventeen years as Associate Judge. Through his entire official career he was distinguished for the wisdom of his policies and the integrity of his purposes. He was also a brother of Gen. Jonathan McCarty. A second daughter of Mr. McCarty became the wife of the brother of Hiram Powers, the celebrated sculptor. By his union with Miss McCarty Mr. Heron became the father of three children. He died June 19, 1876, mourned by many warm friends and business associates. His son, James M., has been identified with the business interests of Connersville for the past six years. He was born in Connersville, was given the advantages of the public schools of Connersville, also two years' study in the public schools and Chickering Institute of Cincinnati. He abandoned his literary pursuits on account of failing health, and in 1875 engaged with Q. A. Mount as salesman in a boot and shoe store. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Mount's interest, and since that date has conducted the business at the old Mount stand in partnership with his sister Kate. He was married, in June, 1882, to Miss Nanna Dolph, daughter of Rev. E. L. Dolph, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Southeast Indiana District Conference. They have one child—Noreh, born February 8, 1884. Mr. Heron is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank; a Democrat in politics. He is an energetic young business man, and member of a family which is highly esteemed.

JOHN M. HIGGS, editor and proprietor of the *Examiner*, office opposite court house on Central Avenue, Connersville, was born in Franklin County, Ind., near Halstead's Mills, April 5, 1841, and completed his education at Brookville, where he resided until 1859. During the last five years of his abode in that village he learned the printing business and worked under C. B. Bentley, editor of the *Democrat;*

then moved to Connersville and purchased the old *Telegraph* office, continuing its publication for two and a half years, at which time he sold out and enlisted, September 18, 1861, in Company L, Second Indiana Cavalry, under Col. Bridgeland, serving three years in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perryville, Shiloh, Chickamauga and Gallatin, Tenn. In the last-named engagement his company was captured by John Morgan, but, not being satisfied with their new commander, cut their way out, losing nine men, killed and wounded. After returning home Mr. Higgs resided two years in Indianapolis; then, in 1868, came to Connersville and started the *Examiner*, a six-column paper, with an entire new outfit. By strict attention to business, and carefully studying the demands of the people, patronage so increased that in 1882 he was compelled to increase the size of the paper to nine columns, and add presses which would enable him to do job work with neatness and dispatch. The enterprise has proved a success, and as a reward for his labor the *Examiner* has the largest circulation of any paper in this part of the State. Mr. Higgs was married October 31, 1861, to Miss Kate I. Davis, who was born in New Paris, Ohio. In 1873 our subject was elected to the City Council from the Second Ward; in 1876 he was a candidate for County Treasurer and received more votes than any Democrat ever did in the county, lacking only ninety-nine votes of election. He is a member of the G. A. R.

HON. JAMES N. HUSTON, banker, farmer, stock-dealer, manufacturer and Legislator, Connersville. This enterprising and public-spirited young man is the son of William and Isabella E. (Duncan) Huston, the ancestors of both of whom were Scotch-Irish. The father was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 3, 1801; was married in 1847 and removed to Connersville, Ind., in 1851. He was for years engaged in farming and milling, being associated in business both in Pennsylvania and in Connersville with his brother James. In 1870 William Huston with others opened in Connersville a private bank known as the Citizens' Bank, with which he was connected until his death, which occurred January 5, 1875. He was a man of unbounded integrity of character, was extremely scrupulous in regard to religious and moral observances, and would permit of no Sabbath desecration. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he lived a consistent and zealous member, adhering, after the division in that church, to the Old School branch, serving as Elder for half a century. He was an excellent business man, understanding human nature well; his judgment was rarely at fault. A marked trait of his character was his great decision, reaching conclusions quickly. He was an ardent Whig and subsequently a Republican, being ever a great Anti-slavery man. At his death he left a large estate. Our subject, the only child by the marriage spoken of above, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 11, 1849. When but twenty days old his mother died, and he was consequently deprived of a mother's care and guidance. He received the benefit of a liberal education, which was completed at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. On the death of his father, in 1875, Mr. Huston became engaged in many lines of business as his father's successor, in which he has been remarkably successful. He is one of the most active, enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Connersville, which city owes to him a debt of gratitude for the general interest he has shown in its development and improvement. He was for a period President of the Coffin Company, Eagle Milling Company, and Silver Plating Company, and is now President of the Connersville Buggy Company, and Western Hosiery Mills; is interested in the Gas Works, Creamery, Indiana Furniture Factory, besides various other enterprises; and is proprietor of the Citizens' Bank. In 1876 and 1878 Mr. Huston was chosen for the City Council from the Second Ward. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature and re-elected in 1882, receiving a strong support from the laboring classes, for whom he ever feels a deep sympathy; was elected from the district comprising the Counties of Fayette, Rush and Union, by a majority of 1,960, to the State Senate, November 4, 1884. Mr. Huston takes great interest in matters pertaining to agriculture, and being an extensive land owner, he has carried on farming by "proxy" to a considerable extent. He has served for a time as President of the Agricultural Society. He is now serving as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the county, which position he filled in 1880 and 1882, and under his management the Republican majority in the county has been increased from 290 to 535. He takes an active interest in temperance movements, and does not conceal his opinions on the subject for party considerations. He is a R. A. M.; a member of the order of K. of P.

HEMAN JONES, retired farmer, Connersville, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Fayette County, is a native of New Hampshire, born near Hanover, June 10, 1812. His parents, Nathan and Elizabeth (Spaulding) Jones, were natives of Massachusetts, of English extraction. In a very early day they emigrated to New Hampshire, and settled near Hanover, where they remained some time; thence moved to Vermont, and subsequently returned to New Hampshire, and in 1820 to Huron County, Ohio, where they remained permanently. They were the parents

of nine children: Harvey, Lovel, Almira, Laura A., Elizabeth, Enos, Heman, Alonzo and Lucy. Heman came with his parents to the State of Ohio, and when about sixteen years of age went to Mount Vernon, where he began as an apprentice to shoe-making, and subsequently moved to Springfield, where he completed his apprenticeship. In 1829 he went to Hamilton, and there remained, working at his trade one winter; thence moved to Mason County, Ky., and there followed his trade about one year, and in 1831 came to Liberty, Union Co., Ind., where he purchased a boot and shoe business. He was there married, April 2, 1835, to Lydia A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Fosdick) Hughes, born in Campbell County, Va., November 26, 1817, and one of nine children, viz.: Mary, John, Elizabeth, Lydia A., Permelia, Margaret, William, Aaron, and one who died in infancy. In October, 1838, Mr. Jones sold his boot and shoe interest at Liberty, and moved to this county, where he purchased eighty acres of land in Columbia Township, on which he settled and engaged in farming, and several years later he traded it for 160 acres in the same township, which he improved, and as he prospered he kept adding to it until he owns at present 560 acres in this county, and eighty acres in Benton County, Ind., and also has money at interest, and several houses and lots in Connersville. In illustration of what may be accomplished by energy, industry and well directed effort under our free American Government, may be cited the career of Mr. Jones, who started in life a poor boy, contending with all the disadvantages and inconveniences of a new country, he battled his way up through an obscure life, and is now one of the wealthy men of Fayette County. He has always led an honorable life, his motives being guided by the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church. They had born to them five children, viz.: Elizabeth (deceased), Mary, Candas (deceased), Anna (deceased) and Cornelia (deceased).

SAMUEL KIRKHAM, Sheriff of Fayette County, Ind., Connersville, was born in Centre Township, Rush Co., Ind., February 14, 1842. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. His father, Jonathan E. Kirkham, was born in Kentucky, May 27, 1804, and died January 28, 1876. His mother was born in South Carolina, May 20, 1806. Our subject enlisted August 28, 1862, in Company G, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until April 3, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, January, 1865, serving until the close of the war; was taken prisoner at Richmond, Ky., held two days and then paroled. Mr. Kirkham was married October 4, 1870, to Miss Louzena B. Knipe, who was born December 3, 1845, and to this union were born three children: Ophelia I., Phora B. and Ozro P. After marriage they left Rush County and located in Posey Township. He was elected Sheriff November 7, 1882, and re-elected November 4, 1884. Mr. Kirkham is a member of the K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

LEVIN McINTOSH, clerk in Huston's Bank, Connersville, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 6, 1826. His father, Joshua, was born in Virginia, May 16, 1795; his mother was born near Snow Hill, in Maryland, in 1792. They moved to Indiana, locating in Connersville April 15, 1824, where the father followed shoe-making and the grocery business. Levin had the benefit of a common school education, and learned the trade of plasterer in early manhood, which he followed for thirteen years. He then clerked for Daniel Hankins twenty-six years. In 1876 he accepted a position in Huston's Bank, where he has devoted his time and services ever since. January 29, 1843, he married Miss Louisa Lower, and by this union are two children: Edwin, and Joshua G., now in Marion County, Kan. Mr. McIntosh is President of Connersville Gas Company. He is a Knight Templar; a member of the G. T., and the U. O. of the G. C.

JAMES M. McINTOSH attorney, Connersville, born in this city November 14, 1858, spent the greater part of his life in the schoolroom. He graduated in the class of 1880 at Greencastle, Ind., after which he filled the responsible position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Whitewater Valley Silver Plating Company, during the years 1880 and 1881. He read law under Mr. Charles Rohel and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles A. Murray, in law business, and by strict attention to the same, and close application to books, the firm is prospering and is being justly rewarded for their labor. Mr. McIntosh is the son of James C. McIntosh, whose biography appears in the history proper under head of the distinguished dead.

JOHN M. KELLUM, photographer, Connersville, was born in this county August 8, 1845, son of John and Jane (Morrow) Kellum, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, his maternal grandfather having been one of the first settlers of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina. Our subject's parents were married in 1831 and settled on Williams Creek, where they resided till 1869, when they moved to Minnesota. Here the mother died in 1870 and the father in 1880. Their six children are: Cynthia A., Margaret J., Mary I.,

Rolston, William N. and John M. Our subject was brought up on a farm, where he was employed till his eighteenth year, receiving an ordinary common school education. He learned the trade of carriage painting in 1864 and this was his chief occupation till 1872, when he took up the art of photography. He began the latter business in Kokomo, Ind., in 1872. Mr. Kellum was twice married; on first occasion October 19, 1869, to Alice Hunt, of Rush County, who died September 30, 1870, leaving one child, which passed away six months later, and October 16, 1873, he was married to Carrie Craver, a daughter of M. B. and Mary A. Craver. One child—Claude—has been born to them. In the practice of his chosen art Mr. Kellum has not a rival in southeastern Indiana, his work in all its details showing a true perception of artistic effects, its tone and finish being seldom surpassed by metropolitan artists. His management of light is excellent, while the effect of ease and grace in position is no less thoroughly understood. In short, Mr. Kellum stands well in the front rank among the members of his calling, and truly merits the liberal patronage which an appreciative public is bestowing upon him.

MARTIN MEYER, manufacturer of saddles and harness of every grade, also keeps in stock whips, robes, nets, curry-combs, etc., west side of Central Avenue, No. 512, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Connersville. He was born in Baden, Germany, July 23, 1852. His parents came to America in 1854 and located near Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1858 they came to Connersville, Ind. Martin received a common school education. He commenced learning his trade with John Cassady, of Connersville, and in 1869 completed learning same under Mart Updegroff. In 1878 Mr. Meyer began in business for himself. He was united in marriage September 12, 1875, with Miss Susan Donavon, who was born in Cambridge, February 28, 1854. By this union there are three children: Maudie, born November 24, 1878; Harry A., born August 19, 1880, and Gertrude, born August 16, 1884. Mr. Meyer, May 7, 1884, was elected from the Second Ward to City Council. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society and of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES MOUNT, Cashier of First National Bank and manufacturer, Connersville, is descended from one of the old and prominent families of the Whitewater Valley and Connersville. His parents, James and Mary (Dixon) Mount, were natives of New Jersey and Connersville, respectively, the latter being a daughter of Arthur Dixon, one of the first merchants of Connersville. James Mount was born November 9, 1805, and in 1818 immigrated to Franklin County, Ind., locating, in 1823, in Connersville, where he became a prominent business man and leading citizen. He was for a time associated in mercantile business with Daniel Hankins, and subsequently with Meredith Helm. He was one of the number who built the large brick structure on Eastern Avenue near the C., H. & I. R. R., where he opened a large machine shop and foundry. He also, in connection with others, inaugurated a private bank, known as the Farmers' Bank, of which he was President. Subsequently he engaged in farming. His life was one of honest industry and, as an evidence of his frugality, at his death, which occurred November 30, 1882, he left quite a large estate. His widow survives him. Our subject was born in Connersville, Ind., November 9, 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native village, finishing his studies in one of the commercial colleges of Cincinnati, where he took a complete business course. Mr. Mount began his business career as book-keeper in the business house of Mr. Castle, and subsequently filled a similar position for W. J. Hankins. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Second Regiment Indiana Cavalry; the following fall he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Commissary Department, serving in all four years; then resigned on account of failing health. On November 15, 1865, Mr. Mount was united in marriage with Sarah E. Huston, daughter of Hon. John Huston, born in January, 1844. To this union have been born three children: James C., Mary E. and John H. Mr. Mount, for some five years, was engaged in the boot and shoe business with John F. Castle; then the firm became Mount Bros., which continued until in July, 1873, when our subject sold out and was appointed Cashier of the First National Bank of the city. Mr. Mount is also engaged in manufacturing, being interested in the Connersville Furniture Manufacturing Company; has also carried on farming to a considerable extent. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected since 1859, when he became a Deacon in the church. He is now one of the Trustees and church Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. MOYER, furniture dealer, 521 Central Avenue, Connersville, is a native of Ohio, born in Port Jefferson, November 1, 1838, where he received a good common school education. His parents, David and Ruth (Venaman) Moyer, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and after marriage they located in Sidney, Ohio. In 1846 they moved to Fayette County, Ind., where the father followed brick-making until his death. In 1852 our subject began clerking in a grocery store for W. H. Greer, continuing for three years; then worked in a brick yard with his father for four years; after which he clerked for Felton & Roswell in their grocery store. In 1857 Mr. Moyer married Miss Mary K.

Crosson, and three children have been born to them: Clara, Amanda, and Ruth S. After marriage Mr. Moyer bought Mr. Felton out and continued with Mr. Roswell three years. He then sold out and started a new grocery for his own account, operating same two years, and selling out and going to Illinois. In 1863 he opened up a grocery, bakery, and provision store in Connersville, the firm being Moyer & Co. In a short time he again sold out and made brick for five years; then kept a lunch stand at the Junction depot. In 1875 Mr. Moyer engaged in the furniture business in which he has continued up to present time, doing a safe and prosperous trade. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F.; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSIAH MULLIKIN (deceased) was a native of Talbot County, Md., born in the village of Trappe, September 27, 1807, and in that village and in the city of Baltimore he passed his childhood and early manhood, learning in the latter place the shoe-making trade. On May 6, 1830, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Morrison, and the year following they came to Fayette County, locating on a farm in Orange Township, where they resided until in 1841, when they removed to the house in Connersville where he died November 14, 1884. To this union were born seven daughters and two sons. Mr. Mullikin followed his trade the greater portion of life, though he was for some years engaged in the manufacturing business, and was one of the builders of the old foundry located on Eastern Avenue, near the C., H. & I. R. R. In politics he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican. A man of principle and of the strongest convictions, the position he took became impregnable, and he could not be driven from it. He served Connersville when a village and afterward when a city in various offices, among them: Assessor, member of School Board, Street Commissioner, member of the Board of Trustees (town), Chief of Fire Department, and member of City Council. Mr. Mullikin was intimately identified with much of the growth and improvement of Connersville. In many ways he was a marked man among his fellow citizens. He was honest and honorable in his dealings with men. The estimate placed upon him by the people with whom he lived so long may be understood by the fact that they intrusted him with public interest by electing him to various offices for a long series of years. Perhaps no man in Fayette County was better known than Josiah Mullikin. He was extensively acquainted and was always faithful and true to his friends, while he was never afraid of any who may have been opposed to him.

JOHN MURPHY, dealer in family and staple groceries, corner Fifth and Eastern Avenue, Connersville, member of the firm of Murphy Bros., was born in Connersville, and is now doing a successful business in his native town. His father was born in Limerick, Ireland, January 1, 1814; his mother, Elizabeth (Welsh) Murphy, was born in County Kerry, Ireland. They came to America and located in Washington, D. C., after which the father moved to Connersville, where he led a retired life until his death, which occurred January 1, 1868. Our subject received a fair education, and from 1872 to 1882 was a finisher in the furniture factories. During a portion of the time he had charge of the department. August 22, 1882, he engaged in the present business. He is a wide-awake, thorough and practical grocer, destined to make a success of his undertaking. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES A. MURRAY, attorney and Mayor, Connersville, is a member of the firm of Murray & McIntosh, attorneys, office at Samuel W. Parker's old place of business, opposite court house. Mayor Murray was born in Geneseo, N. Y., March 27, 1851, and was reared upon a farm. His father, James Murray, was born in New York, March 6, 1809; died September, 1866. His mother, Anna M. (Miller) Murray, was a native of New York. They immigrated to Indiana in 1859, locating for the time in Cambridge City. Charles A. attended school at Fairview Academy, Lebanon, Ohio, Normal, and graduated at Asbury University in 1875. He taught school during the winters of 1871, 1872 and 1873. Also taught Connersville high school from the fall of 1875 to the summer of 1877. In meantime he read law under Hon. B. F. Claypool, and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1877. By close application to business, hard study and strict integrity, he has won his present enviable position in the city of Connersville. In 1879 and 1880 he was elected as member of City School Board, and acted as Secretary. May 6, 1884, he was elected Mayor of the city, upon the Democratic ticket, over a good reputable Republican gentleman in a Republican city, as a just reward for true merit. He was married October 22, 1879, to Miss Olive Hurst, a native of Wayne County, Ind. By this union one child, Marcia, was born. Mrs. Murray is an affable lady, and with her husband is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN C. OCHILTREE, retired printer, Connersville, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Union County, near College Corner, March 11, 1846. His father, Thomas Ochiltree, was born in Virginia, September 10, 1819, and his mother, Elizabeth (Hamilton) Ochiltree, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 30, 1818. In 1846 his parents moved to Vienna (now Glenwood), Rush Co., Ind., where

they now reside. John C. received a good common school education, and taught for twelve years. In 1880 he came to Connersville and purchased the *Times* office in connection with W. F. Downs, from Charles N. Sinks, August 24, 1880, after which Ochiltree & Downs consolidated with McClung & Bacon, proprietors of the *News*, March 9, 1881, calling the consolidated paper Connersville *Times and News*. In August, 1881, Mr. Ochiltree sold his interest to McClung, Bacon & Downs, and on the 9th of November, 1881, A. M. Sinks and J. C. Ochiltree purchased the entire business. The name of the *News* was dropped from the paper in October, 1881, and its present name, *The Times*, re-adopted. On June 2, 1884, Mr. Ochiltree sold his interest to his partner, A. M. Sinks, and, on the 6th day of November following, moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where he still resides. His present occupation is that of contributor to several literary journals. He was married November 16, 1875, to Miss Lydia Davis, who was born November 15, 1859, and by this union one child—Paul H.—was born October 17, 1876. Mr. Ochiltree is a ready writer and fluent conversationalist.

JOHN PAYNE, County Auditor, Connersville, is a native of Ohio, born in Hamilton County, October 30, 1842. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. His father, Thomas T. Payne, a miller by trade, was born in New York in 1801, and died in October, 1852. His mother, Ellen D. (Rees) Payne, was born May 9, 1807, in Virginia, and died in July, 1848. Mr. Payne was an apprentice to the printing business, and after completing his trade, July 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company B., Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served in the Seventeenth Army Corps, Crocker's Brigade. In 1864 he was Aide-de-camp on Gen. John P. Hawkins' staff. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the shoulder. He remained in the service until January 4, 1866, and after the war he was in the Quartermaster's Department at Vicksburg, until January 1, 1869, then returned to Indiana and farmed up to 1873, when he engaged in the tile business. He was elected Auditor in November, 1882. Mr. Payne was married in January, 1870, to Miss Eliza Ellis, who was born in this county and State, April 10, 1850. This union has been blessed by the following children: William, Edwin, Lucia, Charlie, Daisy, Edna and Pet. Mr. Payne is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. and A. M.; Maxwell Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; Fayette Council, No. 6, R. and S. M., and Connersville Post, No. 126, G. A. R. In politics he is an active and enthusiastic Republican; an affable and courteous gentleman.

JOHN J. PETERS, butcher, Connersville, is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, May 11, 1849. He received a good education in his native land, and came to America in 1866, locating in Madison, where he followed butchering; thence went to Columbus, Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Louisville, Brookville and Connersville. In 1874 he started butchering for himself on east Washington Street, Indianapolis, continuing for five years. In 1880 he opened up at Connersville; January, 1883, he moved on a farm; in July returned to the city and opened his present shop. He was united in marriage, October 26, 1876, with Miss Kate Hill, who was born in Jennings County, Ind., February 12, 1860. They have been blessed with three children; George J., John G. and Mary E. Mr. Peters belongs to the Butchers' Association of Indianapolis; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

THEODORE PFAEFFLIN, proprietor of saloon and boarding house, Sixth Street, between Central Avenue and W. W. V. R. R., Connersville, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 30, 1848, and there received an academic education. His father, John G. Pfaefflin, was born in Germany, January 7, 1817; his mother, Charlotte (La Roche) Pfaefflin, was born July 27, 1824. The former died July 19, 1859. Our subject came to America in 1862, locating in New York City, and immediately enlisted in Company M, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery. In the latter part of 1864 he was detailed as Orderly to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, serving two years in all. He then returned to New York and learned upholstering, a trade he followed two and a half years; then came to Connersville and joined his mother, who came to this country in 1867. Mr. Pfaefflin officiated as bar-tender for Mr. Greenwald until 1868, then engaged in business for himself in Anderson, remaining there until 1875, when he returned to Connersville and entered his present business. Our subject was married, June 28, 1874, to Miss Maggie Croke, who was born in New York July 1, 1854, and raised in Anderson, Ind. Mr. Pfaefflin is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment, also Uniform Rank of K. of P. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He was selected as Water Works Trustee in 1879; held same six months, then resigned the honors. He was Chief of the Fire Department from 1880 to 1882, and at the election of April, 1884, was elected to the City Council from the Third Ward. Mr. Pfaefflin is truly a self-made man, and has been very successful in all his undertakings.

OLIVER CLAUDE PIPER (deceased), late of East Connersville, was born April 25, 1868, died November 19, 1884, aged sixteen years, six months and twenty-five days, and was buried at the City Cemetery. Just two weeks previous to the day he was laid to rest he met with the accident which caused his

death. On that fatal evening Claude was giving vent to his patriotic heart, together with a large number of others, and when firing a small cannon, it burst, a portion of it striking his leg, tearing away the knee cap, and badly fracturing the limb, from the effects of which he died. Claude was a model young lad, just emerging into manhood and surrounded by all the comforts of life that are calculated to make one happy. He was beloved by all who knew him, and left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely taking away. Claude was a bright and affectionate boy, whose ways had won for him a warm place in the hearts of many outside of the home where he was loved by kind parents, brothers and sisters. He was a son of Oliver S. and Sarah E. (Edwards) Piper, the former of whom was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 11, 1837; the latter, a native of Fayette County, Ind., was born April 12, 1839. They were married February 26, 1857, and have been blessed with six children: Charlie, born January 13, 1858; Lola Delle, born August 16, 1865; Oliver Claude; Hettie J., born May 7, 1870; Lewis W., born April 26, 1873; James C., born December 10, 1877. O. S. Piper is selling fruit trees for the W. & J. Ashworth Nursery. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and began clerking for John L. Bailey, in November, 1882. He improved his leisure moments by running a neat little job office, printing cards, etc., for the elite of the city, and he turned out some excellent work.

GEORGE P. PRATT, one of the leading boot and shoe dealers of Connersville, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1832. He is a son of David and Margaret (Passage) Pratt, natives of Massachusetts and New York State, respectively. His parents resided, most of their lives, in Albany County, where his father engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming until his death in 1842. Mr. Pratt remained with his mother after the death of his father till nineteen years of age. He then engaged in mercantile trade about three years in Albany, after which he purchased a farm and devoted some ten years to agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he came West and located in Connersville, where he has since resided. He at once established himself in the dry goods trade and later added boots and shoes, which he now handles exclusively, doing considerable manufacturing. He was married September 28, 1854, to Helen M. Ferguson, of Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., a daughter of John Ferguson, and five children were born to them: Jennie C. (now Mrs. Dr. Morrison), Maggie L. (now Mrs. E. V. Hawkins), David L., who died in 1864, Mary H. and Elsie M. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Masonic fraternity; the family are all associated with the Presbyterian Church. He does a fine business, and ranks among the first of the mercantile factors of Connersville.

CAPT. ALFRED J. RALPH, ex-manager of the Western Hosiery Mills, Connersville, is one of the prosperous and enterprising manufacturers of this city. He was born near Hillsdale, Mich., May 22, 1840. His early training was on a farm and he had the benefit of a good common school education. His father, Stillman Ralph, who was born in Vermont, moved to Michigan while young. He was the first physician in this county, being one of the earliest settlers. Our subject's mother, Betsey (Nethaway) Ralph, was born and raised in the State of New York. Capt. Ralph farmed up to 1861. Being a loyal, law-abiding citizen, upon the call of the President for troops to defend the flag of our Union, he recruited Company I, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected First Lieutenant, and left at once for the Department of the Gulf, serving under Gen. Ben. Butler. In 1863 he was promoted to Captain for gallant services, after which he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison for six months. Being exchanged, he returned to his command and served until the close of the war. He then engaged as commercial traveler for an Indianapolis notion house, continuing up to 1882, when he was engaged as manager of the Western Hosiery Mills. April 21, 1864, our subject married Miss Ridie Roache, a native of Maryland, born December 7, 1842, and by this union was born one daughter—Ioda B. Capt. Ralph is a member of the I. O. O. F.

PROF. JASON L. RIPPETOE, Superintendent of Public Schools, Connersville, was born in Vigo County, Ind., December 6, 1839; son of Pleasant B. and Catharine V. (Shuey) Rippetoe, natives of Virginia, the former born February 8, 1811, and the latter December 13, 1818. They now reside in Effingham, Ill. The early life of our subject was spent upon a farm and at the age of eighteen he entered Asbury University, taking a collegiate course, and graduating in 1863. After this he taught for three years in Danville Academy, two years as Principal. In 1867 he came to Connersville and took charge of the Union Schools as Superintendent, which position he has filled ever since, excepting in 1881 and 1882, when he acted as County Superintendent. Prof. Rippetoe was married September 26, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Allen, who was born in Greencastle, Ind., September 26, 1844, and by this union three children were born: Kate A., Emma J. and Bessie L. The Professor enlisted in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, under Capt. Beck, Gen. Wilson's Corps, serving two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the

Sabbath-school of which he is a particularly active and enthusiastic worker (at present the Superintendent), and in the other branches of church work. As an educator Prof. Rippetoe has been successful, and as an evidence of his popularity we have but to refer to his long term of service in the schools of Connersville, which are in a prosperous condition under his efficient and judicious management. The affable and genial manners of our subject, especially in kindness of heart shown to strangers in the city, one of whom will not soon forget him, have endeared him to a large circle of friends.

THOMAS J. RITTENHOUSE, Treasurer and Secretary of the Cooley-Morrison Manufacturing Association, Connersville, was born in Harrison, Ohio, August 31, 1846, son of Jefferson and Mary (Moore) Rittenhouse, old residents of Hamilton County, Ohio; his father having been one of the first merchants of Harrison, and one of the most prominent. Mr. Rittenhouse grew to maturity in his native county. In 1868 he came to Connersville and opened a grocery and provision store, taking stock soon after in the Cooley-Morrison Furniture Manufacturing Association, to which, since 1880, he has devoted his entire attention, having abandoned the grocery trade at that date. He is at present Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and has materially aided it in its ascent to the commanding position which it now occupies among other institutions of its kind. Mr. Rittenhouse has also been identified with most of the other enterprises which have been inaugurated in the town of Connersville since his residence in the place, and is regarded as one of its most energetic and efficient business men at the present time. He was married December 5, 1872, to Miss Jennie Garside, of Harrison, Ohio; a daughter of Joseph and Martha Garside, an old and esteemed family of that place. September 27, 1881, his wife passed away. Mr. Rittenhouse is a member of the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge and Encampment, in which he has passed all the official chairs. He is a man of shrewd business qualifications, and his past success is a worthy guarantee for his future prosperity.

AUSTIN READY, of the firm of Downs, Ready & Co., Connersville, is a native of Ireland, and son of John and Mary (O'Mally) Ready. He was born August 24, 1850, and in 1852 was brought by his parents to this country. The family located in Medina, N. Y., resided there about three years and then came to Franklin County, Ind., where the mother died in 1862. Soon after this the remainder of the family removed to Glenwood, Rush County, and in 1868 came from that place to Connersville, where they have since resided. Our subject spent his early years on the farm. He clerked in Groff's grocery store and restaurant about four years, was employed about eighteen months in the Stock-yard Hotel at Cincinnati, was engaged in the liquor business at Connersville about two years, purchased stock in the Cooley-Morrison Manufacturing Association, and became its President two years, and then purchased an interest in the establishment, in which he is still a partner. His first partnership in the planing-mill business was with F. W. Martin, whose interest was purchased by Downs & Wait in the winter of 1882. The company does a large business in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, moldings, etc. In 1867 Mr. Ready was married to Mary Welch, a native of Connersville, Ind.

FRANCIS M. ROOTS, manufacturer, and President of First National Bank, Connersville, was born in Oxford, Ohio, October 28, 1824. In 1816 his parents removed from the State of Vermont to that place, where the father, Alanson Roots, established a woolen manufactory, in which he was assisted by three of his elder sons, our subject giving his time in the summers and attending school in the winters. At the age of sixteen years he entered Miami University, located in the village, and pursued a scientific course. Mr. Roots' ancestors were descended from the old Puritan stock who fled to the shores of New England that they might have the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. In 1845 Francis M. and his brother, Philander H., began making arrangements to move their woolen mill to Connersville, Ind., being attracted by its fine water power and other business facilities, where they erected a building 100x40 feet, five stories high, with a capacity, during the war, of employing 100 hands on army supplies. This building was consumed by fire in 1875. In 1860 their greatest invention was patented, which is known all over the world as Roots' Rotary Blower, since which time they have made and sold in this country over 10,000 machines, and as many more in Europe—over 5,000 in England alone. They have been awarded first premiums at three international expositions—in 1867 at Paris; in 1873 at Vienna; and at the Centennial Exposition of our own country at Philadelphia in 1876. In the prosecution of his business Mr. Roots made four trips to Europe, and expects to make another tour this season, taking his family along. Our subject was married October 8, 1850, to Miss Esther E. Pumphrey, born in Connersville February 29, 1830. By this marriage six children were born, three now living. At home Mr. Roots has endeavored to be in sympathy with the best interests of the community, and has cheerfully borne his part in all public enterprises. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church from early youth, and an earnest

worker in the Sabbath-schools, Young Men's Christian Association, and the various temperance organizations. He is President of the Connersville Furniture Manufacturing Company, employing 150 operatives, and also President of the Connersville Hydraulic Company, extending from Cambridge City to Connersville, and is one of the principal owners and manager of the blower manufactory; is also engaged in various other enterprises.

FRANCIS T. ROOTS, banker, Connersville, is one of the active, enterprising young men of the city. He was born in Connersville July 17, 1857. He attended the city schools and completed his education at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was the recipient of two gold medals for proficiency, one in the mathematical branch, and the other in science and valedictory effort, which he prizes as sacred, above all other boyhood possessions. P. H. Roots, our subject's father, was born in Rutland County, Vt., November 17, 1813, and in 1818 his parents moved to Oxford, Ohio, where he received a collegiate education in Miami University. October 27, 1837, he married Miss Susan C. Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Connersville in 1849. He formed a partnership with his brother, F. M. Roots, in 1851, which was severed by death. In 1834 he united with the Presbyterian Church, soon after which he was chosen Ruling Elder. He was a leading active member of the church and Sabbath-school up to his death. In 1873 he was elected President of the First National Bank, which position he held up to his death, which occurred May 22, 1879. Our subject read law under Snow & Kumler, and attended law school at Cincinnati, Ohio, thereby completing his preparatory course for business, after which he engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, with Crane & Lupton, in Cincinnati, for two years; then, at the death of his father, he was called home and was elected Vice-President of the First National Bank, which position he has filled ever since. November 16, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Sallie M. Hileman, daughter of Hon. William Hileman, of Evansville, Ind. By this union one child was born—Clarence S. Mr. Roots is Treasurer of Connersville Furniture Manufacturing Company, also Treasurer of Connersville Hydraulic Company. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was elected Trustee in 1884. Mr. Roots is also an inventor, and, with his many valuable patents secured and in progress, his future is bright and enviable.

MAJ. JOHN W. ROSS, Postmaster, Connersville, was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 30, 1837, received the best common school education the surroundings afforded, and was raised on a farm. His parents, John S. and Hannah (Masters) Ross, were natives of Pennsylvania, former born September 13, 1805. They were married in 1827, and came to Indiana in 1834, locating in Franklin County; then moved to Fayette County in 1853. Mr. Ross, July 29, 1861, enlisted in Third Indiana Battery, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger. October, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant, and February, 1863, at Knoxville, Tenn., he was appointed Assistant Chief of Artillery, and Chief of Ordnance Department of Ohio, with rank and pay of Major. He served his country, in all, over three and a half years. After his return home he was married, December 18, 1865, to Miss Sarah M. Hanson, born October 10, 1837. By this union one child has been born—Mary A. March 28, 1866, Mr. Ross engaged in the grocery business with M. C. Buckley, continuing up to February 1, 1868, at which time he sold out. After a short season of rest, our subject formed, in 1869, a partnership with Mr. Leonard in same business, and this firm existed up to 1871, when he purchased Mr. Leonard's interest, conducting the business alone up to 1873. He then sold a half-interest to Mr. Morrison, a clerk whom the Major had educated to the business. The firm of Ross & Morrison existed up to September 12, 1882, when our subject sold out and accepted the appointment of Postmaster February 1, 1883. Maj. Ross was also Assessor of Internal Revenue from December 23, 1871, to February, 1873, and Revenue Collector from March 10, 1874, to February, 1876. Our subject prospered in all his undertakings. He has filled all the positions of trust with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He is a member of I. O. O. F. and Encampment, also G. A. R.

JOHN B. SALYER, Connersville, is the honored Superintendent of Fayette County Infirmary. He is known as one of the most placid-tempered men of the county, and is therefore made the subject of many practical jokes, which he is ever able to reciprocate with a completeness and facility peculiar only to himself. His even temper is perhaps hereditary rather than acquired, as his father and uncle (to him ever equal masters during his minority) dwelt together and reared families in the same house, holding their property in common, with twenty children as the result of their respective unions. His parents were Charles and Margaret (Waters) Salyer, natives of Carolina and Virginia respectively, and of English and Irish descent. They came to this county in an early day, and purchased a large tract of land, which the two brothers cultivated in common, at their father's request, as related above. John B., whose name heads this sketch, was born February 14, 1827. He spent his early years in the common family of his

father and uncle, employed in the arduous labors of the farm. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Adeline Osbon, also a native of this county, and by this wife ten children are now living: Andrew J., Richard, Lewis, Ham, Theo, Bodé, May A., Belzura, Flora and Maria. For several years after his marriage Mr. Salyer resided on the home farm. He then purchased 140 acres in Jackson Township, where he also lived a number of years. He at length disposed of his farm, however, and embarked in the grocery trade, at Everton, conducting this business three years, holding the office of Postmaster at the same time. After a few years spent in the milling and lumber business, Mr. Salyer returned to the farm, where he was engaged till 1879, in which year he was appointed to his present position of Infirmary Superintendent, an office which he has since retained, and the duties of which he has most faithfully and efficiently discharged.

CHARLES B. SANDERS, City Treasurer, Connersville, Notary Public, insurance and real estate agent, and possessor of the only abstract of titles in the county, is a native of New York, born August 26, 1827. He received a common school education, and at the age of eleven years was taken with necrosis of the left tibia, which confined him to his bed for three years. In 1869 he had his leg amputated three inches below the knee, which gave relief. His father, Eliphalet Sanders, was born in Connecticut, February 22, 1790; died May 19, 1853. His mother was born in New York, September 17, 1794; died April 18, 1881. In early life Charles B., as far as health would permit, followed the woolen-mill business. In 1864 he began machinists' work for a livelihood, at which he continued up to 1872, when he was elected County Recorder, and his work being regular he was re-elected in 1876. Mr. Sanders was married April 10, 1853, to Miss Ann P. Caswell, a native of Ohio, who was born May 12, 1833, and by this union there is one child—Clinton A.—now a resident of Richmond, and a machinist with the Hoosier Drill Company. Our subject came to this county March 27, 1857. He is a member of I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment; a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN SAVAGE, Connersville, was born in Bangor, Me., December 7, 1815; son of John and Margaret (Campbell) Savage, natives of that vicinity. The family, in company with Daniel Campbell, Jacob Nelson (related) and Henry Welch, in 1815 left Maine for the West, first locating at Columbia, near Cincinnati, where John Savage, Sr., died in the fall of that year. In 1817 the widow and family, with the families of the others mentioned, removed to what is now Fayette County. In 1822 the Widow Savage was married to John Adams, a farmer of Harrison Township, and their home was also the home of our subject until he reached the age of twenty-three years. In March, 1839, Mr. Savage was united in marriage with Melissa Thomas, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Jacob Thomas, who settled in Fayette County, Ind., about 1822, having emigrated from Dutchess County, N. Y. By the union of our subject and wife seven children have been born, three of whom are deceased. The living are named Martha V., Margaret C., Ruel I. and Emma. Mr. Savage in early life learned the painting trade, which occupation he has in the main followed through life. In 1859 or 1860 he was elected Sheriff of the county, the duties of which office he performed for four years to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens and with credit to himself. He has also filled other offices of trust. In politics he is a Republican. He is a F. & A. M., one of the oldest members of the fraternity now living in the county.

THOMAS SHAW, grocer, Connersville, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 1, 1829. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. His parents, Albin and Ruth (Welch) Shaw, were natives of Butler County, Ohio. The former was born July 6, 1808; the latter was born December 10, 1807, died in July, 1879. The subject of this sketch followed farming up to 1848, in which year he took up the carpenter's trade, following same for a livelihood. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, from Rush County, Ind. He served two years as a private, receiving slight scalp and hip wounds as lasting mementos of Decatur and Atlanta. In 1864 he returned to Connersville and worked for Roots in the foundry, then for Cooley, Morrison & Co., after which he was received as partner. In 1879 he sold out and returned to the foundry, working for one year. In 1881 our subject engaged in the grocery business, continuing in same up to the present time. He was married, August 2, 1850, to Miss Margaret Willie, a native of Butler County, Ohio, and to them were born four children: James E., Alonzo, Martha M., Ida C., all now deceased. His wife died March 16, 1860. Mr. Shaw was again married, on this occasion February 1, 1863, to Caroline Knapp, a native of Rush County, Ind., born October 2, 1829. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment, also of the K. of P. Uniform Rank. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUGUSTUS M. SINKS, editor and proprietor of the Connersville *Times*, was born in Bethel, Clermont Co., Ohio, March 27, 1838. He received a common school education in his native village, and subsequently entered what is now known as the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he pur-

sued a course of study which completed his scholastic education. Mr. Sinks in early life was engaged in school teaching, during which period he read law under the instruction of Hon. R. W. Clark, of Batavia, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and the same year was honored by the citizens of the county in his election to the office of Clerk of the Courts of the county, the duties of which office he performed with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, for three years. In 1867 he removed to Connersville, Ind., and purchased the office of the Connersville *Times*, which paper he published in connection with his brothers until in the spring of 1871; he then resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hon. J. M. Wilson, which continued until in the fall of 1876. November 9, 1881, Mr. Sinks, in connection with J. C. Ochiltree, purchased the office of the *Times*, which paper they together published until July 1, 1884, at which time Mr. Sinks became the sole proprietor. From 1872 to 1878 Mr. Sinks was City Attorney for Connersville. He was also for many years Attorney for the C., H. & I., Ft. W., C. & M. and W. W. V. Railroads. He has been twice married; first, June 23, 1859, to Miss Mary M. Quinlan, a native of Missouri, born in Weston, May 3, 1842. To this union was born one child—May. Mrs. Sinks died September 10, 1865, and October 18, 1870, Mr. Sinks was united in marriage with Miss Birdie Spangler, at New Liberty, Ky., where she was born May 23, 1850. Our subject is a genial and affable gentleman of scholarly attainments; he possesses a thorough knowledge of law, which eminently qualifies him for the field of journalism, which he is successfully following. In politics he is a Republican; his paper, the *Times*, being the official organ of that party in the county. Mr. Sinks is a member of Chapter and Council; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. His parents, Randolph M. and Eleanor H. (Clarke) Sinks, are natives of Ohio, born October 15, 1809, and August 5, 1816, respectively. His mother died July 16, 1850.

JOSHUA D. TATMAN, member of firm of Cooley & Tatman, photographers, No. 522 Central Avenue, Connersville, was born near Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio, July 7, 1828. He received a common school education. His father, Stephen Tatman, was born in Delaware, and his mother, Nancy (Ross) Tatman, was a native of Kentucky, born October 16, 1800; died October 16, 1876. They were married November 26, 1815, and came to Indiana in 1841, where he located as a farmer in Franklin County, and there died. In 1865 the subject of this sketch abandoned farm life and learned photography under his brother James. He started in business on his own account in 1872 with his present partner, A. C. Cooley. Mr. Tatman was married, January 11, 1872, to Miss Mary Morris, who was born July 25, 1838, and to this union have been born two children: Willie D., and Frankie M.

THOMPSON F. THOMAS, proprietor of livery, sale and feed stables (with accommodations for 150 horses), located on Central Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Connersville, is a genial and courteous young man, born in Benton County, Ind., October 1, 1857. His parents, Sexton E. and Martha (Alexander) Thomas, are both natives of this county and State, having descended from old pioneer families of this vicinity. Sexton E., with little exception, has followed agricultural pursuits, though for a few years he lived in Connersville, where he followed his son's business, but he has again returned to his farm in Columbia Township. Our subject was raised on the farm, receiving a good common school education. In addition to the above business he conducts a first-class undertaking establishment, and January 26, 1885, he bought the furniture store of W. H. Moyer, and is now carrying on the largest retail furniture store in Connersville. He was united in marriage, July 1, 1878, with Miss Rose Hudson, who was born in Franklin County, Ind., June 2, 1859, and to this union have been born three children: Clair, Lessa and Flosie. Both our subject and his father are Republicans in politics.

ROBERT UTTER, County Treasurer, Connersville, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born January 2, 1843; son of Zimri and Susan (Winchel) Utter, natives of New York, former born August 14, 1796, the latter born June 11, 1798; they located in this county in 1816; were married December 25, 1817. Zimri Utter died January 30, 1880, his wife November 6, 1864. Robert Utter received a good common school education. He farmed until August 22, 1862, when he enlisted in Company L, Third Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. O. M. Powers, in Gen. Kilpatrick's command, serving until July 20, 1865, when he was mustered out of service and returned to the farm. January 17, 1867, Mr. Utter was married to Miss Mary F. Jones, a native of this county, born July 12, 1842, and to this union were born three children: Ottis, Eva (deceased May 30, 1884) and Nellie. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Utter was elected County Treasurer and re-elected in 1882. He was elected Trustee of Columbia Township two terms—1868 and 1869. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

RICHARD G. WAIT, a third member of the firm of Downs, Ready & Co., was born in Ohio in 1850; son of Richard and Mary (Woolison) Wait, natives of England. They came to this country when young, were married in the State of New York, and about 1839 moved to Ohio and settled in Hamilton County, where they are still residing. Six of

their nine children are now living: John, Charlotte, Carrie, Ann, Mary and Richard G. The subject of our sketch remained the usual twenty-one years with his parents. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and was two years engaged at Indianapolis. In 1875 he came to Connersville, and since that time has been continually engaged in contracting and building. In 1877 he purchased an interest in the mill with which he is now connected, sold out a year later, and in 1882 repurchased. Mr. Wait was married, in 1871, to Lizzie White, a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and daughter of James and Esther White. Her father was born in South Carolina, from whence he came when a youth to this State, and her mother was born on the voyage to this country from England. Her parents are still living at Harrison, Ohio. By this union three children are living: Harry, Essie and an infant not named; two others died in infancy. Mr. Wait is a Republican in politics, and may be classed among the most energetic and industrious of Connersville's business men.

ANTHONY WATT, general manager of Connersville Gas Light Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1823, and had a common school education. His father, John Watt, was born in Ireland; his mother, Edith (Rue) Watt, in Bucks County, Penn., in 1793, and died in 1874. In the spring of 1844 Mr. Watt located in Connersville and clerked for Elliott & Bro.; was sent to Alquina with a branch store, remaining one year, thence went to Harrisburg. In 1848 Elliott & Bro. moved their stock to Connersville, and Mr. Watt engaged in general business at Harrisburg for himself, carrying on a farm in addition. In 1867 he moved his business to Connersville, but lived in Harrisburg. In 1873 he closed out his business and moved his family to Connersville, where he accepted the position of Deputy Auditor, in which he continued for eighteen months. December 25, 1875, he engaged in his present business. During Mr. Watt's sojourn at Harrisburg he was Postmaster. Our subject was married in October, 1852, to Miss Malinda Murphy, who was born in July, 1833, and to this union was born one son—John R.—who is now engaged in Indianapolis as book-keeper. Mr. Watt is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, of which he is Financial Scribe; also Warren Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., Maxwell Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., and Fayette Council No. 6, R. & S. M., acting as Secretary of all these Masonic branches. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ELIAS WEBSTER, physician, Connersville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., October 31, 1805, son of William and Mary (Marsh) Webster, natives of New Jersey, the former born January 3, 1773, the latter February 5, 1779. They moved to Ohio, May 1, 1806, locating in Butler County, twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati. Mr. Webster died December 29, 1846; his widow May 8, 1864. The subject of this sketch received a common school education and in 1822 embarked in the tanner's trade, which he followed for ten years. He then prosecuted farming in connection with other enterprises up to 1871, when he moved to Connersville. In November, 1864, he came to this county. Our subject read medicine at home, and attended lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850 and 1851, receiving his diploma February 12, 1874, from the Homœopathic college. The Doctor began the practice of medicine in 1835 and has continued up to the present. He was married, September 8, 1825, to Miss Mary Kain, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 5, 1809, and to this union were born nine children: William, physician at Dayton, Ohio; Samuel, born September 10, 1829, died November 11, 1832; Hugh, born March 3, 1832, died October 1, 1833; James K., a physician in Florida; Joseph M., farmer near town; Taylor, born August 7, 1841, died September 11, 1882; Daniel, born July 10, 1843, died May 11, 1883; Sarah A., born January 13, 1846, now the wife of Rev. A. H. Jevis, and Mary J., born December 23, 1854, died August 11, 1855. Mrs. Webster died September 28, 1867, and our subject was again married October 31, 1871, on this occasion to Mrs. Mary P. Doughty, a native of Kentucky, born October 15, 1818. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS WHITE (deceased) one of the early settlers of this county, was born in Tennessee in the year 1803. In 1813 his father with the rest of the family crossed the Ohio River from Tennessee, but trouble with the Indians made it necessary for them to return to the fortifications at Hamilton. In 1815, however, they located in this county and for some time were much annoyed by the Indians, who were then savage and troublesome. They purchased 160 acres of land in the east part of this township, Mr. White making some of the payments by cutting cord wood in the vicinity of Cincinnati. They resided here until about 1838, when they moved to Madison County, Ind., where the father died a few years later, the mother about 1852 or 1853. Thomas White resided with his parents till grown to maturity. In November, 1830, he married Elizabeth Douglass, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1813, a daughter of William and Cora N. (Cassady) Douglass, also natives of Ohio. Her grandfather came from Wales and was a lineal descendant of the old Douglass family so famous in history and romance. The Cassadys were of Irish descent and of an old and prominent fam-

ily. After his marriage Mr. White inherited a portion of the old homestead in this county, and purchased the remainder. He followed farming till 1861, when he retired from active service and moved to Connersville, where he died in 1863. He was a man of firm convictions, scrupulous honesty, and greatly reverenced by his family. Mr. and Mrs. White reared no children of their own, but adopted a sister's son, John T. White, who has always lived with the family. John T. was born in 1843 and in 1876 married Anna R. Halbert, a native of Maryland, and daughter of Samuel Halbert. By this marriage three children were born: Thomas H., Elizabeth R. and James D. Mr. White is a carpenter by trade; a member of the K. of P., Uniform Rank; is a member of the Christian Church. The family has been identified with the history of the county from the earliest periods, and its name will long be remembered and cherished.

CHARLES R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Auditor, Connersville, was born in Fayette County, Ind., June 10, 1830, and received a good common school education. His father, Charles, was born in New York, November 23, 1791, and died March 1, 1868. His mother, Lydia (Jobs) Williams, was born in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1800, and now resides with her son Ambrose, in Harrison Township. These old pioneers came to Indiana in 1814, and located in what is now Fairview Township. The subject of this sketch taught school from 1848 to 1869, in the winter season, farming during the summer. He was married, August 3, 1851, to Miss Caroline Ellis, of this county, who was born November 11, 1833. They have been blessed with the following children: Frank; Rose E.; Alice C.; Olive, died September 27, 1861; Menor L., died September 30, 1861; Laura; Eliza E.; Harriet E.; Roy L.; Bert and Charles. In 1858 our subject was elected County Surveyor, serving two years. In 1864 he was drafted three times, furnishing two substitutes, but finally went in person, serving five months in Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ind. V. I. returning with no worse damage than a depleted pocket-book. As a reward of merit, in October, 1874, Mr. Williams was elected County Auditor, and re-elected in October, 1878, discharging the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

CASS WOLF, brick-maker and Street Commissioner, Connersville, is a native of Germany, born in Baden, June 29, 1846; son of Ignatz and Magdalene (Ufheil) Wolf, also natives of Baden. Our subject received a good common school education, and with his mother came to America in 1854, locating in Huntington County, Ind. In 1864 he went to Indianapolis, where he remained until 1878; thence moved to Jennings County, where he farmed for three years; thence to Rushville, where he opened up a brick-yard, and in 1881 he came to Connersville, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. Mr. Wolf was married June 6, 1872; to Miss Kate Cullins, a native of Marion County, Ind., born March 14, 1854, and three children were born to this union: Nannie G., born August 30, 1873; Bessie L., born July 1, 1876; and Daisy, born May 28, 1883. Mr. Wolf was appointed Street Commissioner in May, 1884.

GEORGE W. WOOLSEY, druggist, Connersville, was born in Evansville, Ind., March 8, 1847, and received a good education. He was raised in a drug store, and has followed no other business for past twenty-five years. In 1860 he went to LaSalle, Ill., and clerked in his father's drug store. In 1871 he engaged in business at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained four years; thence went to Carroll, Ill., where he was with Barclay Bros. In 1881 he came to Connersville, and purchased D. W. Andre's drug store, where he has established a lucrative wholesale and retail trade, carrying a general line of drugs and patent medicines, Sherwin paints, oils, varnishes, window glass, toilet goods, pure wines and liquors for medical purposes only. He also devotes his time to compounding the following valuable medicines for the trade: Penetrating oil, compound syrup wild cherry, extract Jamaica ginger, elixir buchu, juniper and acetate potash, Woolsey's salve, camphor ice, bouquet cologne, compound syrup sarsaparilla with iodide potassium, cocoanut hair oil, etc., etc., on which he gives liberal discount. Mr. Woolsey was married January 30, 1881, to Miss Mary Kinzle, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born May 10, 1860. He is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F.

CURTIS WRIGHT, Connersville, formerly Secretary and Treasurer and now President of the Cooley-Morrison Furniture Manufacturing Association and now one of its principal stock-holders, was born in 1844, in Stark County, Ill., where his early days were spent. He is a son of Capt. W. W. Wright, who lost his life in the battle of Resaca, in 1864. His mother, Mrs. Ann M. Wright, now resides at Champaign, Ill. At the age of eighteen Mr. Wright enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (T. J. Henderson, Colonel; W. W. Wright, Captain,) and continued in the service three years. He participated in thirty-five recorded battles, receiving his discharge in 1865. Soon after leaving the army he began railroad work as bill clerk, at Cincinnati, and by his fidelity and efficiency rose through the various positions in the company's service to that of Superintendent of the telegraph department, also having charge of the general ticket office during a part of that

time. He remained in the employ of the railroad company about ten years, and then embarked in the furniture business, in which he has since continued. He purchased an interest in the Cooley-Morrison Furniture Manufacturing Association, became its Secretary and Treasurer, and exerted a leading influence in bringing it up from virtual bankruptcy to its present standing of prosperity. The institution is the outgrowth of the firm Cooley, Morrison & Co., and the Cooley, Gregg & Co's establishment, and was incorporated under the law of the State. It was formerly a stock company enterprise, but is now controlled by C. Wright, T. J. Rittenhouse and R. C. Wright, with a capital of $50,000. The factory gives employment to about one hundred workmen, and has a capacity of 350 pieces per week. Mr. Wright was married in 1869 to Nira Koogler, daughter of Dr. Koogler, of Connersville, and a native of Ohio. She is a niece of Gen. Crook, of Indian fame, and who, during the summer of 1883, received so much notice from the newspaper world. The fruits of this marriage are seven children, all now living: Bessie C., Nira, Annie M., Curtis, Jr., Nathaniel W., May and William W. Mr. Wright is a member of the G. A. R., also of the Presbyterian Church. He is an industrious, practical business man, and possesses in a large degree those qualities of character in which the elements of success are inherent.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT, the junior member of the Cooley-Morrison Furniture Manufacturing Association, Connersville, was born in Stark County, Ill., in 1852; son of Capt. W. W. Wright. His early years were devoted to farming in his native county, where he remained till his twenty-fifth year. He then studied law with Judge Wright, of Toulon, Ill., and practiced his profession till 1881, when he came to Connersville and purchased an interest in the manufacturing establishment already referred to in sketch of Curtis Wright. Our subject is a young man of sterling qualities, both of mind and heart.

WILLIAM N. YOUNG, County Recorder, Connersville, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born December 7, 1845. He was raised on a farm and had a common school education. His father, William, was a farmer and school teacher, born in Maryland, August 2, 1822; moved to Indiana in 1837; died October 2, 1851. His mother, Rebecca Y. (Bennett) Young, was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 12, 1823; died October 19, 1863. They were married February 25, 1844, and in the spring of 1846 they moved to this county, where they resided until their death. William N., at the age of sixteen, enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment I. V. I., served three years and was discharged as Corporal. He then attended school until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifth U. S. Vet. V. I., serving till March, 1866. He then went to school and taught until 1880, at which time he was elected Recorder, being re-elected in 1882 for four years. Mr. Young was married, September 3, 1868, to Miss Eliza J. Chrisman, a native of Fayette County, born June 9, 1849. By this union two children were born: William G. and Alva L. Mr. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

S. ADAMS, farmer and manufacturer, Connersville Township, is a native of the State of New York, born April 14, 1825, son of W. T. and Elizabeth (Fruits) Adams, natives of New York and Kentucky respectively; married in Indiana. They subsequently moved to the State of New York, remaining until about 1845 or 1846; then returned to Indiana, where they resided during the rest of their lives, respected and honored. W. T. Adams was by occupation a pump manufacturer, and did a large business. The early years of our subject were passed in his native State, and at about the age of nineteen or twenty he settled in Franklin County, Ind., where he remained about one year; then removed to Fayette County, where with little exception he has since resided and been engaged in manufacturing and dealing in pumps, in which line he has done an extensive and successful business. He has been four times married. His first wife was Mary A. Barlow, who lived but two years. His second wife was Eleanor P. Clark, by whom he had four children, three of whom are now living: Mary M., Elnora and Queen. After the death of this wife Mr. Adams married Phœbe J. Crandel, and after her death he was united in marriage with Amelia J. Enos, his present wife, who is a native of Butler County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Rebecca Enos. Mr. Adams, one of the substantial men of Fayette County, has served as Treasurer of East Connersville, and was several years School Trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

LEVI AYERS, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1813, son of Henry and

Mary (Tucker) Ayers, former born in Pennsylvania, latter in Ireland, being three years old when her parents came to America. In 1828 Henry Ayers with his family settled two miles north of Connersville, where they lived five years. He was a cooper by trade. In 1833 he settled on the present Jeffrie farm, same township, living there till 1837, at which time they settled permanently on the land now owned by Levi Ayers, Posey Township. Henry Ayers died in 1848 in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His widow died in 1851, aged sixty-two years. They had nine children: Harriet, Levi, Henry W., Mary, Israel, Henrietta, Phœbe, Julia and Jane. Mr. Ayers served in the war of 1812 and 1814, being stationed at Detroit. Our subject passed his boyhood days under disadvantageous circumstances, and of learning he acquired but little; of hard work and privations he had plenty. In 1835 he was married to Susan, daughter of Alexander Jennings, and by this union were born eleven children: Sarah J., William, Mary, Phœba A., Eliza, John, Jonathan, America, Emma, Flora, Minerva (deceased). Mr. Ayers owns an excellent farm of 128 acres, splendidly improved and in a high state of cultivation. The family hold membership in the Christian Church and are among its stanch supporters. Politically Mr. Ayers is an uncompromising Republican.

OSCAR M. BACKHOUSE, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., May 31, 1855, son of Samuel B. and Nancy (Milner) Backhouse, the former born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 2, 1815, and the latter in Fayette County, Ind., March 18, 1822. They were married in this county and here they settled. Mr. Backhouse died May 30, 1881; his widow is still living with her son, our subject. Their children were as follows: Ella W., Helen S., Josie M. (deceased), Captolia and Oscar M., who is the third in point of age, and the only son. He was married in this county July 18, 1876, to Mollie E., daughter of Joseph W. and Almira (Tyner) Caldwell, who was born in this county July 16, 1858. After our subject's marriage he settled on the farm where he now lives. Their children are as follows: Lena M., born May 29, 1877; Eva F., born June 9,1879; Willie O., born January 24, 1881; and Carl M., born August 16, 1883.

JOHN BAKER, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., February 14, 1803. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Fife) Baker, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Abraham Baker, born July 7, 1764, was a son of John and Mary Baker, who, in an early day, moved from Maryland to Kentucky, and there resided the balance of their days. His wife was a daughter of Abijah and Ellen Fife. They were married in Mason County, Ky., March 18, 1800; after marriage they settled in Bourbon County, Ky., remaining until 1824, when they moved to this county, where Mrs. Baker died October 5, 1826. They had a family of eight children: David, John, Harrison, Mahala, Nancy, Ellen, Eliza, and Daniel. Mr. Baker subsequently married Margaret Stephens. They were exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Baker was a Jacksonian Democrat in early and middle life, but subsequently became a Whig. He died January 17, 1842. John, our subject, the second in the family, came with his parents to this county in 1824. In 1826 he returned to his native county, and there married, December 12, same year, Mary Hannah, born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 30, 1801, daughter of Joseph Hannah, a native of Ireland. To this union were born the following-named children: Elizabeth, John H., Eliza M., Sarah M., Harriet, James S., Mary J., and David. In February following their marriage our subject and wife moved to this county, settling on the farm where he has since resided. Mrs. Baker died December 2, 1858. Our subject began life at the foot of the hill, but by judicious use of his time, and hard labor, he gradually worked his way up until he had amassed a landed estate of 260 acres. August 7, 1882, he met with a painful accident, dislocating or breaking his hip bone, and has since been deprived of the use of his body. Politically he is a Republican.

AZARIAH T. BECKETT, farmer, Jackson Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., December 16, 1816; son of William and Doshia (Thorn) Beckett, natives of Pennsylvania. The father of William and grandfather of Azariah T. was a native of Ireland, and was in that country educated for a Catholic priest. On immigrating to America he settled in Pennsylvania, abandoned the priesthood, and was married. He subsequently removed to the vicinity of Hamilton, Ohio, where his death occurred. The father of our subject settled in what is now Jackson Township, this county, in 1814, where he entered some 320 acres of land. He succeeded well in life and at one time had accumulated considerable property, which, however, was subsequently lost. He was a Captain in the Militia during muster days, and for some years served as Justice of the Peace. He was three times married, having by his first wife six children, by his second (*nee* Katie Lynch) four, and by his last wife four. Our subject commenced life a poor boy, and had the advantages of only a very limited common school education. He worked by the month, and by such earnings was enabled to begin the purchase of the property where he at present resides. He owns now over 500 acres of excellent and well-improved land, and has besides settled about 350 acres on his children,

which furnishes a fair illustration of the thrift and enterprise of this gentleman. On December 27, 1838, Mr. Beckett was united in marriage with Miss Emily Ross, who was born July 17, 1814. To this union were born seven children: William E., born November 8, 1839; Joseph, born July 9, 1841; Clementine, born January 8, 1843 (died March 17, 1861); Caroline, born December 7, 1844; Theodore, born March 11, 1847 (died August 30, 1848); Marian, born September 25, 1849 (died April 11, 1861), and Azariah T., Jr., born January 31, 1852. Of the sons, Joseph was a member of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ind. V. I.; died at Nashville, Tenn., in defense of his country and the flag he loved. The mother died October 28, 1881. Mr. Beckett has been twice appointed to the office of County Commissioner to fill out two vacancies, and was subsequently elected by the people to serve four terms, officiating in all about fourteen years. He has also been chosen to fill minor offices—as School Director, Township Trustee, etc. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having been the first man initiated in that order in Everton. He is a F. & A. M. Politically, Mr. Beckett votes the Republican ticket. In every way he is a good citizen, one of the substantial men of Fayette County. He is public-spirited, and generous to a fault in giving to the church and other worthy enterprises.

THEODORE BEESON, farmer, Posey Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born March 17, 1845; a descendant of an old and highly respected family, his parents being Templeton and Sarah A. (Loder) Beeson, natives of Indiana. They were married in Wayne County, and shortly afterward moved to Rush County, where they remained a short time, and from thence came to this county, settling in Posey Township, where the father died in January, 1881. His widow is still living, and resides on the old homestead. Their family were: Isabelle, Leroy, Theodore, Edgar, Charles, and Williard. Our subject was married in Wayne County, February 18, 1874, to Malinda, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Sellers) Harvey, and born in Wayne County, Ind., February 14, 1853, and to this union one child—Harvey T.—was born in Rush County, Ind., May 9, 1875. After his marriage Mr. Beeson moved to Rush County, where he owned land, and in 1881 came to this county and settled on the farm where he now lives, and which he had purchased previously. He owns 128 acres of land in this county and 160 in Rush.

B. L. BENSON, dealer and importer of fine-bred hogs, Fairview Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., July 11, 1842. His parents were John H. and Mary (Minor) Benson, the former born in Maryland, March 2, 1802, and the latter in Kentucky, December 23, 1809. They were married in Pendleton County, Ky., and moved thence, in an early day, to Rush County, Ind., where they resided. Mrs. Benson died January 28, 1868. Mr. Benson is still a resident of Rush County, this State. Their children were John S., Ann, Martin, Walter M., Emily, Pendleton A., Beverly L., Luther and Richard. Our subject was married in Rush County, Ind., November 10, 1869, to Ellen G., daughter of Garrett and Nancy (Groves) Wikoff, and born in Rush County, Ind., February 10, 1847. To this union were born two children: Lena and Gertie. After marriage Mr. Benson settled in Fairview Township, where for four years he engaged in the manufacture of carriages. After this he moved on the farm where he at present resides.

D. E. BEVER, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., November 12, 1832; son of John and Elizabeth (Heaton) Bever, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. John Bever was a son of Michael Bever, Sr., a native of Kentucky, born in 1779, and immigrated in 1817 to Rush County, Ind., where he remained until death. He was twice married, and had eleven children (five by his first wife): Susan, John, Elijah, Isaac, Elizabeth, David, Margaret, Nancy, Anna, Jane, and one who died in infancy. The father of our subject was born near Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., in 1806, and came with his parents to Rush County, Ind., in 1818, where he and Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rachel H. Heaton, were united in marriage. They afterward settled in Orange Township, Fayette Co., Ind., remaining some time, and subsequently purchased and moved on a farm in Rush County, where he has since resided. His wife died in 1864 and he subsequently married Mary Hildreth. His children were as follows: Paulina (deceased), David E., John, Michael (deceased), James, Margaret H., Alice (deceased), Thomas, Morrison, George, Benjamin by his first wife and one by his second marriage, who died in infancy; our subject being the second in the family. He was married in Fayette County, Ind., January 4, 1853, to Elizabeth Stephen, and shortly afterward settled on the farm which he now owns and where his wife died March 27, 1855. He subsequently married Lavina Stephen, a sister of the first wife, and who died August 23, 1863. Mr. Bever was again married, March 29, 1864, this time to Martha E. Stephen, a cousin of his previous wives. His children were Vincent (deceased), by first marriage; Amanda, Samuel T., Rhoda J., by second wife, and Elizabeth, Lepha, Edis, Clifford W., Daisy, Mattie, Adolph (deceased), and Orville by his present wife.

F. M. BILBY, farmer and live stock dealer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., June

5, 1830; son of Stephen C. and Jane (Ludlow) Bilby the former born in Pennsylvania, September 26, 1802, a son of John Bilby, a native of England, and whose father, a very wealthy man, was an officer of the King's Bench. John Bilby, when a young man, was invited to participate in a ball given on the occasion of the christening of a new ship. A large crowd of wealthy young people were present (he was the only member of his father's family) and, all intent on having a good time, did not notice that the vessel had set sail, until, in the morning, they found themselves out of sight of land. They were relieved of their fine clothes, jewelry and other valuables and brought to the United States, then involved in its war with Great Britain. John Bilby participated in the Revolutionary war; subsequently settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death. He was twice married and had a large family of children. Stephen C. (father of our subject) when quite young went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and learned the blacksmith's trade of George C. Miller. He was married in New Richmond, same State, to Jane Ludlow, born in Clermont, Ohio, March 3, 1805, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Williamson) Ludlow. To this union were born Julia A., Viola, Salone, Francis M., Albert G., Jasper N. and Elizabeth J. After marriage Stephen Bilby settled in Newtown and engaged in his trade until 1829, when he moved to Fayette County, Ind., and here died January 16, 1873. His widow survived him until February 24, 1884. Our subject was educated at Fairview Academy, Rush County, Ind., and taught school for several years. He was married, December 10, 1854, to Dorcas A. Atherton, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 17, 1832, daughter of Stout and Mary A. (Sater) Atherton. They have ten children: Charles M., Emerson A., Florence J., Clara O., Elmore W., Mariannia, Alva E., Morten L., Palmer T. and Sherman. After marriage they settled in Harrison Township, but in a year moved to Posey Township, remaining there until 1866, when he purchased the farm in this township on which he has since resided. He owns over 600 acres of land.

EMERSON A. BILBY, farmer, Columbia Township, son of Francis M. and Dorcas A. Bilby, was born in this county, November 13, 1856. He was here married, September 6, 1881, to Rhoda J., also a native of this county, born June 6, 1862, daughter of David E. and Lovina Bever, of Orange Township. One child deceased in infancy was born to this union. After marriage Mr. Bilby settled on his father's farm and after remaining one winter purchased and moved on his present farm, where he has since resided. He owns 116 acres of well-improved land. He is an energetic and much respected young man.

GEORGE W. BOOE, farmer, Connersville Township, was born June 4, 1814, on the well cultivated farm where he has ever since resided. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Harwood) Booe, were natives of one of the Carolinas, and soon after their marriage removed to Green County, Ky., where they resided some five years, then settled in Boone County, Ky., where Mr. Booe entered the United States service in the war of 1812. In December, 1813, he located on the farm where George W. now resides, and here the parents passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1839, and the mother in 1844. Our subject, strictly speaking, is one of the pioneers of this section, and has passed through the many privations usually undergone in the clearing up of a new country. It is claimed for him that he was the first white child born in the county west of the West Fork of Whitewater River. He is familiar with the Indian scenes of his early life, having frequently come in contact with the various bands then roaming through this country, well knowing the Chief Ben Davis, elsewhere referred to in this work. In October, 1836, Mr. Booe was united in marriage with Elizabeth Moffett, a native of Tennessee, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Doddleson) Moffett, natives of Ireland, and to them have been born eight children.

ROBERT C. BRATTEN, Superintendent of Cemetery, Connersville Township, was born in Staunton, Va., September 28, 1810, son of Peter and Frances (Patterson) Bratten, natives of Pennsylvia and Virginia respectively. When our subject was quite young his parents moved to Boone County, Ky., where Robert C. grew up and learned the brick and stone mason trade, which he followed until 1866. In 1831 he removed to Grant County, Ky., and in 1835 to the State of Indiana, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he remained until 1841, when he removed to Connersville, and here, since 1866, he has been occupied as the Superintendent of the City Cemetery, a position he has filled so long very acceptably to the citizens of the city and vicinity. On the 6th of March, 1832, Mr. Bratten was married to Harriet Woodyard, which union has been blessed with ten children, all of whom except one are deceased. In politics Mr. Bratten is a Republican. His first Presidential vote was cast for Jackson. He voted the Democratic ticket until the birth of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated. Both himself and wife have been for forty years or more members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are respected and esteemed citizens.

MICHAEL BROWN (deceased), late of Jennings Township, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., where he resided till 1835, when he removed with his family in a one-horse wagon to this county, but

subsequently settled in Union County, Ind. He had nine children, four of whom were born in Pennsylvania: Samuel, Cyrus, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, Daniel, Hettie, Henry and John. Mr. Brown died November 13, 1879, his wife having preceded him August 19, 1879. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Samuel Brown, one of the two representatives of their father's family in this county (the other being his brother Daniel, in East Connersville), was born in Lebanon County, Penn., January 21, 1822. His education was received principally in the subscription schools of Indiana. Being a poor boy, these advantages were very much curtailed by his having to work for a living. He started out in life working in the harvest field at $6.00 per month and thus got a start. His first marriage, in 1841, was with Elizabeth, daughter of Garland Stanley, by whom he had two children, Albert S. and Preston, and Mrs. Brown dying in 1848, at the age of thirty-one years, he married in 1849, for his second wife, Sarah Stanley, sister of his first wife. By this union were born two children: Nathan and Joseph. This Mrs. Brown died in 1867, aged sixty-four years. In 1869 Mr. Brown then married for his third wife Sarah Ellen, daughter of Nathan Stanley, who has borne him one child—Charley. Samuel Brown has prospered in life, and now owns 174 acres of excellent land, after settling his children in good homes. He is a self-made man in the strongest sense of the word, and is a respected and progressive citizen. He has held the office of Township Trustee seven years, and in the transaction of public business has shown good executive ability.

CHARLES H. BROWN, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in Connersville, Ind., August 28, 1840. His parents, William S. and Nancy (Martin) Brown, were natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively, the former born April 15, 1816, and the latter November 30, 1818. They were married at Connersville, Ind., July 29, 1839, where they remained until 1850, at which time they moved to Connersville Township and purchased a farm on Section 4, where he engaged in farming and remained until 1862, when he moved to a farm on Section 5, which he had purchased previously, and there remained until his death, which occurred April 24, 1883. His widow still lives on the farm. Their children are Charles H., Thomas M., George W., Sarah J. and Mary E. Our subject was married in this county, August 29, 1861, to Margaret E., daughter of Richard W. and Phœbe (Carter) Williams, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 9, 1840. Their family numbers seven children: Edwin F., Laura Y., William E., Richard E., Mary E., Cora B. and Alva M. In 1870 Mr. Brown moved on the farm where he has since resided. He owns 160 acres of fertile land, well-improved, with a fine residence and a magnificent fish pond in front, which he constructed in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. BROWN, farmer, Jackson Township, a native of Fayette County, Ind., was born December 2, 1842; son of Barnet and Sarah A. (Smith) Brown, former a native of Maryland, latter of Pickens District, S. C., and immigrated to Indiana in 1812, where Barnet Brown followed farming until his death. Our subject received a common school education. He was married May 19, 1867, to Miss Adelia I. Campbell, who was born June 2, 1849, which union has resulted in the birth of seven children: Charles M., Cora M., Minnie, William, Gertrude (died in infancy), Jasper and Ada. Mr. Brown is a F. & A. M., and a member of Ireland Grange, No. 1749. He belongs to the Universalist Church; an industrious, honest, upright citizen, highly respected by all his neighbors. He resides on Section 26.

JOHN BUCHANAN (deceased) was born in Washington County, Va., July 25, 1784. His parents, Joseph and Ann (Wilson) Buchanan, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. Buchanan was engaged in farming in his native county till about twenty-five years of age. In 1818 he moved to Indiana and located in this county, where in 1820 he was married to Maria Smith, also a native of Washington County, Va., born in 1804 and a daughter of Tobias and Martha (Washam) Smith, who were born in the same county; came in 1812 to this county, where the mother died in 1818, the father in 1836. About 1821 Mr. Buchanan purchased fifty acres of land, where his widow still resides, and to this he added till he owned 140 acres. Here he closed his life about 1867. He was always of a quiet disposition, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Mrs. Buchanan is still living and is well preserved for one of her years. They were among the first settlers of the county and endured many hardships through their long lives of earnest toil. Mrs. Buchanan has given the charge of her farm to her nephew, Tobias Smith, who was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1855. His parents, Robert and Nancy (Sweeney) Smith, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, and came to this State in 1811. They are still living in Marion County. Mr. Smith resided with his parents till he was twenty-one years of age, and then began operations for himself. In 1878 he assumed charge of Mrs. Buchanan's farm, where he has since been engaged. He was married, in 1882, to Lizzie Sesserman, a daughter of Adam and Nancy (Bryant) Sesserman, and they have one child—Edward—born in 1883. Mr. Smith is an in-

dustrious, energetic young farmer, and is succeeding well in his chosen pursuit. In politics he is a Republican.

C. H. BUNDRANT, farmer, Connersville Township, one of the early settlers and old residents of this township, was born in Virginia, March 12, 1822, son of Thomas and Susan (Lockett) Bundrant, also natives of Virginia, and who came to this county in 1830, where they died five years later, former in May, latter in September, 1835. Thomas Bundrant was a soldier in the war of 1812, and marched on foot from Harper's Ferry, Va., to Natchez, Miss. The paternal ancestors of our subject immigrated to this country from France prior to the Revolutionary war. At the death of his parents Mr. Bundrant was "bound out," as was the custom of those days, to William Brown, a tanner, whose widow still resides in Connersville. He served an apprenticeship of six years at this trade, and was subsequently Mr. Brown's partner in the business five years. He then purchased his present farm of eighty-five acres, on which he has since been engaged in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. He was married, May 13, 1852, to Miss Jane Branson, of Henry County, Ind., daughter of William and Sarah (Pickering) Branson, and this union is blessed by one child—Edward L. Mr. Bundrant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was formerly connected with the order of Sons of Temperance. His father's family, which was large, was early scattered among various States. Mary, wife of Mr. Waters, now resides in Kansas; Frances, wife of Mr. Williams, resides at Muncie, Ind.; Adaline, now Mrs. Jordan, resides with her brother C. H. Mr. Bundrant has always lived a quiet life, and is highly esteemed in the community. In temperance work he has ever been a warm advocate; in politics an uncompromising Republican.

JOHN JONES BURK, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Baltimore County, Md., October 2, 1803. He is a son of Ulie and Rachel (Jones) Burk, natives of Maryland, who removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in October of 1809, the trip being accomplished by team, consuming one month's time. Here they died at advanced ages. Our subject was six years old then, and was early inured to the hardships of the pioneer's life, with little or no advantages for securing an education. He was married, in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 14, 1826, to Nancy Snyder, born in Pennsylvania March 6, 1809, a daughter of John and Frances (Barr) Snyder, Pennsylvanians of German descent. In 1832 Mr. Burk left Hamilton County, Ohio, and settled in Dearborn County, Ind., and in October, 1835, he moved to this township, having, the previous March, purchased 160 acres of land for which he paid $15.55 per acre. He began life poor, but with the help rendered him by his estimable wife, with whom he lived fifty years, he overcame every obstacle and at one time owned 1,260 acres of land, 300 of which were in this county. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace three terms and Township Trustee two terms. Mr. Burk has belonged to the Baptist Church for twenty years; his wife was also a member of the same denomination, as are the most of his children, eleven in all, ten of whom are now living: Mary J., Andrew J. (deceased), Sarah, Nancy, Rachel A., Maria F., Rebecca E., Emily A., John S., Greene and Stephen. Mrs. Burk died July 7, 1878. Mr. Burk has been a life-long Democrat and cast his first vote for "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson.

DANIEL BURRIS, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1817; son of Philip and Susan Burris, who located in Washington Township, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1830. They had seven children, two of whom, Thomas and Nancy, live in Wayne County, and two, Daniel and William, in this township. The father died in 1848 aged seventy years, and the mother four months previously at the age of sixty-eight years. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their deceased children are Thornton, Bartley and Mary. Our subject was married in 1838, to Mary, daughter of John M. Layson. He resided in Wayne County till 1849, at which time he came to his present place. Eight children have been born to this union, six of whom are now living: John, Sarah, Nancy A., Mary E., Isaac and Francenia; Elmira and Susan are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burris have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Our subject owns at present 350 acres of good land, but before settling homes on his children he was one of the largest land-holders in the county. His fortune is the result of his own enterprise, he being a self-made man.

CALVIN BURTON, farmer, Connersville Township, one of the earliest settlers of this county, was born in South Carolina, July 29, 1805; son of Douglas and Nancy (Osborn) Burton, who settled in Kentucky in October, 1813, and resided there till October, 1819, when they moved to this county. Here on the wooded farm Mr. Burton's father died July 26, 1820. There were twelve children in the family, eleven of whom came with their parents to this county, and most of whom became actual settlers of the same. The mother died February 12, 1853. She was a woman of many graces of character, an exemplary member of the Christian Church. After her husband's death, with a heroism worthy of a pioneer mother, and by the help of her two sons, Calvin and Thomas, she kept her children together and the

wolf from the door till they grew to manhood, respectability and usefulness. Calvin, our subject, was fourteen years old when he came to the wilds of Indiana. His father dying, the care of the family largely devolved upon him, and this prevented him from obtaining the ordinary common school education. He was married January 6, 1828, to Anne A., daughter of John D. and Marian (Scott) Stewart, who came to this locality in 1821. After his marriage Mr. Burton located upon the present site of the Connersville Cemetery, where he remained about two years, and then moved to his present farm, which he rented until he purchased it in 1836. Here he has since resided. He began life with little save a good wife and a willingness to work, and right well they have done their part. Mr. Burton has seventy-six acres of well-improved land, and enjoys all the necessary comforts of life. He is a Republican, though his first Presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson in 1828. John D. Stewart, father of Mrs. Burton, was born in Maryland, May 8, 1782. He was reared in his native county, and in 1802 was married in Delaware to Miss Marian Scott, by whom seven children were born, two only now living—Anna and John. Mr. Stewart died February 21, 1823, his widow June 29, 1839. His son William was at one time editor of the Connersville *Observer*, and became noted as a journalist. Mrs. Burton was born in Delaware, February 21, 1810. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and possesses much vigor of mind. Her memory is very retentive, and from her store of local facts the writer has largely drawn.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, farmer, Harrison Township. This highly-esteemed citizen and pioneer settler of the county is a native of Preble County, Ohio, where his birth occurred August 15, 1809. His parents were Joseph and Miriam (Chadwick) Caldwell, natives of North Carolina, and both members of the Society of Friends. Joseph Caldwell, Sr., in the early part of the century immigrated to Ohio, stopping for a season or so in the vicinity of the Great Miami River, in Warren County; from thence he removed to the vicinity of Fair Haven, in Preble County, the same State. In 1811 he located in what is now Harrison Township, this county, where on Christmas Day he completed his cabin; but the Indians becoming troublesome, the family returned to Preble County, Ohio, for a time. Finally a fort was built one mile north of what is now Harrisburg, and soldiers sent to garrison it, and the family then went there, living in this part until peace was restored, when they moved into the cabin. The sons and daughters born to Joseph Caldwell, Sr., and wife were: Margaret, John, Mary, James, Ann, Lydia and Joseph, all deceased save Lydia and Joseph. The father was a successful farmer and a respected citizen. Politically he voted with the Whig party, being a strong anti-slavery man. His death occurred in the fall of 1850, his wife having preceded him in 1836. Our subject received the benefit of a practical education in the district schools of his time, and through his long life has been a tiller of the soil, in which vocation he has been reasonably successful. He now possesses the old homestead, some 156 acres of land finely improved. January 31, 1833, he was married to Miss Asenath Powell, and to them were born: Enoch, Martha (wife of Buel J. Thomas), Caroline and Alexander. Mrs. Caldwell died November 3, 1844, and our subject was married on the second occasion, October 7, 1847, to Miss Salenah Saxon, a native of Indiana, by whom he had two children: Horace F. and Alice, now the wife of Homer L. Broaddus. Mr. Caldwell as Deputy once appraised the real estate of the township, has several times assessed the personal property thereof, and has served as Inspector of Elections. In 1850 he took the census of one of the three districts of the county, comprising the Townships of Connersville, Harrison and Orange; also enrolled Harrison Township during the last war. He cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, but has since voted with the Whig and Republican parties. He is well preserved for one of his years.

ENOCH CALDWELL, farmer and cheese manufacturer, Harrison Township, was born in Harrison Township, this county, October 29, 1833; a son of Joseph Caldwell, who located in Fayette County in 1811. Our subject received a common school education, and has farmed all his life, excepting in the winters from 1855 to 1865, during which time he taught school. He was married, May 17, 1864, to Miss Sarah J. Scott, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born September 14, 1843. To this union were born five children: Cora C., Sylvia M., Myrtie E., Alice M. and Scott. Mr. Caldwell, his wife and daughter Cora C., are members of the Christian Church. He was Justice of the Peace for eight years. His enterprising spirit induced him to establish a cheese factory in 1878, in connection with the farming business; he now milks from thirty to fifty cows, and produces fine cheese, for which he finds ready sale.

WILLIAM CARNEY, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Indiana County, Penn., December 3, 1801; son of John and Ann (Cameron) Carney, natives of Pennsylvania, former of whom was born in 1782, son of Richard and Ruth (Clark) Carney, natives of Ireland, who in an early day (prior to the Revolutionary war) emigrated to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained until their death. The father and mother of our

subject were married in Indiana County, Penn., where they settled, and the mother dying, Mr. Carney married a Mrs. Smith. He was the father of nine children: Elizabeth, William, Findley, John, Thomas, Phebe, Julia A., by first marriage, and Martha and Smith by second marriage. William Carney, our subject, was married in Indiana County, Penn., in 1823, to Martha, also a native of Indiana County, born in 1801; daughter of Samuel Thompson. To this union were born nine children: Eliza, John (deceased), Findley, Martha, Jane (deceased), William, Mary (deceased), Sarah (deceased), and Elizabeth. After his marriage our subject settled in his native county, where he remained until 1834, when he moved to Rush County, Ind., and about four years later to Fayette County, subsequently returning to Rush County; from there he went to Wabash County, where he remained but a short time, and then returned to Fayette County, where he purchased and settled on the farm on which he has since resided. His wife died in November, 1865. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. He is highly respected by all who know him.

E. I. CHANCE, merchant, Columbia Township, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., March 19, 1847; son of Hiram and Eliza (Thompson) Chance, latter a native of Indiana. Hiram Chance was a son of John Chance, a soldier of the war of 1812–14, who moved from Pennsylvania to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1817; then moved to Dearborn County, Ind., in 1821. He was the father of twelve children: Thomas, Robert, Jessie, Lucinda, Catharine, Hiram, John, Perry, Lucetta, Mary, Elizabeth and Jackson. Hiram, the father of our subject, was born in Hamilton County Ohio, in 1819, was brought to Dearborn County, Ind., in 1821. He was there united in marriage in 1842, with Eliza Thompson, born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1822, daughter of Dorus and Sarah (King) Thompson, who came from New York to Dearborn County, Ind. in 1816, where they remained till their death. They were the parents of seven children: Emeline, Alonzo, Eliza, Edgar, Levinas, John and Euretta. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Chance had a family of six children: Virgil Eugene, Euphrates Irvin, Eldorado, Leander Vandaman, Effie Nevada, and Sarah, who died in infancy. Our subject was educated at Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind., and there engaged in teaching school for twelve successive years, after which he was Deputy Postmaster at Lawrenceburg one year, and served as agent for the Adams Express Company some time. In 1880 he with his brother Leander V. came to Alpine and purchased a stock of goods of J. D. Newhouse, and has since engaged in mercantile business. He is at present Postmaster at Alpine, and agent of the American Express Company; is Trustee of Columbia Township. Mr. Chance is a member of the I. O. O. F.

SAMUEL CLAWSON, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., April 25, 1833, son of William G. and Charlotte (Huston) Clawson, natives of Montgomery County, Ohio, where they were married. They subsequently moved to Montgomery County, Ind., and from thence, in an early day, to Fayette County, Ind., where they remained until their death, Mr. Clawson dying in February, 1882, his wife, December, 1880. Their children were: Nancy, Elizabeth, Samuel, Eunice, Alfred, George, Isaac, Garret, John W., William, Jesse, James and Lee. Samuel, our subject, was married at Glenwood, Ind., in November, 1857, to Francenia, daughter of William H. and Sarah (Durbon) Oliphant, having by her three children: William, Mary A. and Susan. Mr. Clawson was married on second occasion, April 18, 1872, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Ursula (Calfee) Clark, and who was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 23, 1848. Our subject owns eighty acres of excellent land in this county. He is a worthy citizen and highly respected.

AUSTIN B. CLAYPOOL, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in Connersville, Ind., December 1, 1823, son of Newton and Mary (Kerns) Claypool, whose lives are referred to elsewhere in this work. Our subject grew up in his native town and on his father's farm near by, receiving the advantages of the good common schools the town afforded. May 20, 1846, he was united in marriage with Hannah A. Petty, a native of Wayne County, this State, where she was born January 2, 1828, being a daughter of Williams Petty, one of the most successful pork traders and packers in the locality at that time. To them were born eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Virginia, Marcus, Lizzie and Frank, all of whom graduated from good institutions of learning. The greater portion of the decade succeeding his marriage Mr. Claypool resided in Wayne County, Ind., and up to its close he had speculated quite extensively in land, having in 1845 purchased 240 acres in Fayette County, which were not held long. Subsequently he made a purchase of 560 acres in Wayne County at $30 per acre, which he disposed of at $70 per acre. Mr. Claypool removed to Connersville and purchased a controlling interest in the branch of the old State Bank located there, and for a period of three years served as its President. During the war his business life was again marked by another extensive land purchase and sale which involved considerable money and none the less business judgement and foresight, yet he was not wanting in the latter nor in nerve for so great an investment, for time proved the success of the speculation, which

was the purchase of 900 acres of land in Fayette County for $52,000 and its disposal for $72,000. Subsequently he purchased an extensive paper mill at Milton, Ind., and which within a year and a half thereafter was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $50,000. He having (1865) organized in the village of Milton the Citizens' Bank, which (being its acting President) he carried on four years, when he closed it up. Mr. Claypool was conspicuously identified with many of the internal improvements of the Whitewater Valley, and closely allied with agricultural interests of the county and to the public has given his great energies and broad business capacity. In 1861, during the building of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad through Connersville, he was chosen one of the Directors and was one of the few men that stood good for all the iron to lay the tracks from Liberty to Connersville. He was also one of the few men that organized the Connersville & New Castle Junction Railroad, being an active Director during its construction. He assisted in the organization of the Fayette County Joint Stock Agricultural Society, and for a period of eight years was an active member of the State Board of Agriculture. He was instrumental in the organization of the Bentonville & Lockport Turnpike Company, and in the construction of its pike. On the death of his father, in 1866, Mr. Claypool inherited the old country homestead and moved upon it, where he has since resided, in the meantime having platted that portion of the homestead where the beautiful village of Maplewood is located. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders, having represented both in their respective Grand Lodges. In politics he is a Republican. He is a very affable gentleman, unostentatious and unassuming.

BENJAMIN CLIFFORD, Harrison Township, was born near Sheffield, Vt., August 21, 1815. His parents, Jonathan and Sarah (Pierce) Clifford, moved to Fayette County, Ind., in 1825, locating in Harrison Township, where the former farmed. He died in 1826, and his widow in 1846. Our subject obtained a common school education. He embarked in the dry goods business with two of his brothers in Fairview and there remained till the spring of 1839, when he sold out and engaged in the same line of business by himself in Rawley till the fall of 1843, and in 1844 moved to his present farm. He married, October 19, 1837, Miss Mary Smith, born in Kentucky, January 25, 1820, and to this union were born nine children: Sarah A., Pamelia A., Irvin L., Margaret J., Mary E., Ambrosia, John F., Fremont, Horace A. Our subject was School Director from 1870 to 1874. The Connersville and Fairview Pike was built in 1859, and in 1860 he was elected one of the Board, which office he continued to fill most of the time to the present, and has been President of the company for the last seven or eight years. He was a prominent member of Harrison and Highland Granges. He is a member of the Universalist Church. Irvin L., the eldest son, enlisted in Company B, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, in 1861, and served until the close of the war. He was in prison at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, but was finally liberated by Sherman on his march to the sea. He was a private soldier, lost his health and never again will be well in the flesh.

IRVIN L. CLIFFORD, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., June 10, 1843. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Smith) Clifford, of Harrison Township, this county, whose sketch appears above. During the late war of the Rebellion, August 12, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company B, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and served until July 16, 1865, when he was discharged and returned home. During his service he participated in several hard-fought battles. At Macon, Ga., where the company surrendered, Mr. Clifford was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville and other Rebel prisons for seven months. He was married August 16, 1866, to Catherine D., daughter of John V. and Catherine (Miller) Lindsey, and born in this county July 1, 1846. To this union were born the following children: Lola L., Mary K. C., Lena and Josie. After his marriage Mr. Clifford first settled in Harrison Township, but in about one year moved on the old Lindsey farm in Fairview Township, and two years later purchased and moved on the farm where he now lives. He is a fine man, a member of the Odd Fellows and of the G. A. R.

JOHN V. CLIFFORD, farmer, Fairview Township, was born at Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., November 26, 1846, son of William and Elizabeth A. (Lindsey) Clifford, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. William Clifford was a son of John Clifford, who was born in Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., June 12, 1797, and in an early day immigrated to Kentucky, where he was married, October 5, 1823, to Lucretia Tibbets, born at Bangor, Penobscot Co., Me., September 8, 1806. Shortly after marriage they removed to Rush County, Ind., where Mrs. Clifford died February 9, 1837. He subsequently went to Hamilton County, Ind., where he was again married, November 20, 1837, this time to Nancy Hall, and shortly afterward removed to Indianapolis, where he died February 14, 1884. He was the father of ten children: William, Amanda M., Amos, Edward H., Harrison, Almeda, John E., Miles, Benjamin F. and Vincent G. William, the eldest (father of our subject), was born in Rush County, Ind., August 29,

1824, and married in Fayette County, December 28, 1845, to Elizabeth A. Lindsey, born in Garrard County, Ky., October 4, 1829, daughter of John V. and Catherine Lindsey. Shortly after their marriage they settled at Connersville, Ind., but subsequently moved on a farm near Fairview. Later he opened a store at Fairview which he kept for about ten years; then moved to Rush County, Ind., and engaged in farming until 1860, when he moved to Jackson County, Mo., remaining about three years; thence returned to this county, and in 1862 removed to Indianapolis, where he still resides. His family numbered six children: John V., Alice A., Josie A., Belle, William L. and Lucretia. Our subject, the eldest, was married in this county, January 10, 1871, to Sarah J., daughter of David and Sarah (Knick) Siders, and born in Buckingham County, Va., April 4, 1841. To this union were born two children: Walter D. and Ida M. In the year following their marriage they settled on the farm where they have since resided. They are both members of the Christian Church.

ANDREW M. B. COLE, retired, Posey Township, was born in Botetourt County, Va., November 27, 1804, son of Samuel and Catherine (Bryan) Cole, natives of Virginia, who settled in Posey Township, Fayette Co., Ind., in 1826. They had nine children, of whom two, Andrew M. B. and William, are now living. Samuel Cole died January 1, 1849, aged eighty years; Catherine, his wife, died September 7, 1844, aged seventy-seven years. Andrew M. B. came to this township with his brother-in-law, E. K. Munger, in 1822, but remained only a short time, when he went back to Virginia, and returned with his parents in 1826. Our subject was married, in 1828, to Mahala, daughter of Jeremiah Gard, who came here from Butler County, Ohio, in 1824. To Mr. and Mrs. Cole were born eleven children, ten of whom are now living: Perry, Philip, Melvin, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Sarah Jane, Sanford, Benjamin and Morrison V. Alvin is deceased. Mrs. Cole died May 8, 1882, aged seventy-two years. The entire family are members of the Christian Church. To Mr. Cole belongs the credit of building the first cabin in Bentonville, and having helped to erect the first church. He was an adherent, at first, of the Whig party, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay; since the organization of the Republican party he has voted with it upon all questions at issue. He started in life poor, followed carpentering a number of years, and in the main has been successful.

JOSEPH COLE, retired farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Maryland, February 7, 1808, son of Joseph and Sophia Cole, natives of Maryland, where they lived and died. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm and in the woolen mills. His parents dying when he was young, he was put at a trade which did not agree with him, and which he abandoned. In November, 1838, he removed to Ohio, and, in the following February, to Wayne County, Ind., adjoining the Fayette County line, where he lived eight or ten years, after which he settled where his son J. J. now resides. Subsequently he settled in Waterloo, where of late he has enjoyed quiet retirement. At one time Mr. Cole owned 1,000 acres of as good land as there was in the county. He has settled his children well in life, all of whom are well-to-do and respected citizens. He is a self-made man, having inherited only $500 from his father. Industry, perseverance and economy, with excellent business judgment, enabled him to cope successfully with the affairs of life, in which he has been abundantly rewarded. Mr. Cole was married in 1831, to Patience Foster, who bore him six children, three of whom were born in Maryland: Anna M., wife of W. C. Forey; Frances M., wife of George M. Harland; Alfred G.; Sarah F., wife of Jacob Stephens; Sophia E., wife of I. A. Lawrence, and Joseph J. Mrs. Cole died in 1866, aged about sixty years. Joseph J. Cole was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 27, 1843. He received a good education in the district and graded schools. He was married, August 3, 1864, to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Thomas, of this county, who has borne him five children, four of whom are living: Lillie Maude, Effie P., Joseph J. and Benjamin W. Harry C. is deceased. Mr. Cole's farm contains 160 acres of good land. He is one of the enterprising and public-spirited young farmers of the county, and keeps well up with the times in which he lives.

A. S. CONAWAY, farmer, Orange Township, was born near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., March 1, 1813. His parents were Reuben and Amelia (Shipley) Conaway, both natives of Maryland and of Irish and German descent. The former was a son of Charles Conaway, also a native of Maryland, and whose father, Samuel Conaway, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Maryland when quite young and there married Ruth Howard, subsequently moving to this county, where he remained until death. He was the father of a large family, of whom Charles, the grandfather of our subject, was the eldest. Charles was born in Maryland about the year 1764, was there married in 1785 to a Miss Shephard and subsequently moved to Fayette County, Penn. From there he moved to Monongalia County, Va., where he died in 1831. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years previous to his death. He was the father of five children, of whom Reuben, the father of our subject, was second. Reuben was born in Maryland in 1788, and came with his parents to Fayette County,

Penn., where he and Amelia Shipley were united in marriage in 1809. She was born in Maryland in 1790. In 1815 they moved to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1836 to Rush County, Ind., where he died in 1834; his widow died in 1836. Their children were Mary, Amon S. (our subject), Henry, Rebecca, Ruth, Reuben and Charles. Our subject came with his parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he was married May 24, 1834, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Mary (Shipley) Griffin, and in September, 1835, moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling on the farm where he now lives. He is one of the most extensive farmers of Fayette County. He had at one time 1,300 acres of fine land of which he has given the principal part to his children, still owning 460 acres. His wife died October 14, 1837, and he was again married, on second occasion April 18, 1849, to Sarah, daughter of Benedict and Abigail (Randolph) Shipley. Our subject had eighteen children, nine of whom are now living: H.; Elizabeth; Mary; Amanda; Esther; Ada; Walter; George; and Sarah.

BENJAMIN F. CONNER, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of Kentucky, born in Boone County, July 17, 1817. His parents, Reuben and Nancy (Finnel) Conner, were also born in Boone County, Ky., the father September 29, 1777, the mother January 12, 1784. They came to Indiana in 1819 and located in Columbia Township. The names of their ten children were—John F., Sarah, Greenup, Carventer, Daniel, Robert, Benjamin F., Weden, Reuben and Martha, of whom only three are now living: Greenup, Carventer, and Benjamin F. The father, who was a farmer all his life, died July 29, 1847, his widow May 10, 1870. Our subject's educational facilities were limited. He was united in marriage, October 3, 1837, with Miss Mary J. Gains, who was born in Boone County, Ky., April 20, 1814, daughter of William M. and Sarah (Rucker) Gains, the former born in Orange County, Va., January 30, 1777, the latter in Madison County, same State, June 20, 1782. They had a family of six children: Angus, Henry T., Richard G., Mary J., Benjamin A., and Susan C., three of whom are now living: Henry T., Mary J., and Benjamin A. Mr. Gains died October 21, 1836, his widow August 21, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Conner have had two children: William M., born October 7, 1840, died June 16, 1879, and Amanda J., born September 16, 1842, died August 18, 1843. In 1848 they adopted a child—Catharine—who was born June 20, 1844. Their son enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company G., Thirty-sixth Ind. V. I., served three years, and returned home broken down in health. Mr. Conner resides on Section 26, on a farm comprising 166 acres of excellent land. Himself, wife and daughter are members of the Old School Baptist Church, in which he has been Clerk and Deacon for years.

JOHN M. CONNER, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 7, 1818. He is one of the eleven children born to Elder John and Mary (Dicken) Conner, natives of Virgini . He was married in Franklin County, Ind., September 23, 1856, to Emeline, daughter of William and Jane (Estes) Harvey, and born in Franklin County, January 3, 1836, the youngest of nine children: Frances A., William L., Tobitha J., Oliver O., Jane C., Franklin M., Sarah C., Milton B., and Emeline. Her parents were natives of Laurens County, S. C., the father born in 1788, and the mother in 1792. They moved with their parents, in an early day, to Franklin County, Ind., where they were married, and there remained until his death, which occurred in 1862. The widow subsequently moved to Hancock County, Ind., of which she is still a resident. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 under Gen. Robert Hannah. After his marriage our subject settled on the farm of 200 acres where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Conner were born five children: Jenet (deceased), Rosetta (deceased), Frances J., (deceased,) Mary A. and Cathie C. Our subject and wife are members of the Old School Baptist Church; also members of the P. of H.

REV. HENRY D. CONNER, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., March 7, 1821, son of Rev. John and Mary (Dicken) Conner, the former a Baptist minister, both natives of Virginia. Rev. John Conner was born May 17, 1774, and was a son of Rev. John Conner, a Baptist preacher and an old Revolutionary soldier, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in a very early day. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children: Philemon, Elizabeth, John, Reuben, Lewis, Frances, Sarah, James, Daniel and William. John, the father of our subject immigrated to Boone County, Ky., when a young man, and was there married, December 24, 1801, to Mary Dicken, who was born October 5, 1782. In 1811 he moved to Harrison County, Ohio, and in 1813 to Fayette County, Ind., settling in Columbia Township, where he remained until his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a minister of the Baptist Church for about forty years previous to his death. He served as Justice of the Peace of Columbia Township for nearly thirty years. He is supposed to have been the first man to solemnize marriage in Fayette County. He was an excellent man, well respected by all who knew him. He died February 16, 1843; his widow died September 28, 1858. Their children were: Frances, Philemon, John R., James M., Wilson, William, Joel D., John M., Henry D., Elizabeth and Nancy. Our sub-

ject was married in Franklin County, Ind., September 10, 1846, to Jane C., daughter of William and Jane (Ester) Harvey, and afterward settled on the farm where he has since resided. She died May 29, 1867, and he was again married in Henry County, Ind., October 28, 1868, to Rebecca, daughter of David and Jane (Murdock) Vance, born in Henry County, Ind., December 25, 1830, one of nine children: William H., Rebecca, Susan, Mary, Samuel V., Sarah E., John M., Elizabeth C. and Rosalee. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in 1803, the mother in 1807. They were married in Virginia, and from thence moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1829, where they remained until their death. He died in 1877, his widow in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Old School Baptist Church, he being ordained a minister June 3, 1854. He had born to him three children, all by his second wife: William H., Samuel D. and Jennie V.

COLUMBUS COOK, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born here in 1835. His father, William Cook, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 11, 1800, son of Conrad Cook, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled in Warren County, Ohio, where he lived for a time; he subsequently settled in Fountain County, Ind., where he died. By his first wife (*nee* Miss Heck) he had eight children: Mary A., Elizabeth, William, Nancy, Phebe, James, Mandan and Sarah J. By his second wife (*nee* Miss Dawson) he had two children: Clarissa and Elvira. William Cook was first married to Mary Ann Baldwin, of Ohio, by whom he had four children: Sarah J., W. T., John M. and Mary Ann. He came from Ohio in 1828 to this township, but soon after removed to Indianapolis, where his wife died in 1832. After this sad event he returned to Waterloo Township, and purchased land, where he resided the rest of his life. His second marriage was with Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse Dawson, who bore him five children: Mary E., Columbus, Phœba E., Nancy C. and Hannah M. He died July 8, 1870; his widow March 13, 1884, aged seventy-five years. Both were devoted Christians and members of the Methodist Church. The subject of this sketch lived on the old homestead till he was forty-five years old. In 1879 he was married to Mary E. Tucker, by whom he had one child—Luroy. He owns eighty acres of good land, which are well-improved. He is a temperate man in every particular, and much respected.

ELIJAH A. CORBIN, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of that township, where he was born February 17, 1821, son of Elijah and Sarah (Milliner) Corbin, the former born in Virginia in 1779, the latter in Pennsylvania, March 22, 1784. Elijah Corbin was a cabinet-maker, and carried on a farm by proxy. He came to Indiana in 1817, locating in Jackson Township, where he served as Justice of the Peace for sixteen years, and as Township Trustee for a long period. His death occurred November 8, 1863, and that of his wife October 7, 1852. The subject of this sketch was married, January 16, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Flinn, of Ohio, and to them was born, March 24, 1843, William H., who enlisted in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was killed at Champion Hills; shot May 1, 1863, died following day. His wife dying February 2, 1844, Mr. Corbin married, on second occasion, March 13, 1845, Elizabeth J. Myers, who was born May 17, 1824, and died December 14, 1845. He was again married March 19, 1848, this time to Keturah Caroline Myers, who was born August 5, 1826. By this union there were the following children: Sarah E., born March 3, 1849; Eliza H., born May 25, 1851; Menerva S., born November 8, 1853; Mary E., born February 4, 1855; Hannah F., born May 1, 1860; Charles A., born March 4, 1865; John M., born February 22, 1873, died July 4, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin are members of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Fayette Protection Society. His father was one of the charter members of the Masonic Lodge instituted in Connersville, Ind., in 1820. Our subject commenced life a poor boy; has been very successful, and now owns 360 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics.

ELIAS B. COX, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 7, 1823. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Pasley) Cox, moved in a very early day from Ohio to Franklin County, Ind., where they remained several years, and then moved to De Kalb County, Ill., and subsequently to Indianapolis, where they remained until their death. They were the parents of six children: Sarah A., Mary, Lucinda, Louisa, Emily and Elias B. Our subject, next to the eldest of the children and the only son, when about twenty-one years of age began an apprenticeship to the carpentering trade, which he completed and then followed until 1862, in which year he enlisted, July 6, in Company K, Sixty-ninth Ind. V. I., and served until wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, receiving a rifle ball through the right wrist, which necessitated the amputation of his hand, thereby disabling him from further service. He was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1863, after which he came to Fayette County, Ind. Here he was married to Julia A., daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Matney, who was born in this county, January 12, 1838, and to this union were born nine children: Mary F., Anna M., Ida B., William G. John L., Frank, Estella, Edward (deceased) and an infant daughter deceased. After his marriage Mr. Cox settled in Orange Township,

and subsequently purchased and moved on the farm where he lives at present. He owns forty acres of fine land.

W. G. CREELMAN, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., on the farm where he now resides, October 18, 1829, son of George and Nancy (Dill) Creelman, natives of Ireland, the former of whom was a son of William Creelman, also a native of Ireland, where he married Rosannah Crawford, who died there in 1818. In 1819 he immigrated to Ohio, settling first in Preble County, and in 1821 removed to Fayette County, Ind., settling on a farm four miles southeast of Connersville, where he remained until his death. He was the father of seven children: Barbara, who died in Ireland in 1818; Mary, who died in Ireland some years after; Margaret, Jane, Rosannah, Nancy and George, the father of our subject, who was next to the youngest of the children and the only son. He was born in Ballywaney, County Antrim, Ireland, in May, 1786, and came with his father to Ohio in 1819. In 1820 he came to Connersville, prospecting, and shortly after returned to Ohio. In 1821, in company with his father, he came back to Fayette County, and was here married to Nancy, daughter of David and Margaret (Campbell) Dill. Her parents were natives of Ireland and came to the United States in 1820, and in 1822 to Fayette County, Ind. She was born in Aughadreena, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1789. After marriage Mr. Creelman settled on the farm where our subject now lives, which he improved from its wild state and on which he remained until the fall of 1844. From 1844 to 1846 he resided near Rushville, Ind., and removed in the latter year to Randolph County, Ill., where he remained until 1854, when he came to his old farm in Fayette County, Ind. Here he resided until his death, which occurred March 7, 1880, his wife having preceded him September 24, 1862. Their children were—Margaret A., who died September 4, 1855, at the age of twenty-seven years, eight months and four days, and William G., our subject, who remained with his father up to the latter's death. He now owns and lives on the old homestead. The parents and sister of our subject were consistent members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. W. G. Creelman, as was his father, is a Republican in politics, an honorable, upright and industrious citizen, and a kind neighbor, a man possessing paternal affection and appreciating the many hardships and privations undergone by his pioneer parents in carving out of the wilderness a home for himself and those coming after him.

JOHN M. CULBERTSON, farmer, Orange Township, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 20, 1837. His parents, John C. and Jane M. (Moodey) Culbertson, were both natives of Pennsylvania. John C. was a son of Col. Robert Culbertson, who was born at Shippensburg, Penn., July 23, 1755, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was married at Middle Spring, Penn., in 1778, to Anna Duncan, born at that place October 16, 1755, and after marriage they settled at Shippensburg, where they resided until their death. He was a Captain and a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. He died July 26, 1801, and his widow March 30, 1827. Their children were: Joseph, William, Robert, Alexander, Samuel, William C., Mary A., Stuart, Robert W., Stephen, Mary and John C., the father of our subject, who was born in Shippensburg, September 19, 1791. He married Miss Margaret Hamilton, of Lancaster, Penn., who died about two years afterward. They had one daughter—Margaret J. He subsequently married Jane Moodey, born November 9, 1809. On the breaking-out of the war of 1812 he enlisted and served until the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he received a severe wound in the leg, which disabled him from further service. He then engaged in trading with the Indians for some time, and about 1829 moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the banking business, which he pursued until a few years previous to his death, which occurred April 25, 1868. His widow is residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children were: Ann E., John M., Mary J., Joseph A., Eliza D., Henry C., Samuel, Anna M., William, Robert, Frank and two who died in infancy. John M., our subject, was married, June 17, 1862, to Catherine, daughter of John and Mary (Kelly) Donnelly, born in Boston, Mass., August 2, 1839. In 1863 Mr. Culbertson moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling on the farm where he has since resided. He owns 240 acres of fine land, well improved. His family numbered nine children: Catherine E., Mary J., Alice C., John M., Robert (deceased), Margaret J., Henry C., Charles (deceased) and Ann E.

THOMAS CURREY, farmer, Jackson Township, residing on Section 26, was born in Amherst County, Va., July 14, 1807; son of Thomas and Alcy (Gordon) Currey, the former born in Virginia, March 2, 1758, the latter March 2, 1762. They moved to Ohio in 1810, settling on the Big Miami, and in 1811 came to Franklin County, Ind., and in 1840 to this county and township, where they died. The former, who had served two and a half years in the Revolutionary war, departed this life October 15, 1840, the latter October 7, 1843. The subject of this sketch was married, December 16, 1830, to Miss Katharine Whitaker, who was born in Abingdon, Virginia, January 31, 1811, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Miller) Whitaker, the former born in Virginia, February 10, 1788, the latter November 15, 1793. Mr. Whitaker died November 4, 1814. His widow then moved to Indiana

and died in Blooming Grove, May 22, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Currey were born following children: Nancy A.; Alcy Jane, born February 20, 1833, died June 30, 1842; Sarah A., born August 22, 1834, died October 10, 1868; Amanda; Catharine, born December 11, 1836, died April 15, 1854; Keziah; Martha; Lucy, born Otober 18, 1842, died May 4, 1862; Mary E., and Thomas E. Mr. Currey settled in Jackson Township in 1839. He is a member of Everton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Ireland Grange No. 1749; an adherent of the Universalist Church.

W. W. CURTIS, farmer, Posey Township, one of the most energetic and wide-awake farmers and stock-dealers of Posey Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 2, 1831. His parents, Daniel and Charlotte (Pocock) Curtis, were natives of Maryland, and in an early day moved to Butler County, Ohio, where they were married and remained until their deaths. Daniel Curtis was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a man highly respected, himself and wife being zealous members of and devoted workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of nine children: Levi (deceased), Jane (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Joseph, Tempry, James P., Sarah (deceased), Wesley W. and Nicholas. Our subject was married in Butler County, Ohio, September 7, 1854, to Emeline F., daughter of Matthias and Harriet Brant, born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1837. After his marriage Mr. Curtis settled six miles east of Hamilton, Ohio, where his wife died April 4, 1859. In October of the same year he married Ellen Blue, and in March, 1864, moved to Fayette County, Ind., where he purchased and settled on the farm where he at present resides, owning in all 276 acres of land. He had a family of eight children: Rosco B., Mary J. and Anna B., by first wife, and Valandingham, Lillie M., Sallie, Daisey and one deceased in infancy by last marriage.

J. J. DAILEY, physician, Orange Township, was born in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., October 7, 1827, son of William and Nancy (Frazee) Dailey, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. William Dailey was a son of John Dailey, a native of England, and in an early day immigrated to Virginia, and thence moved to Kentucky, and subsequently to Fayette County, Ind., where he died about 1841. He was the father of six children: William, Charles, Jesse, Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth. The father of our subject was born in Virginia in 1788, and went with his father to Kentucky, where he and Nancy Frazee were united in marriage. She was born in Kentucky in 1790. In 1819 they moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling at Connersville, where he practiced law for some time, and afterward moved on a farm five miles west, and here he engaged in farming in addition to carrying on his profession. He was elected Bank Director of Indiana, in which capacity he served until his death, which occurred March 11, 1855. His widow survived him about thirteen years. They had a family of ten children: William, Ellen, Charles, Aaron, Jesse J., John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary and Anna. J. J., our subject, was chiefly educated in the home district schools of his vicinity, where he received a thorough common school education, and in 1846 he began the study of medicine (his brother William being his preceptor for four years), after which he attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. On November 19, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miriam H. Gray, who was born December 1, 1830, and to this union were born eight children: Mary A., Horace C., Lewis E., Joanna, William L., Jessie, Effie and Erskine. In the winter of 1853–54 our subject attended lectures again at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his education, and subsequently moved to Oxford, Benton Co., Ind., where he began the practice of medicine, which he pursued there until 1864, at which time he removed to this county, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of medicine and in farming to some extent. The Doctor owns 115 acres of very fine, well-improved land, brought under a high state of cultivation. He is a practical physician, well respected by all who know him. He is a F. & A. M. and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JASPER N. DAVIS, Sr., farmer, Connersville Township, came to this county with his parents in 1814 and is therefore one of the earliest settlers of this locality. He was born in South Carolina, September 25, 1812, and was but two years of age when he became an inhabitant of this then unbroken fron tier. His parents were natives of the Carolinas, descendants of the hardy and intelligent Scotch-Irish. They had nine children, all of whom grew to maturity and have since passed away, except Dulcina (now Mrs. Caldwell) and Jasper N. The father died in 1858, the mother having preceded him in 1849. Mr. Davis lived with his parents till twenty-nine years of age. He obtained a fair education in the common schools of the neighborhood, supplementing this by a few months' study in the schools of Connersville. An affliction in the form of white swelling visited him when at the age of nine years, rendering him a cripple for life and necessitating the adoption of light physical labor as a means of subsistence. Accordingly he took up the profession of teaching, in which he continued during a series of seven terms and then engaged in the nursery business, which chiefly occupied his time and attention for twenty years, though he did some farming and transacted public business

in the meantime. In 1865 he turned his attention to farming exclusively, and has since been engaged in that pursuit. From his father's estate Mr. Davis inherited a good farm on which he resided till 1882, when he sold out and purchased his present home of forty acres. He was married in June, 1842, to Miranda S. White, a native of Fleming County, Ky., and daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth (Perry) White. Their children are—Helen M., now Mrs. Alexander; Horace C., and Elizabeth A. (deceased). In 1838 Mr. Davis served as County Collector and has several times been elected to the office of Township Assessor. He is highly esteemed by the people in his community, both for his sterling qualities as a citizen and his amiable character as a man.

JASPER N. DAVIS, JR., farmer, Connersville Township, was born in this county March 11, 1834, and is a descendant of Thomas J. and Maria (Ball) Davis, who were among the first settlers of this county. His paternal grandfather came from South Carolina, and his grandfather Ball from Georgia. His parents were highly respected farmers. His father died in 1856; his mother is still living. Mr. Davis resided with his parents till grown to manhood, and obtained a fair education in the district schools. He was married at the age of twenty-six to Parmelia A., daughter of Benjamin Clifford, of Harrison Township, and to this union were born six children: Mary M., Charles E., James M., Wheeler C., Benjamin F. and Clarence U. After his marriage Mr. Davis rented land for several years, and then purchased eighty acres in Fairview Township. About eight years later he sold this farm at a handsome profit and then purchased his present one of 120 acres, for which he paid the sum of $10,400. Here he has since been quite successfully engaged in the quiet pursuits of farm life, including stock-raising. His success in rearing hogs is perhaps unequaled by any other farmer in the county. On his farm is a fine pond, arranged expressly for the cultivation of German carp, a fish of which he has some very fine specimens. He is one of the most energetic farmers of this county, and his industry has been rewarded by an abundant harvest of the comforts of life.

ZACHARIAH DAVIS, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., February 27, 1840; son of James and Mary (Murphy) Davis. His father was a son of Zachariah Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Hannah Davis, and in 1816 moved to Franklin County, Ind., where he remained until his death. His widow is still residing on the farm. Their children were—James, David, Keziah, Nixon, Mary, Samuel, John and Nelson. Our subject's father was born in Pennsylvania, June 4, 1814, and came with his parents to Franklin County in 1816, and in 1837 he came to Rush County, Ind., and purchased a farm on the county line of Rush and Fayette, about two miles south of Fayetteville, where he settled. He was there married May 16, 1839, to Mary, daughter of James and Eunice (Seward) Murphy, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 17, 1821. After their marriage they remained on the farm south of Fayetteville until 1845, when Mr. Davis purchased and removed on a farm in Rush County, Ind., about one and a half miles west of Fayetteville, where his wife died July 23, 1867. He subsequently moved to Fayetteville, where he was again married, this time to Elizabeth Huston. He died October 27, 1882. His children, eleven in number, were—Zachariah, Morrison, Elbert H., Jesse, Margaret J., Sarah E., Hannah M., Fanny, David and Eunice, by first wife, and William C. by last wife. Our subject was married in Rush County, Ind., September 15, 1859, to Zenith N. Summers, born in that county June 29, 1843, daughter of Elijah and Penelope V. (Morris) Summers. After his marriage he settled first in Rush County, and subsequently in Shelby County, thence returned to Rush County, and in 1871 came to Fayette County, settling on the farm where he now lives. His wife died July 31, 1877. She was the mother of four children: Lorena, Cora, Fanny M. and Walter M. Mr. Davis was again married, this time at Rushville, May 18, 1879, to Maggie Neptune, widow of Noah Neptune, daughter of Alexander and Lucinda (Adair) McLaughlin, and a native of Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., born December 3, 1851.

JAMES H. DEARMOND, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., July 5, 1842; son of Marshall and Minerva (Allison) Dearmond, the former of whom was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1816, and the latter in Fayette County, Ind., in 1824. They were married in Franklin County, Ind., where they remained until 1848, when they moved to this county, and in 1859 to Randolph County, Ind., where they still reside. Their children were—James H., Mary E., William H., Orro, Edward J., Margaret A., Luella, Leroy and John W. Our subject attended the home district schools of Randolph County, where he received a thorough education, and afterward engaged in teaching school for several years. June 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Ind. V. I., serving until September 6, 1862, after which he returned home. In 1867 he went to Buchanan County, Mo., where he engaged in teaching school until 1871, when he returned to Randolph County, and shortly afterward came to this county. Here he was married September 21, 1871, to Mary A., daughter of Lawrence and Mary Johnson, born in Fayette County, Ind., March 10, 1843, and by this

union were two children: Edna and Luella. Mrs. Dearmond dying April 8, 1875, our subject was again married November 28, 1877, this time to Joanna, daughter of Cornelius and Joanna Foley, born in Madison County, Ind., January 1, 1857. Three children were born to this union: Charles L., Clifford and Marshall.

JACOB DEHAVEN, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 2, 1818. His parents, Isaac and Nancy (Stucker) Dehaven, were natives of Kentucky and came to this county in 1816. Our subject received a common school education. He was married, September 26, 1846, to Miss Vilet Davis, who was a native of Indiana. She died August 19, 1881. Mr. Dehaven was married on second occasion March 18, 1883, to Sarah J. Lockhart. He is a kind-hearted, honest, upright citizen, and is comfortably situated in life. His father served in the war of 1812.

JOHN DEHAVEN, farmer, Harrison Township, is an enterprising young man, a native of Fayette County, born April 30, 1850, son of James L and Eliza (Hamilton) Dehaven, natives of Indiana. Our subject had the benefit of a good common school education. He was married October 27, 1875, to Miss Kate Nichols, and by this union their home has been made more cheerful by the addition of a bright and shining light in the person of their little daughter—Nellie May.

J. W. DICKEY, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., January 10, 1847; son of Robert C. and Elizabeth (Worsham) Dickey, the former of whom was a son of John Dickey, a native of Ireland, and who in an early day emigrated with his parents to the United States, settling in what is now Fayette County, Ky. In 1815 he came to Fayette County, Ind., where he passed the remainder of his life. He was twice married and had eight children: Robert C., John, Darius, Nancy, Benjamin, James, Parrish, and Oliver. Robert C. (father of our subject), the eldest in this family, was born in Fayette County, Ky., April 19, 1811. He came with his parents to this county in 1815, and in the course of time learned the cabinet-making trade, at which he worked for several years. He was married in this county, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Nancy Worsham, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Worsham, where his wife died in 1848. Mr. Dickey subsequently married Miss Lucretia Kinder, and moved to Madison County, Ind., where he now resides. His second wife died in 1863. His children were: John, Nancy and Jeremiah W. (by first wife), and Euphemia, Josephine and Joseph (by second wife), all of whom are living and married. J. W. Dickey, our subject, was married in this county, February 16, 1871, to China A., daughter of Henry and Mary (Pyke) Hawk, and born in Rush County, Ind., January 30, 1853. They have the following-named children: Marshall, Mary E., Frank, Rollie, Flora, and William H. After marriage Mr. Dickey settled on a farm now owned by Jesse Murphey, but after remaining there one year he removed to the farm where he now lives. He is at present Trustee of Fairview Township, which office he has held two terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, farmer, Harrison Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin County, January 26, 1826. His parents, Joseph and Jane (MacNichols) Duncan, came to this State in 1850. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, died May 4, 1860; his mother died December 15, 1858. Our subject had a very limited education. He was married June 25, 1861, to Miss Mary Fallen, born in 1831, daughter of John and Ann (Padden) Fallen, natives of Ireland, who reside in Liberty. To this union were born the following children: Joseph, Maggie, John, James (died January 24, 1882), Jane (died February 24, 1882). Mrs. Duncan was brought up a Catholic.

B. F. DUNGAN, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born December 24, 1836, in the township in which he now resides, and the district schools afforded him the only means for an education. He was married May 28, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Susanna Strong, who has borne him two children: Mary M. and William A. He owns eighty acres of land, which are finely improved. Mr. Dungan has served three terms as Trustee of the township, and Assessor six years. Politically he is a Democrat. Benjamin Dungan, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia. He was married to Margaret Mitchell, and in 1814 removed with his family to Waterloo Township, where he entered 160 acres of land in Section 10. Although not a professor of religion, he adhered to the Presbyterian belief. He was the father of ten children, five of whom are living: James, John W., Joseph A. Isaac J. and Elizabeth. The deceased are: Elias, Rebecca, Hettie, Benjamin W. and Charles. After a residence here of many years, he and his wife removed to Delaware County, Ind., where they died. Isaac, brother of Benjamin, came to the township some years after, receiving from his brother ten acres of land as an inducement to settle here. William M., son of Benjamin and father of our subject, was born September 8, 1814. He was married March 2, 1836, in Fayette County, to Rachel, daughter of Enoch and Margaret Chambers, and born in Waterloo Township, August 11, 1815. He lived in the township till his death, which occurred February 11, 1838; he left one child—B. F. Enoch Chambers, father of Mrs. Rachel Dungan, was born

in Maryland, June 28, 1778, a son of Rev. James and Nancy (Tracy) Chambers. He was reared in his native State, after which he removed to North Carolina, where he was married to Margaret Brown. Subsequently they settled in Kentucky, from which State they removed to Wayne County, Ind., and in 1812 settled permanently in Waterloo Township, Section 33, where he died. He held several of the township offices and was an efficient business man. He was not a member of any denomination, yet was religiously inclined, and gave freely toward the support of the church. He served a short time in the war of 1812-14. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church and a consistent Christian. Nine children were born to them, four of whom are now living: Martha, Rachel, Lydia and Rebecca. The deceased are Linnie, James, Jesse, Nancy, and William F. Mr. Chambers died June 8, 1850; his widow, who was born January 17, 1779, died May 3, 1856.

AMOS R. EDWARDS (deceased), late of Connersville Township, was one of the leading citizens of this county, born in Greene County, Penn., in 1808, a son of William Edwards, a native of Indiana, where he was reared. Our subject's parents moved to this county in 1817 and resided here till their deaths. He grew to manhood here and was educated in the Fayette County district schools, his early life being spent in mercantile business in Fairfield, Franklin County, and Connersville, Fayette County. He subsequently purchased land in this locality and for several years engaged in farming. About 1845 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of County Clerk and subsequently served in that capacity for twelve consecutive years, after which he retired from active business. He was prominently identified with the Junction Railroad construction and was ever in the lead in public enterprises of every sort. Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Jane Patterson, who was born and reared in Ohio, and by this union four children were born: Alexander, Elizabeth (deceased), Alfred (deceased), and Francis. Mr. Edwards died December 29, 1864; his widow is still living.

ALEXANDER EDWARDS, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in this county in 1835; son of Amos R. and Jane (Patterson) Edwards. Our subject's early life was passed partly on the farm and partly in the town of Connersville, in the public schools of which place he was educated. Since his maturity he has been chiefly and quite extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been very successful. He now owns 246 acres of excellent land, well provided with fine buildings and all modern conveniences. Mr. Edwards was united in marriage, December 24, 1862, with Catharine Sparks, a native of this county and a daughter of William Sparks, one of the most notable of the pioneers. Mr. Edwards is an industrious, energetic farmer, and, though careful in his dealings, is a liberal supporter of all legitimate enterprises.

JESSE P. ELLIOTT, Jennings Township. This enterprising and progressive farmer of Fayette County was born in Bracken County, Ky., August 19, 1826. When seven years old (1833) his father, John Elliott, removed to and settled in Union County, Ind., near the mouth of Eli's Creek, where he lived five years, after which he settled in this township, and though he subsequently lived in other places, always remained in the county. John Elliott was born in Culpeper County, Va., January 10, 1800, a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Figins) Elliott, natives of Virginia, who settled in Bracken County, Ky., in 1802. Elijah Elliott served on the northern frontier in the war of 1812-1815. He was one of Maj. Croghan's gallant little band that so heroically defended Fort Stephenson after refusing the British demand for surrender. He was tomahawked and killed by the Indians on the River Raisin, Canada. Before going to the war he leased his slaves for a term of years; on account of his premature death the lessee violated the terms of the contract by continuing to hold the slaves in bondage, after the expiration of the lease. Previous to the late war of the Rebellion John Elliott, son of Elijah, procured their freedom. John Elliott, the father of our subject, was married in Kentucky, to Rachel, daughter of Jesse and Lurany (Newland) Pigman, born July 2, 1805. In 1833 they with their children—three in number—settled in Indiana as above stated. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and consistent Christians whose labors of love ended only with their lives. Mr. Elliott was something of a genius, possessing that rare mechanical ingenuity which enabled him to produce whatever his fertile mind devised. With the aid of a whip saw he helped to get out the lumber used in the construction of the first court house built in Rush County, Ind. This pioneer couple left their Kentucky home on account of slavery and poverty. When they arrived here they had only a team and a few household utensils. Mr. Elliott was a man of good judgment, a hard worker, generous to a fault, giving to the support of every worthy public enterprise. He was a war Democrat, and during the late war of the Rebellion gave from his large means with unstinted hand, to aid the Government in the struggle. He was unassuming and reticent in manner. He was parent of eleven children, the three eldest of whom—Jesse P., Charles W., and Elijah—were born in Kentucky; the others—Elizabeth (deceased), James M., John (deceased), Lurany (deceased), Sarah (deceased), an

infant (died unnamed), Mary Jane (deceased), and Adam (deceased)—were born in Indiana. The mother of these children died February 27, 1870. Mr. Elliott married, for his second wife, Margaret Shields. He died September 13, 1873. Our subject up to his eighteenth year lived upon the farm, attending the district schools, where he obtained a good practical education. He was married, March 9, 1847, to Nancy, daughter of Robert Hulgan, and who was born in 1819. To this union were born four children, three of whom are now living: John, Rachel Ann, and Nancy J. Mary is deceased. Mrs. Elliott died in 1853. He then married, January 7, 1855, Margaret Darby, who bore him seven children: Mary E., Jesse (deceased), Catherine (deceased), Fannie B., Emma, Frances A. (deceased) and Charles. Daniel O. Darby, the father of Mrs. Elliott, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1806, a son of William and Mary (Fritz) Darby, the former of Welsh, the latter of German extraction. William O. settled in Columbia Township in 1825, subsequently moved near Indianapolis, where he died. Daniel O. Darby settled in the above-mentioned township in 1828. He was a mechanic and noted for being a general purpose man. He was Justice of the Peace and Constable several terms each, and Postmaster for several years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Ind. V. C., and participated in the famous Morgan raid. His wife, Hannah Hopkins (*nee* Lovelace), bore him nine children: Margarett, William O., Nancy, John D., Sarah J., Lucinda, Elizabeth, Lucinda (second), Elizabeth (second). Mr. Darby died in 1875. His wife, who was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1799, died in 1865. Her father and mother, Joseph and Mary Lovelace, were of English and Scotch extraction. By her first husband, Mr. Hopkins, she had three children: Mary, Emily and Joseph. For seventeen years the subject of this sketch operated a saw-mill in Fayette County. At the beginning of the late war he bought (in partnership with James Hulgan) 128 acres of land where he now resides. He has been eminently successful and now owns 454 acres of well-improved land. His home farm of 203 acres is one of the best improved places in the county. His commodious house, erected in 1882, at a cost of $5,000, is without an equal in the township for convenience, etc. It was erected to replace one built in 1876, at a cost of $4,000, destroyed by fire in 1882. Mr. Elliott has been elected to the offices of Trustee and Justice of the Peace, discharging the duties of each in a creditable manner. His commission for the latter office was issued by Gov. O. P. Morton. Mr. Elliott possesses good business ability; is a shrewd, far-seeing man, seldom making an error in business speculations. While living in Columbia Township he assessed the personal property and in 1867 or 1868 assessed most of the real estate of the county. He is an acceptable and worthy member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., at Connersville, and of Everton Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is an uncompromising Republican and always votes the straight ticket.

CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of Kentucky, born near Brookville, Bracken County, April 15, 1828. He was favored with a graded school education, and farmed with his father until 1847. Being naturally inclined to form and design that which would be useful in life, he learned the blacksmith trade, and after becoming an expert at it, went to California in 1849. Shortly after his arrival there he was seized with the Panama fever, and returned home in 1850; taught school in 1851, and cradled wheat and farmed during the harvest, after which he engaged in all kinds of work, being an expert in mechanics. Mr. Elliott was married, December 18, 1855, to Amanda A. Smallwood, who was born in Loudoun County, Va., February 24, 1822. After his wife's death he married, January 19, 1864, Eliza A. Nash, daughter of Richard Nash, and who was born October 13, 1841; to them were born five children: Lurena M., born March 21, 1865, died May 12, 1869; Dasie V., born July 21, 1870, died August 24, 1875; Richard, Charles W., Jr., and Cecil. In religion, as in all laudable pursuits, Mr. Elliott is liberal, contributing to the Lutheran and Methodist Churches. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS ELLIS, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 11, 1811, son of Moses and Betsey (Judd) Ellis, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut, respectively, and who emigrated to western New York about 1803 or 1804, and from there, in 1818, moved to the vicinity of North Bend, on the Ohio. For eight years they resided on the farm of Gen. Harrison, whence, in 1826, they came to this county, settling on land where our subject now resides. They were parents of six children. Both were members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Ellis was a zealous and untiring worker. He was exempt from military service on account of near-sightedness. He was the first Postmaster of the office known as Plum Orchard, established in 1827; was a good citizen, and succeeded well in life. Politically, he was a Whig, with strong anti-slavery views. He died in 1848, his wife having preceded him in 1841. Our subject's grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Lewis Ellis was married, December 30, 1832, to Miss Samantha P. Thomas, a daughter of Elder Minor Thomas, and to them the following-named children have been born: Caroline, born November 11, 1833;

Lucy, born June 18, 1835; Oliver H., born October 2, 1836, died August 24, 1837; Elvin, born March 17, 1838, died July 29, 1839; Jasper D., born November 15, 1839, died October 26, 1860; Emma, born January 29, 1840, died April 7, 1841; Minor, born January 25, 1841, died in the city of New Orleans, September 21, 1863, while in defense of his country, as a member of Company C., of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Ind. V. I.; Melvin, born November 10, 1843; Nancy, born April 25, 1845, died February 22, 1870; Adaline and Angeline (twins) born August 12, 1846, (Adaline died October 1, 1861; Angeline died December 16, 1848); Mary, born November 6, 1848, died November 20, 1848; Eliza, born April 10, 1850 (Mrs. John Payne); Ellen and Edwin W. (twins), born October 16, 1852; and Hewit T., born August 22, 1854. Both parents are members of the Old School Baptist Church, with which they have been connected for many years. Mr. Ellis is one of the substantial men of the county, the interests of which he has ever labored to advance. He resides on a fine farm of 176 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

ALBERT FERGUSON, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., January 28, 1857; son of Livingston and Elizabeth (Gilland) Ferguson. He was married in Wayne County, Ind., October 20, 1881, to Adda, daughter of Charles and Susan Wilson, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 3, 1861, and to this union one child—Lula—has been born. After our subject's marriage he settled on the same farm where he at present resides. He owns 292 acres of fine land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

DANIEL FIANT, SR., (deceased) was born in Berks County, Penn., and is a son of one of the Hessian soldiers brought from Germany to America to fight against the colonists during the war of the Revolution. Being in sympathy with the colonists he withdrew from the British standard and cast his lot with the struggling freemen. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade in early life. He was married to Saloma Gaby, in Pennsylvania. In 1802 they, with their family, removed overland to Indiana, and effected a settlement in Union County, near the border of Fayette, purchasing a mill property and farm; but the mill did not prove a profitable enterprise. He then took up his trade, going to Ohio, with his eldest son, Samuel, to seek employment. In 1834 he settled on the farm where Jonas Fiant now resides, having previously leased 160 acres of school land for a term of ninety-nine years, on which he lived till his death. He and his estimable wife were members of the German Baptist Church, to which they belonged for many years, and were consistent Christian people. Twelve children were born to them, five of whom are living: Catherine, Jonas, Lydia, John, David. The deceased are: Samuel, Martin, Peter, Elizabeth, Mary, Susana and Hannah. Mr. Fiant died December 22, 1866, aged eighty-six years, nine months and twelve days. Mrs. Fiant departed this life February 7, 1867, aged eighty-five years, eight months, and th irteen days.

JONAS FIANT, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1814, and is the seventh child of Daniel Fiant, an old settler. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in obtaining, in the subscription schools, a very meagre education. He was united in marriage, July 26, 1838, with Mary, daughter of George and Frances Munger. To this union the following children were born; the four now living are: Solomon, Peter, Hester Ann and Amos; the deceased are: Samuel, Jonas, Adam, Jonathan and an infant. After marriage Mr. Fiant located permanently on the farm where he now resides, and which comprises eighty acres of excellent land, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Fiant are members of the German Baptist Church, with which they have been connected since 1842, and all their children, except Solomon, are consistent members of the same.

JOHN FIANT, farmer, Waterloo Township, is the tenth child of Daniel Fiant. He was born in Union County, Ind., November 6, 1818. His early life was passed amid the hardships incident to pioneer days on the farm. In 1843 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Fiddler, when he settled permanently on his present farm. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fiant, six of whom are living: Daniel, Mary, Emma, Eda, Rose and Nettie; Oliver died April 13, 1854, aged nine months and six days. Mr. Fiant owns 117 acres of land, which is highly improved. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church, in which he is one of the Deacons.

LEWIS C. FLOREA (deceased), late of Harrison Township, was born in Woodford County, Ky., December 17, 1808, son of John and Margaret (Collins) Florea. In the early settlement of this section of the country, John Florea and family located in what is now Fayette County, and here he died shortly afterward, and the family returned to Kentucky. When Lewis C. became a grown man he returned to his father's possessions in this county, where he resided the remainder of his life, occupied as a farmer. He died January 31, 1871, closing a successful career and one of usefulness to his fellow-man. On November 5, 1835, Mr. Florea was married to Mary Eliza Dale, who still survives, and to them were born eight children, seven of whom grew to manhood and

womanhood, viz.: Albert W., Joseph D., John C., Emily F., William T., Lewis W., George C. and Charles C. (the last named died in 1862). The widow of Mr. Florea was born in this county, May 4, 1815, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bradburn) Dale, the former a native of Woodford County, Ky., where he grew to manhood. He settled in Franklin County, Ind., in 1814, where their marriage took place, and in 1815 removed to what is now Harrison Township, this county. Joseph Dale and his wife and Lewis C. Florea and his wife were members of the Old School Baptist Church, and were all zealous Christian people.

JOHN C. FLOREA, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Harrison Township, this County, November 19, 1839, son of Lewis C. and Eliza (Dale) Florea, old pioneers of this county. Our subject received a common school education, and has farmed nearly all his life. He was married, October 9, 1867, to Miss Margaret Allen, a native of Putnam County. To this union have been born the following children: Maud E. (who died January 11, 1877), Lee A., John R. and Mary A. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Florea enlisted at Connersville, July 25, 1861, in Company F, Ind. C., serving three years and two months. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Brandy Station, Stuart's Road, before Richmond, Barber's Cross Roads, and in many other engagements. He was sick and off duty three weeks, but did not return home during his entire service. He was very fortunate, never having been wounded or taken prisoner.

WILLIAM T. FLOREA, farmer and stock-dealer, Harrison Township, is one of the most active and thorough farmers of that township. He was born within half a mile of where he now resides, November 1, 1843, and was favored with a good education. His parents, Lewis C. and Eliza (Dale) Florea, were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively, and for a livelihood followed farming. The subject of this sketch was united in matrimony September 14, 1870, with Miss Susan K. Stone, daughter of Hon. Charles M. and Louisa Stone. By this union were born three children: Park S., Fannie E., and Grace B. Mr. Florea was Township Trustee for six years. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Ind. V. I., serving until September, 1865, and participating in many hard-fought battles, such as Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nashville, Franklin and Wises Fork, the last battle of the war. Mr. Florea was always ready for duty, and escaped without a scratch, or being taken prisoner. With all his broad acres and worldly possessions, he is a liberal-minded man, and makes his home happy.

L. T. FLOREA, farmer, Posey Township, was born on the old Henry Clay farm, near Lexington, Fayette County, Ky., November 17, 1838, son of Albert and Hester (Collins) Florea, also natives of Kentucky. They were married in Jessamine County, that State, and afterward settled on Henry Clay's farm, in Fayette County, taking charge of his plantation of negroes for seven years, after which he moved to Jessamine County and took charge of a farm belonging to his wife's grandfather, a Mr. Cleveland, remaining three years, and from thence moved to Shelby County, Ky., where he purchased a farm and remained until his death. His widow in 1852 moved with her family to this county, and here remained until she died. Their children were: Emily, Lewis T., George W., Elizabeth, Nancy and Albert W. Our subject came with his mother to this county in 1852, and has since resided here. He owns 120 acres of very fine land, well-improved, and under a high state of cultivation. He is a single man and a highly respected citizen.

THOMAS E. FRAIZER, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 4, 1842. His parents, John and Rachel (Beard) Fraizer, were natives of North Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The former was born June 3, 1796, and the latter October 24, 1799. They were married in Wayne County, Ind., and afterward settled near Milton, where they remained until 1821, at which time they moved to this county, settling on the farm where our subject now lives, which they improved from its wild state and upon which they remained until their death. Mr. Fraizer died May 3, 1856, and his widow June 23, 1871. They were both zealous and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were much respected. They were the parents of ten children: Malinda, Sarah, Jane, Louisa, Elizabeth, John B., Elias, Jesse, Samuel, and Thomas E. Our subject, the youngest member of the family, was married in Wayne County, Ind., January 22, 1868, to Julia R., daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Kuyler) Shults. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 23, 1848, and was one of four children: Sarah E., George W., Julia R. and Emma K. Her father (born February 11, 1811,) and mother (born June 25, 1810,) were married in Hamilton County, Ohio, and about 1863 moved to Wayne County, Ind., where the former died June 30, 1881. His widow now lives at Cambridge City. After our subject's marriage he settled on the farm where he has since resided. He has a family of four children: Florence, Thomas E., Elizabeth R. and Homer S. Mr. Fraizer is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, retired farmer, Posey Township, was born in the State of New York, July

10, 1804, son of Asahel and Charity (Hunt) Freeman, natives of New Jersey. In 1819 they moved from New York to Cincinnati, Ohio, settling in Clermont County for a short time; thence went to Harrison Township, where, two years after, Asahel Freeman died. Seven children were born to him by his first wife, two now living: William and Sarah. The deceased are: Morris, Joseph, James, Jackson and Tunis V. By his second wife, Clarissa Prine, a widow, he had five children: Charity, Rachel, Harriet, Miner T. and Nancy, all dead but the eldest, who is the wife of Wells Stephens, Orange Township. For her second husband Mrs. Freeman married John Thomas. At the age of seventeen years our subject bound himself to John Murphy, a resident of Harrison Township, whom he was to serve till of age for eighty acres of land. On his twenty-first birthday he received a deed for the land, and was additionally rewarded with a freedom suit of clothes and a yoke of Jersey oxen. In October, 1826, Mr. Freeman was married to Nancy Shields; two years after he removed to Posey Township, and in 1837 located where he now resides. He has held the offices of Constable and Justice of the Peace, the latter twelve years. He has also been executor of many estates. Nine children were born to him, three now living: Angelina, Eliza and Jane. The deceased are Caroline, Sarah, Harriet, Isabelle, Emaline and Wilson. Mrs. Freeman died January 10, 1879, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Freeman owns a farm of 120 acres, and is well situated in life. He cast his first vote in 1825, and voted for "Old Hickory"—Gen. Jackson—for President in 1828. The Squire is a man remarkably well preserved for his age, considering the amount of hard work he has done. He has many friends, and his life has been spent in a manner highly pleasing to his associates, and reflects honor on those with whom he is connected.

ELI FROST, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Putnam County, N. Y., November 9, 1831; son of James H. and Sophia (Kelley) Frost, the former of whom died in 1836. In 1839 his widow moved to this county. Our subject received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen learned wagon-making, and after following this business for nineteen years he engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation, excepting in the years 1856, 1857, 1881, 1882 and 1883, when he traveled with Van Amburgh's circus and menagerie through sixteen States, having charge of repairs and receiving of tickets at the door. Mr. Frost was married, February 22, 1859, to Miss Melasena Kerschner, a native of Ohio, born at Germantown, August 27, 1832. By this union six children were born: Hyatt L., Rozetta A., Laura T., Emerick K., Homer, Della W. Mr. Frost is a Master Mason, also a member of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB GEISE, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., December 7, 1819; son of George and Susan (Gassard) Geise, also natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on the farm. In 1838, when a single man, he came to this county, since when he has visited his native State twice, returning here the last time in 1857, when he bought a small tract of land (twenty-seven acres) to which he has added by subsequent purchase till he now owns 173 acres. Mr. Geise was married in Pennsylvania in 1846, to Mary Noll, who has borne him twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Henry, Jacob, David, John, Frank, William C., Oliver P., Malinda, Lizzie and Matilda. Daniel and Emaline are deceased. Politically Mr. Geise votes the Democratic ticket upon all questions at issue. He and his wife are worthy members of the Lutheran Church and are interested in religious work.

SOLOMON W. GIFFORD, retired farmer, Posey Township, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1806. He is a son of Ananias and Phœbe (Wardle) Gifford, natives of New Jersey. In 1815 they removed from New York to Ohio, locating at Newtown, on the Little Miami River. In 1817 they came to Harrisburg, this county, and at the land sale of 1821 he purchased land near Fairview, on which he lived many years and prospered. He died in Rush County, Ind., in 1853, aged eighty years. His wife suddenly died from an apoplectic stroke in 1841. Nine children were born to them, two living: M. L. and S. W. The following-named are deceased: Freelove, John, James, Sarah, Mary, Rev. Noah, a Baptist minister, and Clark. Our subject has a keen recollection of pioneer days and it may truthfully be said that he underwent a full share of the hardships incident to the settlement of Indiana. In 1826 he was married to Malinda, daughter of Mark Manlove, and born in Ohio in 1811. He lived for a number of years on land east of Falmouth, then settled on the southwest section of Posey Township, where he resided till the infirmities of age compelled him to retire from business pursuits. For more than forty years he has been an upright and consistent member of the Regular Baptist Church. His estimable wife is a devoted and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she has efficiently labored from childhood. Thirteen children have been born to this pioneer couple, eleven of whom are living: Sophronia, William M., Alfred, Mahala J., Absalom, James, Phœbe A., Laura, Vashti, Freelove, George H. The deceased are: Amanda and an infant. During the fifty-eight years of this couple's married life not a

single domestic storm has ever agitated the tranquility of a life made supremely happy by the union of "two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." To them providence has been especially kind, of which they are not unmindful, and with gratitude profound bless the "Giver of every good and perfect gift."

EBENEZER GLENN, merchant and Postmaster, Bentley P. O., Jackson Township, was born in Blooming Grove Township, Franklin Co., Ind., January 2, 1831. His parents, Thomas and Jane (Smith) Glenn, were natives of South Carolina, and moved to Indiana in 1814. The former was born February 10, 1800, died March 23, 1883; the latter was born March 20, 1794, died September 7, 1865. The subject of this sketch received a good education. He farmed and taught school up to September, 1883, at which time he moved on Section 35, and engaged in his present business. He was married, September 14, 1858, to Martha A. Dance, who was born in Hancock County, Ind., August 3, 1839, and by this union John T. was born October 21, 1859, and died December, 1860. Mrs. Glenn died December 9, 1863. Mr. Glenn was commissioned Postmaster June 27, 1882; he also keeps a stock of staple dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, notions, etc. He belongs to Ireland Grange, No. 1749; is a member of the Universalist Church; a member of Fayette Property Protection Company.

WILLIAM GREEN, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Baltimore County, Md., August 14, 1821, son of Joshua and Susanna (Foster) Green, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Indiana in 1836 and settled in Washington Township, Wayne County, Ind., where Mr. Green died the following year, after which his widow removed to Illinois. They had three children: George, William and Barbara Ann. Our subject received most of his education in the schools of Indiana. He worked fourteen years at farm labor by the month. In 1849 he was married to Martha Cross, by whom he has had six children, five now living: Susanna E., Levi, George, William and Anna. Samantha is deceased. In 1856 Mr. Green rented the farm where he now lives and which he owns. He rented land till 1875, when he bought 160 acres, and in 1882 he purchased 160 acres more, paying for the two farms $20,000. Mr. Green votes for the Democratic Presidential nominees, but in local elections supports the best man, regardless of party lines.

SAMUEL GREEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Jackson Township, is a native of this township and county, born October 31, 1830; son of Daniel and Peggy (Lair) Green, former a native of South Carolina, born October 17, 1783, latter a native of Kentucky, born July 13, 1795. Daniel Green was twice married; on first occasion in Kentucky, March 14, 1805, to Nancy Vardeman, a native of South Carolina, born October 18, 1789. They had a family of six children: Eliza, Lot, John, Milton, Betsey Ann and Washington. All have passed "beyond the river" except Lot and John. The mother died October 13, 1825, and the father married, September 19, 1826, Mrs. Peggy Lair, by whom he had six children: Osa, born July 27, 1827, died August 18, 1872; Samantha, Samuel, Martha J., William and Orpha. Mr. Green died March 12, 1855, and his widow April 15, 1874. He came to this county March 12, 1812, and camped on the same ground where he died. Our subject received a common school education. He was married November 18, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Childers, who was born in this county July 8, 1834. By this union four children were born: Daniel R., Mary A., William S. and Lewis E. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Green has a farm of 154 acres, located on Sections 23 and 26. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Everton, No. 139, and Nulltown Grange, No. 1883.

SAMUEL GREST, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born in Jackson Township, July 12, 1814. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Grest, were born in South Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1813, enduring the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, that their progeny might possess more of this world's goods than they themselves ever enjoyed. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and worked at the carpenter's trade for twelve years, with which exception his life has been devoted to farming. August 13, 1840, he married Miss Matilda Rigsby, who was born in North Carolina January 10, 1814, and died January 2, 1850. Mr. Grest was married, on second occasion, January 9, 1851, to Miss Matilda Pritchard, a native of Union County, Ind., born January 9, 1827. To this union were born four children: Sarah, Clemuel, Nancy M. and Riley. Mr. Grest was Road Supervisor for two years. He owns 239 acres of land on Sections 34 and 35. He is a member of Ireland Grange, No. 1749.

HAWKINS HACKLEMAN, farmer, Harrison Township. It was some time during the period of colonial development that the name of Hackleman first became known on the western continent. Three brothers, casting their fortunes with many others, sailed from Germany, and upon reaching North America settled within what are now the present limits of Mississippi. After a time one of the brothers, by the name of Jacob, with his wife, Mary, moved to South Carolina. There they lived, and their family of little prattling children grew to be strong men and

women. Space forbids us to speak of but one son, Isaac Hackleman (born March 26, 1780, died December 10, 1844), who was married July 2, 1801, to Elizabeth Hawkins (born May 22, 1783, died July 30, 1835). Immediately after their marriage they moved to Dearborn County, Ind., settling on a farm two and a half miles from Harrison, and while living there Hawkins Hackleman was born January 6, 1810. In 1815 his parents moved to Fayette County and located on a farm near Harrisburg. His earliest recollections of the county are far different from the observations taken to-day. Instead of the broad, cultivated fields of ripening grain, and the rich meadow lands where the low of the browsing cattle is heard, he then saw the giant trees of the forest mingling their branches together; while here and there a small clearing and a log-house showed that the pioneers had begun in earnest to carve out a home for themselves and their children. He remembers when Connersville contained only a block-house and three or four log-cabins. His first school teacher was Miss Millie Perrin. The schoolhouse was made of the most fashionable building material of the day, namely, logs. On one side part of one log had been removed, and over the opening was pasted an oiled paper, thus forming a window. A spacious fire-place, almost the width of one side of the house, not only gave out heat, but also assisted the one window in lighting up the rude mansion of learning. A puncheon floor and benches without backs, together with the master's ferule, completed the furniture of the apartment. And yet, despite these disadvantages, he obtained a fair education. As was customary in those days, he attended the "Musters," which convened three times a year; he belonged to Capt. William Dickey's division, known as the "Flat-foot Company." From the time he was about seventeen years of age he generally made four or five trips to Cincinnati during the fall and winter months, driving hogs at 25 cents per day. During the summer of 1828 he worked for two months with Nelson Penwell making shoes at $6 per month. He was married to Sally A. Wolfe by Rev. Adam Banks, Pastor of the Christian Church, Thursday afternoon, December 29, 1831. His wife was a daughter of David Wolfe. She was born in Scott County, Ky., near Georgetown, November 29, 1814, and moved with her parents to Fayette County, Ind., in 1824. Their marriage was in harmony with the customs of early times. Huge dinner-pots hung from the cranes in the chimney, and frying-pans and skillets did good service on the glowing coals. Young Hawkins, unassisted, had made his wedding shoes, while his girl bride, with her own hands, had constructed the white dress that served as a wedding robe. The next day the young married couple, in company with friends, mounted their horses and rode to the "Infair." In 1832 they moved to Rush County, and for two years he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1834 they came back to Fayette County, and since 1837 have lived at their present home. Nine children have been born unto them: Fannie, the eldest, was born in Rush County; James, Jacob, William (died in infancy), Thomas, Charles, George, Emily (died in 1870) and Adelia (deceased) were born in Fayette County. He has thus lived in the county, with the exception of two years, since 1815; has watched its development with interest and pride. His quiet influence has been exerted in behalf of those improvements that would help to make his fellow-men better citizens, and promote the advancement of civilization and education. He is a man well preserved in mind and body; and now at the age of seventy-four years he can calmly review the past, and find no deeds in his life so dark that he would wish to bury them forever from sight. No regrets of misspent years of degradation and moral depravity prove an annoyance to him. He has led a life temperate in all things. "As harvest time is brighter than seed time, so is old age brighter than youth, provided its youth was the receptacle of good seed."

JAMES S. HAMILTON (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Maryland, in which State his father died. In 1832 his mother, Mrs. Jane (Scott) Hamilton, moved to Indiana, selecting a location in Waterloo Township, Section 3. James S. had previously married in Virginia, Eliza Courtney, by whom he had eleven children: Henson R. (deceased), Robert W., Margaret J. (deceased), Thomas F., Mary A., William J. (deceased), and T. F. The following four were born in Indiana: Eliza R. (deceased), Charles H., John W. and Francis A. Mr. Hamilton held several of the township offices, and was a man of much ability. He and his wife were Methodists. He was a successful farmer, accumulating considerable property. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, stationed at Norfolk, Va. He died in 1878, his wife having preceded him in 1872, aged about sixty-nine years. Charles H. Hamilton was born in this township in 1834. He was married in 1859 to Rachel Strong, daughter of Richard and Susanna Strong, who came here from Virginia in 1813 or 1814. Richard Strong was born June 15, 1790, and died February 15, 1848; his widow, Susanna (Gaby) Strong, was born June 9, 1802, died November 9, 1883. They had thirteen children: Lydia, Delia, Wilson J., Mary, Jane, Rachel, Susan, Elizabeth, John, Henry, Nancy, Henrietta and Millie. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hamilton, seven of whom are living: James M., Laura H., Charles H., Jr., William J., Mary S., Re-

becca J. and Kate. The deceased are Anna B., Oliver L. and Robert W. Since marriage, Charles H. Hamilton has resided in this township, where he owns 160 acres of land.

REV. JOHN HAMILTON, Posey Township, is a native of Fayette County, Penn., only child of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Hamilton, former of whom was born in Maryland in 1794, where he grew to manhood. George Hamilton moved to Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Miller, and in 1838 came to Indiana, locating in Jackson Township, this county, where he lived the balance of his days, and died in 1861. His wife departed this life in 1854. He was a self-made man. He served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade in New York City, in the office of the *Tribune*, then conducted by Horace Greeley. Our subject received a practical education, such as the district schools afforded, and on growing to manhood was united in marriage, in 1856, with Miss Sarah, daughter of Wilson T. Adams, and to this union were born ten children, the following of whom are living: Nelson, William, David, John, Alanson, Samuel, Mary and James. The deceased are: George and Elizabeth. Mr. Hamilton began the study of theology under the instruction of Rev. Samuel McKey, a Baptist clergyman, and subsequently attended and completed his studies at the seminary located in Hartsville, Ind. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ind. V. I., and saw two years of active service, participating in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., in which latter engagement he received a slight wound. He was honorably discharged in 1864, and then took up the work of the ministry in the Baptist Church, his field of labor being in the counties of Rush, Shelby, Decatur, Bartholomew and Brown. He retired from the regular work in 1883. Since 1881 he has resided on a farm in Fayette County.

NATHANIEL HAMILTON, farmer, Connersville Township. This venerable gentleman and pioneer of the Whitewater Valley is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the 25th of May, 1798. His parents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Hamilton, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. To them were born twelve children: Nathaniel, John, Polly, George, Mary Ann, Margaret, Adam, Isabelle, James, Elizabeth, Jane and Robert. In 1810 Nathaniel Hamilton, Sr., with his family, immigrated to the then Territory of Indiana, locating in what is now Franklin County, just above Brookville, where they remained during the war of 1812–14, in which war two of the sons, John and Adam, served. In 1815, on the close of the war, the family moved to what is now Fayette County, Ind., settling in Connersville Township, just northwest of the village. Here Mr. Hamilton died in 1823. His widow died about 1826, in the State of Illinois. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an Elder. Nathaniel Hamilton, Jr., resided with his parents until his marriage, in 1821, with Lucinda, daughter of James and Margaret Tyner, of this county. To this union were born: Eliza A., John, Nathaniel, Lucinda, James, Margaret Mary, Washington M. and Elvira, of whom the five last named are deceased. In 1824 he began purchasing from the other heirs their shares of the estate, and soon had 100 acres, upon which he still resides. Mr. Hamilton was married four times, and has outlived all his chosen companions. No children were born to him after his first marriage. In his religious views our subject adheres to the doctrines of the Old School Baptist Church, of which church he has been a regular attendant all of his life. Old "Natty" Hamilton, as he is familiarly called, is agreeably known to all of the Whitewater country, by whom he is highly esteemed as a citizen and beloved as a neighbor. He is amiable in his manners, and is remarkably well preserved for one of his age, in both mind and body.

ALVA S. HARDY, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 7, 1859; son of Charles C. and Elizabeth C. (Heizer) Hardy, natives of Indiana, the former born near Brookville, Franklin County, October 20, 1820, and came with his parents to this county when about two years of age; the latter born in this county, February 12, 1822; they were married October 22, 1846. After this event they settled in Columbia Township, where Mr. Hardy purchased and improved a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred March 9, 1883. His widow is living with her son, our subject. Their family consisted of William T. (deceased), Mary F. and Alva S. Our subject was married in this county, September 12, 1883, to Florence J., daughter of Francis M. and Dorcas A. (Atherton) Bilby, of Fairview Township, and who was born in this county September 19, 1858. This union has been blessed with one child—Edith M. After marriage Mr. Hardy settled on his father's old homestead, where he has since resided.

JAMES M. HARLAN, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in 1849; son of Enoch and Mary A. (Honeywell) Harlan, the father also a native of this county, the mother of New England. They resided here most of their lives, the former dying in 1851, the latter in 1853. Mr. Harlan was brought up by his guardian and relatives in this county, and in 1870 came into possession of 136 acres of land, which he has since been engaged in cultivating and improving. He has devoted his entire attention to farming and has been very success-

ful. In 1870 he married Miss Agnes Knipe, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Meranda) Knipe, who were of English and German descent; her father, a native of England, died in 1852; her mother, a native of this county, died in 1860. Those of the family who are still living are Samuel; Amanda, wife of Charles Okel, and Agnes, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan are members of Village Creek Baptist Church, and are well respected in the community which has been their home since childhood. Mr. Harlan is a live business man, a keen observer, and generous in his support of benevolent and other enterprises of public interest.

WILLIAM HART (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in New York, December 1, 1796, and was a son of Henry and Ann B. Hart, New Yorkers who settled in Pennsylvania, where both died. William, at the age of twenty-one, in 1817, located in Waterloo Township, this county. Here he was united in marriage with Sary, daughter of Aaron and Catharine (Snoterly), who bore him two children: David and Sarah. Mr. Hart was married on second occasion to Eliza Jane Cary, by whom he had sixteen children, viz.: Catharine, Elizabeth, William E., John C., Hannah J., Barbara A., Andrew J., Malinda C., George W., Myra E., Susan F., William H., Priscilla A., Parmella A., Martha M., Mary E. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Hart, in company with Mr. Cary, went to Indianapolis, then a village, where they had a contract for clearing off the heavy timber from a portion of the land on which the city now stands. After the completion of this contract, Mr. Hart settled on land in Waterloo Township, this county, where he died. He creditably filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. Though never a member of church, he was liberally disposed toward it and freely gave to its maintenance. He was widely and well known, and respected by all acquainted with him. He died September 4, 1861. His widow is still living and is a resident of Warren County, Iowa. Madison Abernathy, deceased husband of Susan F. (Hart) Abernathy, daughter of William Hart, was born on the place where his widow now resides, in Jennings Township, this county, May 12, 1837. They were married in 1858 and five children were the result of this union: Mary A., Nancy J., Florence I., Jesse M., and an infant (deceased). Mr. Abernathy died August 8, 1881. His widow was born in Waterloo Township, this county, October 11, 1840.

LEVI HARTMAN, farmer, Connersville Township, one of the early pioneers of this county, was born in Franklin County, Ind., December 7, 1816, son of Henry and Nancy (Smith) Hartman, natives of Berks County, Penn., and of German and Irish descent. Henry Hartman was a son of Frederick Hartman, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war, settling in Berks County, Penn., where he married Nancy Black, and thence, in 1813, moved to Franklin County, Ind., where he remained until death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; the father of seven children: Jacob, Catherine, Frederick, Nancy, Michael, Hannah and Henry. Jacob, the eldest, father of our subject, was united in marriage with Nancy Smith, in Bucks County, Penn., and in 1813, in company with his parents, moved to Franklin County, Ind., settling near Brookville, where his wife died in 1816. He subsequently married Elsie Tharp, and in 1854 moved to Platte County, Mo., where they remained until their death. He was the father of eight children: Abraham, James and Levi, by first wife, and Jonathan, William, Nancy, Newton and Lovina by second wife. Levi, our subject, was the youngest child born to the first wife. His mother died when he was quite young, and his father being in very limited circumstances, he was compelled to earn his own living, in which he has been successful. He was married in this county in June, 1838, to Rebecca Mount, who bore him nine children: Nancy E., Alfred, John C., Hezekiah, Clarissa, Rhoda, Henry (deceased), Hannah and James. After marriage, Mr. Hartman rented a farm in this township, where he remained about eighteen years, and in the meantime bought land in Wabash County, Ind., which he afterward sold, and in 1852 purchased and moved on the farm where he has since resided. He owns 420 acres of very fine land, which he has principally improved himself. He started in life a poor boy, and has acquired all he has through his energy, hard work and economy. Mr. Hartman has always voted with the Democratic party.

CHINA HASTINGS (widow of Matthew Hastings), Fairview Township, was born in Montgomery County, Va., April 19, 1808. Her parents, Stephen and Margaret (Long) Reed, were natives of Virginia, the former born in 1784, the latter in 1781, They were married in Montgomery County, Va. In 1825 they moved to Fayette County, Ind., and in 1836 to Delaware County, same State, where they remained the balance of their lives. They were parents of the following children: Elizabeth, William, Fleming, Robert, Mary, Charity, Cornelius, Lewis and China. Mr. Reed died June 12, 1862, his wife having preceded him January 15, 1859. Our subject, who is next to the eldest in the family, was married in Rush County, Ind., July 26, 1832, to Matthew Hastings, born in Adams County, Ohio, December 20, 1805, son of Robert and Isabelle (Russel) Hastings, both natives of Ireland. After marriage Mr. and Mrs.

Matthew Hastings settled in Fairview Township, this county, where they resided until his death, which occurred September 7, 1881. There was no issue by this union. Mrs. Hastings owns 240 acres of fine land.

THOMAS HECK, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1818, son of John and Catherine (Kemmer) Heck, former of whom died in Kentucky. In 1827 Mrs. Heck, with her three children, Nancy, Thomas and Mary, moved to Posey Township, this county, where she purchased the land on which her son now resides. Here Mrs. Heck, a genuine pioneer mother, lived and died. She was a woman of more than ordinary courage, unwavering in her devotion to her life's work, the making for herself and children a home, the great object of her ambition, and in which she was successful. She was an exemplary Christian, a member of the New Light Church. She passed into life eternal in 1872, aged eighty-three years. Thomas Heck was married in 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Peter Kemmer, a brother of John and son of Nicholas Kemmer. On the old homestead he has lived fifty-seven years, a length of time few men live in one place. Five children have been born to them, three now living: Rachel, John and Lewis. Samuel and Louisa are deceased.

J. J. HEIDER, blacksmith, Waterloo Township, was born in Somerset County, Penn., July 4, 1814, son of Leonard and Mary Heider. In his boyhood he accompanied his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and at New Philadelphia learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed there till twenty-two years of age. In 1836 he went to Iowa, where he remained one year and then returned to New Philadelphia, Ohio. In 1840 he went to Wabash County, Ind., where he became an Indian trader, trading with the Pottawatomie and Miami Indians in the Indian Reserve. In 1846 he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, in the Seventh United States Regular Infantry He participated in the memorable campaigns of that war, doing his country good service for eighteen months, after which he was honorably discharged. In 1848 he settled in Springerville, where he has since resided and followed his trade. In 1851 Mr. Heider married Parmela Shepler, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are now living: Mary, Jane, Cynthia, Jefferson, Alice and Joseph. Sophia is deceased. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church, with which they have been connected eight years. Our subject is a worthy member of Brownsville Lodge, F. & A. M., with which he has been connected since 1864. Politically he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL HEIZER, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., November 22, 1831, son of Joshua (who was a soldier in the war of 1812) and Jemima (Cory) Heizer, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. They were married in Virginia in 1819, and immediately moved to this county, settling on the farm where our subject now resides, and where they both died. Their family numbered eight children: Hannah C., Elizabeth C., Mary A., Noah C., Lydia, Lavina, Joanna and Samuel, who is next to the youngest. He was married in this county, February 24, 1863, to Sarah A., daughter of Henry and Margaret (Waltz) Kershner, and afterward settled on his present farm, where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Heizer were born eight children, all now living: Joshua H., Mary J., Margaret L., Ella E., Hannah C., Martha J., Helen M. and Charles C. Mr. Heizer is a worthy and affable gentleman, respected by all. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. H. HELVIE, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 23, 1843, and is a son of Peter A. and Eliza Helvie, natives of Virginia, who settled first in Ohio, but subsequently removed to Delaware County, Ind., where the father died. Our subject was reared to farming pursuits, receiving in the common schools a practical education. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted July 27, 1862, in Company B, Sixty-ninth Ind. V. I. He saw active service, having participated in a number of engagements during the Rebellion, at the close of which he was honorably discharged. Mr. Helvie was married June 17, 1869, to Emma J., daughter of William Lair (see sketch). To this union were born two children: William L. and Armor P. After marriage they settled upon a farm in Delaware County, Ind., where they lived twelve years, after which time they settled on the Lair homestead. Mr. Helvie is a F. & A. M.; in politics a Republican.

HENRY HENRY (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was a native of Ireland; emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married to Margaret Little. In 1820, accompanied by his wife, his mother-in-law (Catherine Little) and nine children, William, James, John, Alexander, Henry L., Ann, Mary, Jane and Cynthia, he moved to and settled in Waterloo Township, this county, where he lived during the rest of his life. He died December 31, 1859, aged eighty-two years. His widow died August 2, 1867, aged seventy-eight years, three months and eight days. Mrs. Catherine Little died October 4, 1855, aged eighty-six years, nine months and twelve days. Mr. Henry was a successful farmer, a member of the Presbyterian Church. William, eldest son of Henry Henry, and who was a boy when his parents came to Indiana, married

Sarah M., daughter of Jesse and Nancy Shaw, who bore him eight children, six of whom are now living: Jesse S., John C., James L., Samuel K., Mary J. and Nancy M. Mr. Henry lived in the township all his life, a successful farmer and respected citizen. He held the office of Township Trustee several years, and was an efficient business man. He died July 12, 1873, aged sixty-four years, six months and six days. His widow died August 12, 1881, aged sixty-five years and fifteen days. Mr. Henry was a Democrat in politics. Jesse S., son of William Henry, was born in 1836. He was reared on the farm, and the district schools afforded him the means for an education. He was married in 1859, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Levi Cross, since which time he has lived two years in Rush County and sixteen in Harrison Township, the most of the time on the old home place. He was elected Township Trustee in 1884, and has also held other minor offices. He had nine children, seven of whom are now living: William L., Levi G., Jesse O, Robert W., Alfred N., Effie M. and Ivy M. James M. and an infant are deceased. Mrs. Jesse S. Henry was born in Ohio, November 6, 1836, died July 14, 1883. Jesse S. Henry owns a farm of 180 acres, utilized principally in grain producing. He is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES L. HENRY, farmer, Waterloo Township, son of William Henry and grandson of Henry Henry, was born on the old homestead in 1841, and his boyhood was passed on the farm and in receiving his education in the district schools. In 1864 he married Roxinea, only child of Dr. W. R. Skinner (see sketch of Daniel Skinner) who has borne him one child—W. Albert. In 1878 Mr. Henry purchased a part of the old homestead where he now lives. He owns fifty and a half acres of good land. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Robinson Chapel), with which they have been connected several years, and take much interest in religious matters. In politics he is a Democrat.

EDWARD HIGHAM, carpenter, Harrison Township, was born in Wilmington, Del., February 18, 1823. He received a good education; was raised a tanner, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he moved to Ohio, locating in Dayton, where he worked at pattern-making two years. In 1858 he returned to Delaware, remaining sixteen months; thence came to Fayette County, Ind., where he has remained ever since, following carpentering and various other avocations. April 16, 1844, he married Miss Susanna D. Hampton, a native of Wilmington, Del. Their home has been blessed with eight children, four now living: Sarah W., now Mrs. B. F. Guard; Anna, now Mrs. E. W. Hackleman; William H., married to Miss Mary Campbell, and resides in Milton, Ind.; and Lucy Lee, now Mrs. Homer Hackleman. Mr. Higham is a member of the I. O. O. F. Subordinate Lodge, and also a P. O. S. of A. Is a member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS HINKSON, farmer, Connersville Township, is one of the earliest sons of this county, having been born in Connersville Township on the farm where he now resides, December 10, 1816. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Drenan) Hinkson, the former a native of County Cavan, Ireland; the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, moved to Virginia, and later to Ohio, where they were residents by turn of both Adams and Brown Counties. The family subsequently moved to Dearborn County, Ind., and in 1814 to the farm in this township where Mr. Hinkson now resides. This farm was purchased at the land sales of 1812, and here the father of the family died March 22, 1850, aged seventy-seven years; and the mother August 24, 1824, aged forty-four years. They were parents of ten children, two only now living—our subject and his sister Susanna, who is in charge of the household, Mr. Hinkson never having married. Our subject spent his early days on the farm where he still lives, and obtained a good education in the district schools. At his father's decease he inherited the old homestead, and here he will probably end his days. He is a man of keen intelligence and excellent character; is strongly attached to his home and friends, in the esteem of whom he occupies a high position. He was one of the first Township Trustees after the new Constitution and enjoyed re-election. He has voted with the Democratic party all his life, casting his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren.

ROBERT HOLLAND (deceased), late of Connersville Township, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, August 21, 1779, and is a son of Mordecia Holland, a native of Ireland. The latter was a son of William Holland, who fled from his native Scotland during the persecution in the year 1641. John, brother of William, a minister of the Gospel, suffered martyrdom in this religious war. William fought at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690, under William, Prince of Orange, who there defeated King James II. After the war he settled in Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, where Mordecia, the father of Robert, was born. Our subject left his native land, May 27, 1816, for the hospitable shores of America, which he reached at New York, August 13 following. He settled in Chester County, Penn., where he resided two years, and then drifted with the tide of immigration to the great West, stopping in Hamilton County, Ohio, where, December 14, 1821, he was married to Margaret Stephenson, who bore nine children: James, Thomas,

John, Rebecca N., Elizabeth, Robert, William A., Elsie J. and Mary. In 1822 he came to what is now Waterloo Township, this county, settling on 160 acres of land in Section 2, which he entered from the United States Government, and where he lived till the day of his death. He was a model man, being honest, temperate, conscientious and liberal. The possessor of a good intellect, with retentive memory, he remembered all that he read, which made him a pleasing and instructive companion. Although starting in life at the beginning, he gradually worked upward in the scale of prosperity, leaving, at his death, 400 acres of Indiana land. He died August 22, 1857. Mrs. Holland was born in Ohio in 1788; died May 14, 1851, aged sixty-three years.

ROBERT HOLLAND, farmer and ex-County Commissioner, Waterloo Township, is the fifth child and fourth son of Robert Holland, Sr., born where he now lives, November 26, 1829. His boyhood was passed in the manner usual to youth in a new country, receiving in the common schools a practical education. Upon attaining his majority he began life on his own account, selecting farming as his avocation. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Eda, daughter of Henry McMullen, and who, after three years of happiness, was called to another life, dying July 5, 1864, when in the bloom of youth, aged twenty-eight years, three months and eleven days. Mr. Holland was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1863, to serve three years. He has also served out an uncompleted term to which he was appointed. He has executive ability of a high order, and takes rank with the intelligent, influential men of the county. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1884. He is an uncompromising Republican, having always voted with that party upon all leading questions. His farm consists of 207 acres of excellent land, highly improved.

WILLIAM A. HOLLAND, County Commissioner and farmer, Waterloo Township, was born on the old homestead in the year 1833, and is the fifth son and seventh child of Robert Holland. By close application to study in the common schools he qualified himself to teach, which for ten consecutive winters he successfully did in country schools. In 1859 he was married to Mary A., daughter of John Scholl, after which he located on his present farm and has prospered. To this union five children have been born: Alice N., James F., John W., Charles E. and Edie B. In 1872 Mr. Holland was elected to the Board of County Commissioners, with which he has since been identified. His well-balanced mind, always deliberate in actions, makes him an almost indispensable acquisition to the Board of the county, where his judgment is regarded sound. The township he has assessed once; has been Clerk of the Board of Trustees two terms. Although originally a Democrat, he now votes the straight Republican ticket. His farm comprises 480 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land.

JOHN HONEAS, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Berks County, Penn., August 10, 1811. He spent his early life in his native State and when a grown man removed to Miamisburg, Ohio. After living there a short time he continued his journey to Fayette County, where he found employment as teamster. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Simpson, Sr., the first settler on Simpson's Creek, and settled near where he now lives. Eight children were born to this union, four of whom are now living: William H. H., Thomas D., John and James. The deceased are: Peter, Sarah E., Mary and Elizabeth. In 1861 Mr. Honeas enlisted in Company K, Fifty-seventh Ind. V. I., but was soon after transferred to Company I. He fought at Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Ky., and on other battle-fields of less note. After serving two years and two months he was honorably discharged on account of disability. His son Peter was a member of the same company and regiment. Thomas, another son, was in Company D, same regiment, and a third son, William H. H., volunteered in 1861, in the Second Ind. C., serving his time. All were good soldiers. Mr. Honeas owns a farm of fifty acres improved land. He cast his first vote with the Democratic party, but since the days of Van Buren he has affiliated with the Whigs and subsequently with the Republicans. Mr. Honeas has been connected with the Evangelical Church since he was seventeen years of age, and has lived the life of a consistent Christian.

JOHN HUBBELL, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1814. He is a son of John and Barbara (Varner) Hubbell, the former born in New Jersey, a son of John and Mary (Robinson) Hubbell, natives of New England, who moved to Pennsylvania when their son John was eight years old. Here they lived twelve years, after which the family, except John, removed to Ohio, and settled in Butler County. The son remained in Pennsylvania one year, engaged in cutting cord wood, after which he walked the entire distance in midwinter, to rejoin his parents in Ohio, where he was soon after married. In 1817 he removed and settled in Waterloo Township, Fayette County, Ind. He bought 160 acres of land, all in the woods, for which he paid $600. Here he lived the balance of his life. Although laboring under many disadvantages, he succeeded in getting together considerable property. He was a pious man, holding membership in the New Light

Church, known as the Christian Church. Strongly built physically, he endured the hardships encountered in the woods with an ease few could equal. Ten children were born to him, three now living: John, Jane Lyons and Rebecca Remington. Those deceased are Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Leonard, Elizabeth, Abijah and Ann. He died September 22, 1867, aged ninety-two years, ten months and eight days. His wife died April 21, 1859, aged eighty years. John Hubbell, the grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier. He settled in Jennings Township, Fayette County, Ind., where he lived many years. He and his wife were members of the New Light Church and consistent Christians. They removed to Henry County, Ind., where they died. Their eight children were John, Daniel, Isaac, Abijah, Samuel, Rachel, Sarah and Fanny. John, the subject of this sketch, was married to Elizabeth A. Chenault, October 10, 1833. After this event they began housekeeping with a few pots and scant home-made furniture in a small log-cabin on his father's farm. Here they lived five years. Our subject has worked for $5 per month and 25 cents per day. He cropped with his father and in the five years made enough to buy 160 acres of land for which he paid $300. Besides this he bought stock and tools. He now owns 240 acres of good land. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, six of whom are now living: Cynthia T., Abner B., Madison E., Elizabeth A., Martha C., John E. The deceased are Mary M., Barbara E., Indiana, Franklin and Christa Ann. Abner Chenault, father of Mrs. Hubbell, was born in North Carolina, and was a son of William and Susan (Walker) Chenault. He married Mary Ferguson, and in 1812 they settled in Union County, Ind. Indians at that time surrounded them and they frequently sought protection in the fort. They were Baptists in religious belief. They were parents of twelve children, two now living: Elizabeth A. and Susan. The deceased are: Judy, Hannah, William, Jane, Polly, Ada and four unnamed. Mr. Chenault died May 23, 1851, aged seventy-eight years, four months and twenty days. His wife died July 18, 1849, aged seventy-three years, three months and twelve days, and was buried in Springerville Cemetery, Waterloo Township, Fayette Co., Ind., where are also laid the remains of the parents of the subject of this sketch.

HON. MATTHEW R. HULL (deceased) was born in Taylor County, Va., December 1, 1809. His father, Jacob Hull, was of German extraction, born July 4, 1776, in the city of Philadelphia, at an hour when the bell of Independence was ringing out a nation's freedom. Our subject came to Fayette County, Ind., in 1828, and for a period made his home at the house of an uncle, Matthew Robinson, for whom he was named. He received such educational advantages as were then afforded to ordinary farmers' children, and for a time was engaged in teaching in the county. He early learned the saddlery trade, which he followed at different points in the county. On the 29th of November, 1832, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Hanson, of this county, and to them were born: Oscar H., Justinian H., John W., Jane H., Matthew R., Jr., and Mahala A. (deceased). Mrs. Hull died October 5, 1855. She was a Wesleyan Methodist, and a good Christian woman. In 1832 Mr. Hull, in connection with C. B. Smith, started in Connersville the *Indiana Sentinel*, which after one year Mr. Hull published for several years himself. He subsequently published papers in Ohio, all of which are mentioned as having spirited editorials, and being true to the principles published. "He was a terse and vigorous writer, and was never afraid of opposition. The truth as he understood it was sure to come, let it fall where it would. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, and but for his instability he would have gone into the National Congress. He always occupied ground in advance of most men of his day in all matters of reform. He was an Abolitionist when it cost something to speak in favor of the colored man. He was a temperance reformer when there was no popularity in the movement. These facts are mentioned in palliation of his instability. When the masses came to his views he would move forward and still occupy ground far in advance. He was a generous man; he never saw the day when the last meal would not have been divided with the needy. In religion he was a humanitarian." Mr. Hull, in 1839, was chosen a Representative from this county, in the State Legislature, having for his colleague Samuel W. Parker. He took great interest in matters pertaining to agriculture, and was instrumental in improving the stock of the county. His death occurred July 12, 1875; his widow still survives. In later life Matthew R. Hull was identified with the Democratic party. John W., the third son, is a resident of the county, living at Alquina, at which village he was born, July 23, 1839. In 1863 he married Maria, daughter of John J. Burk, and to this union have been born nine children, eight of whom are now living.

L. S. HUNT, merchant, Fayetteville, Orange Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., January 24, 1838. His parents, A. W. and Margaret (Stephen) Hunt, were natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. A. W. Hunt was a son of Jonathan and Jane (Smith) Hunt, who in 1816 moved to the State of Indiana, settling near Brookville, on the banks of the Whitewater River, and subsequently moved to Rush County,

where they remained until their death. They were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, Abijah W., Sarah, Harrison, Samuel, Morgan, Caroline and Eliza. A. W., the father of our subject, was next to the eldest, born February 8, 1807, and came with his parents to Indiana in 1816. He was married in Rush County, to Margaret Stephen, a native of Ohio, born in 1812. After their marriage they settled in Rush County, where Mr. Hunt still remains, his wife having died in 1864. Their children, twelve in number, were Jane, Mary, John, Levi S., Ann, America, Caroline, Eliza, Amanda, Entis, Franklin and Leonis. L. S., our subject, was married in Fayette County, Ind., November 19, 1863, to Matilda, born in this county November 15, 1843, daughter of Silas H. and Martha S. (Dickens) Stone. To this union three children were born: Riley, Geston P. and Lemoine C. After marriage Mr. Hunt settled in Rush County, where he engaged in farming until 1868, when he moved to Fayetteville, and opened a store, where he has since conducted an extensive mercantile business. He is a wide-awake business man, a member of the Christian Church.

JONATHAN HUSSEY, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., July 20, 1812; son of John and Mary (Thornburgh) Hussey, natives of Guilford County, N. C., and of English and Irish descent; former a son of John and Mary (Jessup) Hussey. The parents of our subject were united in marriage in Guilford County, N. C., where they remained until the father's death, which occurred in 1816. The widow subsequently married Robert Pitman, and moved with him to Fayette County, Ind., in the fall of 1833. They afterward moved to Wayne County, where she died in 1864. She was the mother of six children: Jonathan, Henry and Joseph by Mr. Hussey, and John H., Milton and Mary by Mr. Pitman. Jonathan, our subject, the eldest in the family, came with his mother to this county in 1833, where he was married, March 11, 1841, to Louisa, daughter of John and Rachel (Beard) Fraizer, and born in this county December 2, 1824. She died September 23, 1880. After his marriage he settled on the farm which he had purchased previously, and on which he has since resided. He owns 240 acres of fine land in this county, and also a farm in Madison County. To Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hussey were born ten children: Elias, John (deceased), Henry, Jesse (deceased), Eunice, Lindley, Rachel, Elwood, Mary J. and Sarah O. Mr. Hussey was brought up a member of the Society of Friends, but since his early life he has not been prominently identified with them, although he clings to the tenets of their faith. In early life he voted with the Whigs, afterward with the Free Soilers, and since 1856 with the Republicans. He is one of the self-made men of the county, having begun life with but a small capital.

HENRY HUSSEY, farmer, Posey Township, is a son of Jonathan and Louisa Hussey, the Husseys being an old and well-respected family of Posey Township, Fayette Co., Ind. (see sketch of Jonathan Hussey). The subject of this sketch was born in this county March 2, 1845, and was married in Wayne County, September 27, 1871, to Victoria V., daughter of Veniah and Sarah (Rood) Murray, and born in Rush County, Ind., September 11, 1848. Their family numbered five children: Jesse H., Murray B. (deceased), John A. (deceased), Sarah and Eunice. After his marriage Mr. Hussey settled in Posey Township, this county, where he remained until 1879, at which time he moved to Wayne County and settled on the farm where he now lives. He owns 132 acres of land in Wayne County, and 113 in Fayette County.

LINDLEY HUSSEY, farmer, Posey Township, son of Jonathan and Louisa Hussey, of this township (see sketch of Jonathan Hussey), was born in Fayette County, Ind., March 30, 1850. He was united in marriage in Wayne County, Ind., September 25, 1880, with Mary A., daughter of Daniel and Anna M. (Snow) Whiteley, of Wayne County, of which she is a native, born February 2, 1861, and their family numbers two children: Louisa M. and William S. After marriage Mr. Hussey settled on the farm where he at present resides. He owns eighty acres of fine land, well-improved.

JEFFERSON H. JEMISON, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of this county and township, born June 23, 1819. His father, John Jemison, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1800, died July 17, 1851; his mother, Cynthia (Coe) Jemison, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1796, died May 23, 1874. They came to this county in 1815, and Mr. Jemison carried on farming and tanning. Our subject received a common school education. He was married, May 12, 1842, to Miss Anchor Sutton, who was born in Fayette County, Ind., February 7, 1823, daughter of Absalom Sutton. The four children born to this union were Cynthia J., Meredith H., John A., born January 11, 1847, died December 7, 1851, and Elijah A., born March 1, 1851, died February 8, 1852. Mr. Jemison owns 160 acres of land on Section 20. He has followed farming and raising stock all his life. He served as Supervisor of Roads and as School Director for several years. Mr. Jemison is a stout, robust man for his years, and has bright prospects of attaining a good old age.

SAMUEL P. JEMISON, farmer and County Commissioner from Third District, Jackson Township, also proprietor of a general store and grain

business in Nulltown—place of residence on Section 13, 244 acres—is a native of Jackson Township, Fayette County, born June 21, 1830. Owing to the newness of the country and limited facilities in his boyhood days, he received only a common school education. His father, John Jemison, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1800; died July 17, 1851. His mother, Cynthia (Coe) Jemison, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1796; died May 23, 1874. They came to Indiana in 1815. Samuel P. Jemison was married March 10, 1852, to Miss Margaret Salyer, a native of this county, born December 2, 1832. By this union four children were born: Clarissa A., Cynthia E., Charles W. and Sarah J. Mr. Jemison was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1876, and re-elected in the fall of 1880. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of Nulltown Grange, No. 1883; a consistent member of the Universalist Church. He is an active, energetic citizen, and successful in all his enterprises.

CYRUS JEFFREY, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., April 19, 1848. His parents, Ephraim and Jane (Thompson) Jeffrey, were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in this county, and afterward settled finally on the farm where our subject now resides, and there they died, the former July 7, 1883, the latter December 30, 1882. Their children were Hiram N., William, Fanny and Cyrus. Our subject, who is next to the eldest in the family, was married in Rush County, Ind., September 25, 1873, to Olive A., daughter of William and Mary (Wiles) Moffitt, and born in this county, August 28, 1853, one of nine children: Thomas, Martha, Elmira, Emeline, Albertine, Margaret, Olive A., William and Morton. To our subject and wife were born five children: Lulie M., William E., Edwin W., Mamie J. and Lonnie C. After marriage Mr. Jeffrey settled on a farm owned by his father in this township, Section 11, and in 1884 moved on the farm where he now resides.

SAMUEL JOBE (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Ireland in 1805. In 1831 he immigrated to America, locating in Butler County, Ohio. He was married, March 24, 1835, to Emma, daughter of Obadiah and Hannah Welliver, and a native of Butler County, Ohio, born April 3, 1815. The same year they settled where Mrs. Jobe now resides. Mr. Jobe first bought forty acres of land, for which he paid $12.50 per acre. He had little money, but by the brave assistance rendered by his helping wife he succeeded, and at his death owned 172 acres of good land. He died May 2, 1875. Our subject was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he was devotedly attached. He was a hard-working, industrious man, and had the respect of all who knew him. To him and his wife were born eleven children, five of whom are now living: Mary, Matthew, Hannah, Isaac and John. The deceased are Elizabeth, Samuel J., Margaret E., Obadiah W., Joseph D. and Martha.

TAYLOR JOHN, farmer, Connersville Township, is a native of Kentucky, son of Jonathan John, a notice of whom is given in the history of the township proper, and was born in 1808. He came to Indiana in 1816, and has for sixty-eight years endured the toils and trials incident to pioneer and farming life. Mr. John labored on the farm with his parents till twenty-five years of age, obtaining but a limited education in the crude schools of those days held in log schoolhouses with paper windows. He was married in 1835 to Eliza Wolf, also a native of Kentucky, daughter of Henry and Mary Wolf, who removed to this county about 1819, and died here. By this marriage there were seven children: Benjamin, William H., Jonathan, Marshall, Mary, Hannah and Susan. Hannah is deceased. Benjamin and Jonathan enlisted in the late war of the Rebellion, in which the latter contracted disease from exposure, from which he died. Benjamin never returned and is now supposed to be also among the dead. At his father's death, in 1838, Mr. John inherited his present farm of eighty acres from the latter's estate, and on this farm he has since resided, following the pursuit of agriculture. He is one of the oldest settlers of Fayette County, the interests of which he has labored for sixty-eight years to sustain, and one of the few who lent the vigor of their young lives for the county's development.

GREENUP JOHN, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in Kentucky, June 10, 1810. He is a son of Jonathan John, a notice of whom is given in the township history proper. He came to this township with his parents in 1816, and has since resided here. In January, 1836, he married Jeannette, daughter of James and Sallie Bowers, and with this estimable wife he shared the fortunes of life till her death in June, 1874. In 1836 Mr. John purchased 120 acres of land which by hard labor he has cultivated and improved and on which he still lives. He has two children living: Wesley and Edward. The deceased are Mahala and Henry. Mr. John is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and his life has been one of toil. He has always been a farmer, a man highly esteemed in his community as a man of honor and integrity.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, farmer, Columbia Township, is a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., born May 9, 1851, son of Cornelius and Jane (Robinson) Johnson, natives of New York, the former of whom was

born May 4, 1824, and the latter June 28, 1827. They were married about the year 1843, in Schoharie County, and there, in 1856, moved to this county, where they remained until their death. Cornelius Johnson died September 6, 1877, and his wife July 31, 1869. Their children are Delanes, Celestia and James W., the youngest. Our subject was married in this county, December 28, 1870, to Naomi J. Perkins, born in this county, September 24, 1849, daughter of James H. and Frances (Morrow) Perkins, who were the parents of ten children: Charles H., Naomi J., Delora A., Sarah A., Amanda E., Louisa B., Ida M., Lewis T., Glendora, and one that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Johnson have five children: Celestia C., Perry L., Frances and Francenia (twins) and James F. After marriage our subject rented a farm in this township, where he remained until 1872, when he purchased and moved on one of his own. In 1879 he settled on his present farm, owning in all 464 acres of fine land.

L. H. JONAS, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 17, 1838, one of eight children born to Daniel and Matilda L. (Pool) Jonas, former of whom was born in Tennessee in 1801, and the latter in Virginia in 1810. They were married in Virginia, and from there, in 1834, moved to this county, settling in Columbia Township, where they remained until their death, Mr. Jonas dying January, 1867, his widow in September, 1869. Their children were: Jacob M., Mary E., Liburn H., Susan A., John K., William A., Martha J. and James A. L. H., our subject, enlisted August 20, 1862, in Company G, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and served until June 16, 1865, when he was discharged. During his service he participated in several hard-fought battles and skirmishes. He was captured July, 1864, at Macon, Ga., while on the Stoneman raid, and was confined in Andersonville and other prisons about nine months. After his discharge he returned to Fayette County, Ind., and was here married, October 26, 1865, to Nancy J., born in this county, March 20, 1846, daughter of Edmond and Sarah (Matney) Stevens, and to this union were born three children: Laura A., born December 22, 1866; Amanda, born April 26, 1868, and William C., born July 26, 1874. After his marriage our subject settled first in Columbia Township, and in December, 1866, moved on the farm where he has since resided. He owns eighty acres of fine land well-improved. Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM C. JONES (deceased) late of Waterloo Township, was born in Maryland, February 2, 1806. He was left an orphan at an early age, thrown entirely upon his own resources. In 1821, alone, he started for the West, walking the greater part of the distance, and located in Fayette County, Ind. He worked by the month on a farm several years, after which he learned the blacksmith trade at Blooming Grove, and then opened for himself a shop in Waterloo. For three years he followed his trade, laying up enough money to buy a small home, which brought him forty acres of land, and he then combined farming with blacksmithing. After this he bought 110 acres, which became the homestead now owned by H. L. Jones, his son. Here he lived during the balance of his natural life. He was a self-made man in every sense of the word. By his untiring energy, indomitable will and great decision of character he overcame the obstacles of life and acquired the distinction of becoming a leading and influential citizen. He was an upright, honest man, and all who knew him respected him for his many excellent traits of character. He married Mary Williams, who bore him eight children: Lucinda, H. L., J. B., Emma, Rebecca, J. K., Eliza and Sarah. Mr. Jones was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he was connected the greater portion of his life. He was one of the organizing members of the Robinson Chapel, and the contractor of the church building erected in 1845. His wife was a member of the same church, and like her husband took an active part, which only ended with her life. Mr. Jones died August 7, 1881; his widow January 7, 1882, aged seventy-four years.

H. L. JONES, farmer, Waterloo Township, is the second child and eldest son of William C. Jones, and was born in this township, February 8, 1831. His boyhood was passed on the farm, and in the common schools he obtained a practical education. February 2, 1851, he married Catherine, born in Fayette County, 1831, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Fell) Stephens, of Wayne County, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones eight children have been born, four of whom are now living, viz.: Emma H., wife of Charles H. Bailey; Leora R., wife of Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe; Anna L., wife of H. T. Krebs, and Alice O. The deceased were named Chandas G., Isaac B., Ida H. and Augusta H. Mr. Jones and his estimable wife are exemplary members of the Methodist Church—Robinson Chapel—with which they have been connected a long time, evincing in their daily walks and acts the true spirit of Christians. He owns 480 acres of excellent land richly improved.

J. B. JONES, farmer, Waterloo Township, is the third child and second son of William C. Jones, and born in this township January 17, 1833. He was reared to farm pursuits, and in the district schools obtained a practical education. He was married to Hannah T. Tower, who has borne him ten children,

nine of whom are now living: Laura I., William E., J. B. Jr., Cora H., Omer L., Sarah A., Elmer E., Orville K., Lillie. Horace G., the second child and eldest son, is deceased. Mr. Jones is one of the most enterprising farmers of Fayette County. He has no superior as a financier, and his growth in wealth is healthily developed. He is the largest landholder in the township, if not in the county. He and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they have belonged several years.

THOMAS JONES, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Bracken County, Ky., October 16, 1811. His parents, William and Lucinda (Ginn) Jones, were natives of Culpeper County, Va.; the former born in 1792, and the latter in 1793. They were married in Bracken County, Ky., where they remained until 1816, when they moved to this county, settling first on the banks of the Whitewater River, but subsequently purchased a farm and moved to Columbia Township, after which they moved into Connersville Township, where they remained until their death. Mr. Jones was among the first settlers of Fayette County, and well understood the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He died December 21, 1871, his wife having preceded him May 9, 1862. Their children were as follows: Jonathan, Eliza, Theophilus, Mary, George W., Nancy, Ezekiel, Susan, James T., Margaret A. and Thomas. Our subject, who is next to the eldest in the family, came with his parents to this county in 1816, where he was married November 17, 1831, to Matilda, daughter of William and Mary A. (Tyner) Martin, who was born in this county, October 1, 1813. She died October 2, 1848. To this union were born nine children: Mary A. (deceased), George W., Richard, Lucinda, Mary A. (deceased), Malinda, Eliza J., Elizabeth and Nancy M. After his marriage Mr. Jones first rented land for three years, and then purchased and moved on the farm where he has since resided. He was again married in this county, August 12, 1849, on second occasion to Anis, daughter of James and Anna (Martin) Trousler, and who was born in this county, February 10, 1821. To this union were born seven children: Martin M., Alice E., Jonathan (deceased), Huldah, Adis, William T. and an infant daughter (deceased).

IRA L. KELLOGG, machinist, Posey Township, was born in Posey Township, this county, October 3, 1843. He was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. In 1871 he engaged in the saw-mill business at Bentonville, for five years; then farmed for two years and in 1878 he went to Kansas and farmed there. In 1880 he returned to Indiana and engaged with the Dorsey Reaper Company. Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage, August 22, 1865, with Miss Myra E. Harland, who was born in Connersville Township, this county, October 13, 1845, and their union has been blessed with three children: Antha, born July 8, 1866, died April 27, 1868; Altha E., and Clarence H.

SAMUEL J. KEMMER, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1823; son of John Kemmer, who was a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Pholer) Kemmer. Nicholas was born in Germany and emigrated to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, when eighteen years old. He was one of the band of men disguised as Indians who boarded the English vessels lying in Boston Harbor and threw overboard the tea that had been refused a landing. He served during the war that followed, doing his adopted country signal service. He was at Yorktown when Gen. Cornwallis surrendered, and saw the two Generals in conversation after the capitulation. After the close of the war he settled in Lancaster County, Penn., where he married, after which event he removed to Kentucky, and in 1833 settled in Posey Township, where he died in 1839. He had eight children, two of whom are now living: Daniel and Samuel. John Kemmer was married in 1820 to Sarah Overturf, and their children were: Mary Ann, Matilda Jane, Samuel J., Melvina, Sarah, Mehetabel, Sanford, Harvey and Lewis. In 1831 Mr. Kemmer left Kentucky and settled in Posey Township, where he died August 29, 1864. He was rather above the average of men—a favorite with his fellows, unostentatious in manner, honest in his dealings, and withal an excellent citizen—a kind and affectionate husband and father. His widow was born in Kentucky, in 1802. She is yet living, vigorous in mind and body. The subject of this sketch is a lover of good books, and has the best farmer's library in the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment. He owns 275 acres of land, all under cultivation and well improved, one of the best farms in Posey Township. Samuel J. Kemmer has been twice married, the first time, January 13, 1849, to Elizabeth Campbell, by whom he had five children: Sarah J., Luzena A., Elizabeth E., Mary F. and Emma F. Mrs. Kemmer died July 4, 1860. His second marriage was with Julia A. Shaw, in 1862. He votes with the Republican party.

SANFORD KEMMER, farmer, Posey Township, is the seventh child of John and Sarah (Overturf) Kemmer, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Samuel J. Kemmer. He was born in 1832, where he now lives with his aged mother.

LEWIS KEMMER, farmer, Posey Township, is the youngest of nine children born to John and Sarah (Overturf) Kemmer, mention of whom is made

in the sketch of Samuel J. Kemmer. He was born in this county and township November 13, 1839, and was here married April 14, 1861, to Sarah J., daughter of Levi and Susan Ayers, of this township, and born in this county March 31, 1837. They have two children—Virginia and Claronettie. After his marriage Mr. Kemmer settled on his brother's farm in Posey Township, Fayette County, where he remained about nine years, and thence moved on an adjoining farm and remained about fourteen years. In 1875 he purchased his present farm, and in 1883 erected a fine house, where he has since resided.

DANIEL KERSCHNER, farmer and inventor, Harrison Township, was born in Harrison Township, Fayette County, Ind., July 24, 1846, a son of Daniel Kerschner, who was born in Berks County, Penn., and emigrated to Indiana in 1833. He died August 23, 1860. Our subject acquired a common school education. He was married December 18, 1873, to Miss Ella R. Scofield, also of Fayette County, Ind., who bore him four children: Irene (died September 23, 1875), Daniel F., Clara M. and Ina L. Mr. Kerschner has been engaged in farming nearly all his life. He is an inventive genius and has produced two useful patents, viz., horse corn drill and corn cultivator.

DANIEL KLINE (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Chester County, Penn., about the year 1791; son of Isaac Kline, who was descended from German stock. The subject of this sketch was reared in Pennsylvania, where he was married to Catherine Weichey. When two children—Isaac and Henry—had been born to them, they removed, in 1825, by team and wagon, to Waterloo Township, this county, where Mr. Kline purchased the quarter section now owned by his son Benjamin, and after that eight children were born to them: Mary, John, Abraham and Benjamin (twins), Daniel, Samuel, William and John. Here our subject lived many years and prospered, having added enough to the scant means he brought to make himself independent of the ordinary demands of the world. He died in Huntington County, Ind., May 27, 1873. He was an exemplary member of the German Baptist Church, though previously he held membership in the Christian Church, of which his wife was a devoted member. She died October 6, 1862, aged sixty-two years. Benjamin Kline is the only representative of the family in Fayette County; born January 1, 1834. He was reared on the farm where he was born and on which he has always lived. He now owns the old homestead, which is complete in its original condition.

MATT. T. LAIR, farmer, Jennings Township, was born on the old homestead in Fayette County, in 1832, son of William Lair, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., July 7, 1784. When the latter was but a child his father, Matthias Lair, also a Virginian, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, settled in what is now Harrison County, Ky., where he died. William Lair was first married in Kentucky to Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Bell. His second wife, Emily Bell, born in the year 1804, was a sister of his first wife, and the mother of his children, twelve in number, viz.: Samuel (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Joseph, Rachel, Matthias, Harriet (deceased), Adeline, Charles, Osa (deceased), Sophia, John and Jennie. Mr. Lair served in the war of 1812–15, and was in the battle of the Thames, Canada, and after the fight saw the lifeless body of the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh. Before going into service he had followed boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, making frequent trips to New Orleans, returning on foot through a wilderness where the houses were frequently many miles apart. Once, in the early history of steam navigation, he attempted an up-trip in a steamboat, but its progress was so slow he abandoned it and took to the woods on foot, and beat the vessel to Louisville. After the close of the war of 1812 he removed to Indiana, then a Territory, and settled where S. H. Helvie, his son-in-law, now lives, entering at the time 160 acres of land, upon which the rest of his natural life was passed. When he began in life he had only sufficient means to secure his land, but being industrious and a good manager, he steadily increased his accumulations, which at his death aggregated $35,000. Though small in stature, he was symmetrically built, muscular, and capable of enduring, with but little fatigue, the heavy burdens that devolved upon him. Politically he was a Whig of strong anti-slavery principles. Before leaving Kentucky he gave freedom to two slaves. He held the office of Township Trustee for several years. He died October 7, 1870; his widow March 11, 1881. The subject of this sketch was reared to farming pursuits, and attended the district schools during the winter season, obtaining a common yet practical education. He has been three times married; first to Martha Ross, who bore him one child—Edna. By his second wife, Rebecca D. Ferguson, he had four children: Georgia (deceased, aged three years), Charles, Rozzie and Emma Kate. He married for his third and last wife Ella Sparks—no issue. He is a worthy member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., at Connersville. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment. His farm comprises 160 acres, and is well improved. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and an efficient worker in the ranks of the party.

CHARLES W. LAIR, farmer, Jennings Township, is the third son and ninth child of William Lair

(see above sketch). He was born on the old homestead, November 25, 1838. During the late war of the Rebellion our subject enlisted, August 12, 1862, in Company K, Sixty-ninth Ind. V. I., which was sent at once to the front; and, on the 13th of the same month, was engaged in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner. Two days later (during which time he was without food) he was paroled and returned home. He was exchanged the following December, and again took his place in the ranks at Memphis, Tenn. His regiment then moved to Vicksburg, thence to Arkansas Post, where it assisted in the battle fought there, and returning, participated in the siege of Vicksburg; then took part in the fight at Jackson, Miss.; thence went to Texas, *via* New Orleans, where it joined Gen. Banks' expedition that proceeded up the Red River to Brownsville, La. From that point a running fight was made back to the banks of the Mississippi River, and from there they went to Pensacola, Fla., by water, and from that place proceeded on foot to Fort Blakely, carrying seven days' rations. (They were twenty-one days out, and during that time built sixty-five miles of corduroy road, arriving at their destination in time to take part in the battle, which was the last of the war.) From there they proceeded to Selma, and thence to Mobile. At Arkansas Post Mr. Lair was detailed Wagon-master, in which capacity he served until discharged at Mobile, Ala. Upon his return to civil life he began work where he left off at time of his enlistment. He was married, February 15, 1866, to Sarah E. Zimmerman, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are now living: Effie B., William J., Charles G., Mary E. and Rudolph A. The deceased are: Delia and Bessie A. Mr. Lair has a farm of 120 acres. He votes with the Republican party.

SAMUEL LAMBERSON, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Bracken County, Ky., April 28, 1823, son of Thoroughgood and Christena (Thomas) Lamberson, who, in the fall of 1831, settled in this township. By his first wife Thoroughgood Lamberson had five children: John, Samuel, Henry (deceased) William and Thomas. Mrs. Lamberson died in 1849, aged fifty-five years, and Mr. Lamberson married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Dailey. He died in 1873, aged nearly eighty years. Our subject was married, in 1852, to Demaris, daughter of James Overturf, of Brown County, Ohio, and to them have been born nine children, eight of whom are now living: Benjamin, Anna, Christena, Laura, Jennie, Joseph, George and Cora. Jacob is deceased. For several years after his marriage Mr. Lamberson lived in this township; then went to his native county, and in 1859 returned and settled on his present farm. He owns 430 acres of fine land, upon which are excellent improvements. He is one of the self-made men of the county, having started in life with a capital of 62½ cents, which amount, though insignificant, was the nucleus of his now splendid property.

CLAYTON LAMBERT, (deceased) late of Waterloo Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 9, 1802, son of Josiah and Lucy Lambert, the former a native of Berkeley County, Va., the latter of New Jersey. The family located at Columbia on the Ohio River when the State was a Territory, and subsequently removed to Warren County. The subject of this sketch was married in 1821, to Rhoda Lee, by whom he had eleven children, three of whom are now living: James H., H. D. L. and W. B. Lucinda, Josiah, Lousia, John W., Mary J., Sarah A., Dorenda and Valinda are deceased. Mrs. Lambert died September 22, 1850, and Mr. Lambert was married, on second occasion, December 15, 1851, to Rachel Pearce, who died without issue, May 26, 1877. In 1882 he came to this county, locating on his farm, which comprised 160 acres at his death, which his father entered. He died December 20, 1884, aged eighty-two years, two months and eleven days. He was one of the original members of the Robinson Chapel Methodist Church, with which he had been connected over fifty years. To church work he was devoted, always taking an active part which he sustained with true Christian valor. Through life he was blessed with good health, and had met with success, his accumulations aggregating many thousand dollars. He was raised a Whig, but during the later years of his life voted with the Democratic party. William B., his youngest son and only child at home, was married June 9, 1870, to Mary J., daughter of William Henry, and by this union are two children: Nannie L. and Jessie H.

WILLIAM C. LAMBERT, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 21, 1845; son of William and Jane (Holliday) Lambert, natives of Ohio, the former born May 17, 1800, the latter May 30, 1801. They were married May 11, 1820, and moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1827, and to this county in 1854, where William Lambert died November 30, 1874. Our subject acquired a common school education. He was married May 8, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Lucas, who was born in Washington County, Ind., January 15, 1844. To this union were born: Lewis C., Inie M., Walter R., Jessy T. and William B. Mr. Lambert is a quiet citizen, pursuing the even tenor of his way, not seeking the emoluments arising from office.

ALBERT LAYSON (deceased) was born in Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., March 14, 1816. He was fifteen years old when his parents, John and Sydney (Mauk)

Layson, moved to this county, settling in Waterloo Township in 1831, where they lived and died. Of their four children three are now living: Mary, wife of Daniel Burris; Catherine, wife of William Burris; Harvey, who resides in Union County, Ind.; Albert is deceased. Mrs. Layson died in 1854, aged sixty-four years. She was a true Christian and an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John Layson died in 1861, aged seventy-six years. Our subject obtained a practical education in the common schools. He was married August 20, 1840, to Miss A. E., daughter of James and Elizabeth Perry. Five children were born to them, all now living: Martha J., Mary M., Perry M., Elizabeth E. and Russell H. Albert Layson was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined early in life, and which he served with devotion till the close of his earthly pilgrimage. He passed into life eternal March 23, 1880. James Perry, father of Mrs. Albert Layson, died in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1829. His widow removed to Waterloo Township with her family in 1836. She had five children: Anna E., widow of our subject; Corrilla J., wife of Harvey Layson; Russell B., who died leaving a widow, Eliza A. (Rider) Perry, and four children, viz., Leonidas H., Cortes R., James H. and William A.; Malinda and Henry B. died in infancy. Mrs. Perry died in 1855, aged fifty-nine years.

JOHN LEONBERGER, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Germany, December 14, 1833, son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Myers) Leonberger, also natives of Germany, born, the former in 1801, the latter in 1803. They were married in their native country, and there lived and died, the parents of five children: John, Regie, Frederick, Augusta and Caroline. Our subject, who is the eldest of the family, emigrated in 1851 to New York City, where he remained but a few days, however, and thence came to Sandusky, Ohio, and there lived about one year; then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and from there to New Orleans, remaining one winter. He then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked on a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers about one year; thence went to Butler County, Ohio, and worked on a farm. He was there married, in 1856, to Elizabeth Metz, by whom he had a family of four children: Christena, Henry, Margaret and Frank B. In 1866 our subject moved to this county, purchasing and moving on a part of the farm where he has since resided. He owns, at present time, 133 acres of fine land. He started in life a poor boy, and has achieved success.

ELIZA LEWIS (widow of John G. Lewis), Fairview Township, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 2, 1811, daughter of Abraham and E. (Fife) Baker, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively, and who married in the latter State and came thence in 1823 to this county, where they remained the balance of their lives. Their children were: David, John, Harrison, Mahala, Nancy, Ellen, Daniel and Eliza. Our subject was united in marriage, in this county, August 15, 1833, with John G. Lewis, born in Washington County, Va., April 20, 1811, son of John and Caroline Lewis. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis settled in Fairview Township, this county, where they afterward resided. Their children are as follows: Lovina, Caroline M., David, William and Daniel. In 1847 Mr. Lewis purchased and moved on the farm, where he died January 4, 1872, and where his widow now resides. He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the Christian Church for several years.

DANIEL LEWIS, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 5, 1845; son of John G. and Eliza (Baker) Lewis, both born in 1811, the former in Washington County, Va., the latter in Bourbon County, Ky. They were married in this county, after which they moved to Rush County, but subsequently returned to this county, where Mr. Lewis died January 4, 1872. His widow still survives. Their children are: Lovina, Caroline M., David, William and Daniel. Our subject, the youngest of the family, was married in this county, September 23, 1874, to Fannie Jeffrey, a native of Fayette County, Ind., born July 25, 1853, and daughter of Ephraim and Jane Jeffrey. Mrs. Lewis died March 21, 1884, without issue.

E. H. LINK, merchant, Fairview Township, was born in Washington County, Tenn., July 30, 1829, son of John and Barbara (Hansbarger) Link, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1777, and the latter in Virginia in 1780. They were married in Virginia and from there moved to Washington County, Tenn., and subsequently to Greene County, Tenn., where Mr. Link died in 1852; his widow died in this county in 1875. John Link had been twice married, and was the father of ten children: Sarah, Thomas, Ephraim, Margaret, Henry, Harvey, John, Peter, Emeline, and Emanuel H. Our subject, the youngest in the family, was married in Preble County, Ohio, June 7, 1859, to Sophronia, daughter of John and Jemima (Shidner) Holderman, and who was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 5, 1835. To this union were born nine children, viz: Alma, Lewis, John, Marietta, Oscar, Lee, Edward, Fanny and Kate. Mr. Link, in 1875, purchased and moved on the farm where he has since resided.

MOSES LOCKHART (deceased), was one of the

first settlers of this county; he was born in Kentucky, and was the son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Ellison) Lockhart, who were natives of Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Kentucky in an early day, and there reared a family. In 1812 Moses Lockhart moved to this county and found little else than forests, wild animals and Indians. He entered land on which his only surviving daughter, Nancy, now lives, and where he himself resided till his death, in 1832, at the age of forty years. He was married in 1809, to Elizabeth Reed, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Reed, who were among the first settlers of this county; the fruits of this marriage were twelve children: Thomas, Robert, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Elisha, Nancy, Ellison, Rawlston, John, Moses, Mary J. and Moses, Jr., all now deceased but Nancy and John. The mother died in 1876. Mr. Lockhart was a man of excellent character, a devoted member of the Christian Church, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was among the first to begin the development of this county, and as such is entitled to a high place in its history. His daughter Nancy now has charge of the old homestead, where she has spent her entire life, and which will at the end probably measure her sojourn here from the cradle to the grave. Her only brother, John Lockhart, resides in this township, and they are now the sole representatives of the original Lockhart family in the county.

MRS. HANNAH (CAMPBELL) LUDLOW, Harrison Township, widow of Samuel B. Ludlow, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., November 27, 1798. She received a common school education; was married February 13, 1817, to Samuel B. Ludlow, who was born in the same county, May 12, 1797, and there received a common school education. He chopped wood at 37 cents per day to buy his wedding suit. They moved to this township in 1821. Mr. Ludlow had walked from New York to Indiana in 1819, and selected land for his future home, but it not being in the market, he walked back to New York, returning in 1821, when he sent to Brookville and purchased the land where he lived until 1857, when he removed to the farm where he died. When he arrived at his future home he had only 25 cents with which he purchased a bushel of corn, and this, by means of a horse he borrowed, he took to the mill. Such was the beginning of the life-work of this good man. To Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow were born twelve children: William, Francis H. (died February 26, 1848), Harriet, Jane, Hampton, Wealthy, Nancy, John, Annie, Emily, James and George G. Mr. Ludlow died July 30, 1879, leaving a widow and a large family of children to mourn his loss.

JAMES LUDLOW, farmer, Harrison Township, is a native of Harrison Township, Fayette County, Ind. He was united in marriage January 7, 1875, with Miss Lucy E. Wymore, a native of Kentucky. He was for three years a member of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ind. V. I., and for two years of his term of service was unable to talk. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga (where he was slightly wounded), Stone River and many others. Since his return home Mr. Ludlow has regained his speech, but his health has been only partially restored. He is a member of the G. A. R.; a quiet, peaceable citizen.

OTHO McCARTY, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 4, 1819, son of Owen and Alice (Rice) McCarty, natives of Ireland, the former born in County Limerick in 1757, latter in County Tyrone in 1782. Owen McCarty, about the year 1804, immigrated to Newfoundland, where he engaged in fishing until 1806, when he came to the United States, settling near Hagerstown, Md., where, in 1814, he married Alice Rice. After their marriage our subject's parents settled at Hagerstown, where they remained until 1819, and they then moved to Fayette County, Ind., remaining for a short time at first in Jennings Township, afterward settling in Columbia Township, where they resided until their death. In 1828 Owen McCarty paid a visit to Hagerstown, and was there taken sick. He died in November of that year. His widow died in this county in December, 1871. Their children were as follows: William, John (deceased), Catherine and Otho, next to the eldest. Our subject was married in this county in 1842, to Nancy, daughter of William and Lucinda (Ginn) Jones, and settled on a farm in Columbia Township, which he had previously purchased and lived on. In 1849 he moved on his father's old farm, where his wife died, July 9, 1848. Their family numbered three children: Louisa (deceased), Susan (deceased) and John W. Our subject was again married February 5, 1856, on this occasion to Bridget E., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Greene) Kane, and born in County Clare, Ireland, January 6, 1831, of which county both her parents were natives; the father born in 1796, the mother in 1812. They were married in 1830, and immigrated to Fayette County, Ind., in 1854, where he died in 1868. His widow is now living in Columbia Township, this county. Their children were: Bridget E., John, Mary, Catherine, Ellen, Andrew, Ellen D., Henry F., Ann, Margaret and one deceased in infancy. To the union of our subject with Bridget E. Kane were born the following children: Mary E., Alice C., William E., Louisa A. (deceased), Ann A. and Joseph O. Mr. McCarty and family are well respected by all who know them, and are looked upon as energetic and well-to-do farmers. They are members of the

Catholic Church. He owns 366 acres of excellent land, well improved, and deals to some extent in live stock. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. McCARTY, farmer, Columbia Township, is a son of Otho and Nancy McCarty, and was born in this county, November 11, 1845. He was first married at Connersville, October 15, 1869, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Greene) Kane, and to this union was born one daughter—Nancy U. Mr. McCarty died April 14, 1873, and our subject then married, in Liberty, Ind., April 28, 1875, Joannah, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Curn) Breen. To this union were born four children: Mary E., Nora T., Clara L. and Daniel L. After his first marriage Mr. McCarty settled on one of his father's farms, and in the fall of 1873 he purchased his present farm, to which he moved the following spring, and here he has since remained. He owns 160 acres of land. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

E. D. McCONNELL, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 19, 1802. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Downing) McConnell, were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. Thomas McConnell was a son of Arthur McConnell, a native of Ireland, who there married Elizabeth Wilson, and who, previous to the Revolutionary war, emigrated to the United States, settling in western Pennsylvania, where he remained until death. He was the father of nine children: Sarah, Susan, Margaret, Mary, George, Arthur, James, John and Thomas. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, November 4, 1772, and when a young man moved to Mason County, Ky., where he and Mary Downing were united in wedlock. She was born in Pennsylvania, October 7, 1779, and was one of fourteen children born to John and Susan (Ellis) Downing. Some time after their marriage our subject's parents moved to Brown County, Ohio, where the father entered land, and remained until death. The mother died November 5, 1832, and the father subsequently married Elizabeth Downing, a sister of his first wife, and who is still living. Thomas McConnell died April 26, 1865. He was a Captain in the war of 1812; was the father of thirteen children: John, Susanna, Ellis D., James W., Nathan B., Thomas E., Elizabeth, Rachel, Mary, Amos, Milford, Nancy, and one unnamed (deceased). Our subject, the third child in the family, was married in Brown County, Ohio, August 21, 1823, to Nancy, daughter of James and Hannah (Allforet) Hodkins, born near Lexington, Fayette County, Ky., September 5, 1803, and by this union twelve children were born: Oliver P., James W., Thomas M., Jesse H., Julia A., Nathan, Indiana, Mary Ann, Susan, John P., William H., and an infant unnamed. After their marriage our subject and wife settled in Brown County, Ohio, and in 1825 moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling on the farm where he now lives. Mrs. E. D. McConnell died May 30, 1882. Our subject has always taken an active interest in religious matters, having been identified with the Christian Church for forty years. In politics he is a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, voting the Whig ticket without change until the organization of the Republican party, since when he has ever been an uncompromising and zealous supporter of Republican principles. He started in life a poor boy, but by industry, close application to business, and a judicious use of his time, he has accomplished at least one of the great objects of life, having secured a good home and living in the full enjoyment of every comfort.

JAMES W. McCONNELL, farmer, Fairview Township, son of Thomas and Mary (Downing) McConnell, was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 19, 1804, and was there married March 9, 1826, to Martha, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (St. Clair) Burton, and born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 17, 1804. After their marriage they settled in Brown County, Ohio, and in 1828 moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling on the farm where they have since resided. Their children are as follows: Amanda M., Mary, Elizabeth, America, Jefferson O., Martha, James M., Nancy. Mr. McConnell has for years been an active member of the Christian Church; in politics he is a Republican. He is one of the few pioneers left to recite to us the tale of privations of pioneer life in the by-gone days of nearly three-quarters of a century.

ROBERT McCRORY, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., November 6, 1841, one of the twelve children of William and Melissa (Iles) McCrory, natives of Ireland and Kentucky respectively. William McCrory was a son of John McCrory, a native of Ireland, where the latter married Lillie Aken, and in 1812 emigrated with his wife to the United States, remaining first in Pennsylvania, whence in 1819 they moved to Fayette County, Ind., where they resided until their death. The mother died October 23, 1843, the father July 30, 1868. They were parents of five children: Robert, Samuel, Margaret, Jane and William. The father of our subject was born in Ireland in 1804, and was brought to this country by his parents when about eight years of age. He also came with them to this county in 1819, and was here united in marriage with Melissa Isles, afterward settling on a farm in Connersville Township, where he died in 1875. His widow is now living on the same farm. Their children were as follows: Lillie, Samuel, Robert, Hester, John, Sarah, Margaret,

Perry, Mary, America, Martha and Salina. Robert, our subject, was married in this county, October 28, 1873, to Catherine E., daughter of Robert and Salina M. (Saxon) McCrory, natives of Ireland and Georgia respectively. In 1879 they settled on the farm where they have since resided. In August, 1864, Mr. McCrory enlisted and served three months.

WILLIAM McGRAW (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 8, 1787. His parents moved to near Georgetown, Ky., when he was three months old, and lived there ten years; then removed to Clermont County, Ohio, where the parents died. Our subject then went to Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, where he lived till 1811, then came to Fayette County, Ind. (at that time a Territory), and here he stayed a short time, but the Indians being hostile, he returned to Ohio. After serving in the war of 1812 he came back and purchased land in Fayette County. Here he married Martha Higgins, and lived many years. His wife died in the township, August 30, 1858, aged fifty-nine years, two months, after which he moved to Hancock County, Ind., where he died May 6, 1871, aged eighty-three years, six months and eighteen days. Both were members of the Methodist Church. They were parents of eleven children, six of whom are now living: Rachel, Margaret, Martha, John, Robert, and Francis, Robert being the only one of the family now living in this county. The deceased are: James A., Hannah, William, Nancy and Mary. Robert McGraw was born on the old homestead in 1838. He was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Jacob Troxell, and lived in Fayette County ten years, after which he located in Howard County, Ind., where he lived six years, and then returned to Waterloo Township. He has had eight children, seven of whom are now living: Charley, Edwin, Alvah, Joseph, Jacob O., John, Robert E. William is deceased.

SAMUEL McKEE, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Brown County, Ohio, July 2, 1818. His parents, John and Anna (Platt) McKee, were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Scotch-Irish descent. John McKee was born in Kentucky, June 14, 1789, and his wife, Ann McKee, was born in Pennsylvania, October 28, 1781. They were married in Kentucky, February 14, 1809. In 1817 they moved from Kentucky, settling in Brown County, Ohio, but becoming dissatisfied they, with their family, consisting of five children, viz.: David, Mary A., Henry P., John and Samuel (our subject), moved to Indiana in 1821, settling in Rush County. After removing from Ohio, Robert and James were born, making seven children in all. They lived continuously on one farm for forty-three years. The mother died December 10, 1862, aged eighty-one years; the father died September 4, 1864, aged seventy-five years. Samuel McKee came to Rush County in 1821. There he was married in 1840 to Charlotte Stewart, who bore him one child—Mary A.—and died in 1842. Our subject subsequently married Fanny, daughter of Joseph and Martha Puntenney, by whom he had three children, viz.: Joseph, Fanny S., and one that died in infancy. After his first marriage Mr. McKee settled in Vienna, now Glenwood, where he resided until 1858. In 1866 he removed to the farm where he has since resided. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL McKONN, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow, March 19, 1840. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Donely) McKonn, were also born in Scotland, and came to America in 1826, locating in Philadelphia, where they died. Our subject received a limited education, and after the death of his parents came to Indiana in 1870. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and his farm consists of 160 acres on Section 18. He was married May 28, 1882, to Mrs. Emma Dobenhyer, a native of Harrison, Ohio, born December 29, 1851, and who had at the time of her marriage with our subject seven children: Lottie, Paul, Nellie, Charles, William, Harry and Pearl. To Mr. and Mrs. McKonn has been born one daughter—Bessie. Our subject is an industrious, quiet citizen, and a good neighbor, his religion being based upon the principle of doing unto others as he would they should do unto him.

ALFRED MANLOVE, farmer, Posey Township, was born on the old homestead in the year 1840, and is a son of Jesse Manlove, said to be the second white child born in Posey Township (April 3, 1815). Jesse was a son of William Manlove, a native of one of the Carolinas, who settled in this township in 1812, where he lived all his days. Five children were born to him: Jesse, Absalom, William, Cynthia and Phœbe. Mrs. Manlove, after her husband's death, married James McConkey, by whom she had three children: Eli, Thomas and Sophronia. Jesse Manlove was twice married. His second wife, Lana A., daughter of Boswell Colvin, was the mother of his children, eleven in number: F. M., Alfred, Levi, Jane, William A., Lydia A., John H., Absalom, Prudence E., Jesse and Sarah C. Jesse Manlove died March 26, 1880, his widow October 25, 1881. He was a self-made man, making but 50 cents per day when he began life. He was a member of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch was married to Hettie R. Rea, who has borne him two children: Osman R. and Cora L. He is at present Trustee of Posey Township.

MRS. MARGARET MARSHALL, Connersville

Township, is perhaps the oldest person of her sex now living in the county, having been born in Huntingdon County, Penn., May 24, 1795. Her parents, Hugh and Margaret (Buchanan) Morrison, were natives of Ireland and Maryland respectively. They resided several years in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and came from the latter State to Brookville, Ind., about 1809, moving to this county about five years later, but returning to Brookville in about eighteen months thereafter. In 1820 Mr. Morrison died, and his widow then took up her residence with her daughter in this county, where she died in 1833. Mrs. Marshall spent the first twenty-one years of her life with her parents. She was married, March 27, 1817, to James F. Marshall, who was born in Washington County, Va., March 27, 1785. He came to this State in 1814, and located in this township, where he resided until his death in 1852. He was always a farmer, very industrious, and did much to develop this then unbroken forest. He was a man of strong constitution, firm convictions, and an unswerving Democrat in politics. He first purchased 400 acres of land, and subsequently dealt quite extensively in real estate. After her marriage Mrs. Marshall moved at once to this locality, and about two years later to the farm on which she has resided up to the present time, a period of nearly sixty-five years. She is the mother of ten children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Robert, Andrew, Esther, James D., William and Sarah J. The deceased are Sarah J., Isabel, Hugh and Joseph. The last-mentioned was a Captain in the Regular Army, and died at Fort Rice, Dak. T., September 15, 1867. Mrs. Marshall is one of the few who are still left to see the seat of their early toil and trials teeming with the fruits of improved industry and civilization. The Indians, whom she was accustomed to see in large numbers, have gone to seek homes in the forests of the West, and their old hunting grounds are transformed into fields of waving grain. Mrs. Marshall is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She is well preserved in body and mind, and her memory will be ever kindly cherished by all who know her.

JAMES D. MARSHALL, Connersville Township, son of James F. and Margaret Marshall, was born in 1830, on the farm where he now resides. He here grew to manhood, and in 1876 was married to Frances Rohe, a native of Fayette County, and daughter of Andrew Rohe. She died childless in April, 1882. Mr. Marshall and his sister, Sarah J., are now taking care of their mother, who depends upon them for support, and Mr. Marshall has charge of the undivided estate of eighty-two acres, on which he conducts a general and very successful farming business.

GEORGE MARTIN, farmer, Connersville Township, is another of the substantial farmers of Fayette County who have carved homes from the hard rocks of circumstance. He was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1817, and is a son of George Martin, Sr., who came from South Carolina in 1808. His mother, Mrs. Jane (Smith) Martin, was a native of Old Virginia. Our subject grew to fourteen years of age in his native county. He then moved with his parents to this county, where they resided twenty-eight years, and then moved to Wabash County, where the mother died about 1867, the father in 1871. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Martin began operations on his own resources. He was married, in 1839, to Elizabeth Hamilton, who was born and reared in this county, daughter of George Hamilton, one of the first settlers of this locality. After his marriage he rented land one year and then purchased eighty acres of his father. About ten years later he sold out and moved to Wabash County, where he purchased 320 acres, which he sold six months afterward. In March, 1851, he purchased his present farm of 168 acres, on which he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have six children living: Rebecca A. (now Mrs. Springer), Nancy J. (now Mrs. Scott), Francis M., George M., Mary A. (now Mrs. Sharp) and Charles M. The deceased are: Oliver, Silas M., Helen C. and Elizabeth. Mr. Martin has always devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, and by industry and economy has obtained a handsome competency, although having lost heavily by securities for friends. He is a Republican of the old Whig persuasion, and is held in high esteem as a citizen.

GEORGE M. MARTIN, Connersville Township, one of the enterprising young farmers of this county, was born in Connersville Township, this county, March 4, 1853. He is a son of George Martin, whose sketch appears above, and with whom our subject spent his early days on the farm in this township, receiving his education in the district schools. After his twentieth year Mr. Martin began operations on the "Iron Highway" as brakeman, and was subsequently promoted to conductor of a supply train, continuing in this occupation three years. He was married, October 5, 1877, to Ida M. Frybarger, who was born on the farm where they now reside July 12, 1856. Her parents were Martin and Mahala (Wilson) Frybarger, natives of Connersville and Franklin Counties respectively. Her father was born August 22, 1826, her mother December 10, 1827, and they were married May 9, 1849. They had three children: Wm. Watt, born September 6, 1851, died April 9, 1882; Eva G., born January 29, 1854, died June 10, 1875, and Ida M. Mr. Frybarger died May 20, 1860, and Mrs. Frybarger married H. L. Weth-

erald, July 17, 1883. Mrs. Martin's father was a merchant, and did quite an extensive business, his father being a banker of considerable influence. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children: Mary Lelia and Eva Gracie, the former born July 22, 1878, the latter September 26, 1880. After his marriage Mr. Martin moved to the farm on which he resides, a part of which he purchased and a part inherited by Mrs. Martin. Here he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a progressive farmer and highly esteemed as a citizen.

HON. MINOR MEEKER (deceased), late of Harrison Township. This prominent pioneer settler and citizen of distinction was a native of Orange County, N. Y., born July 5, 1795, and at the age of two years was left in the world without parents. When ten years old he went to Seneca County, same State; in his eighteenth year he was drafted into the United States' service, and in the fall of 1813 shouldered his gun and marched to Niagara under the command of Col. Swift, an officer who had served in the Revolutionary war. Young Meeker was honorably discharged after three months' service, when he went to Steuben County, and there learned the tanning business, with Allen Boardman. After completing his trade he was for a period engaged as pilot on boats in the lumber trade between Elmira, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Penn., the distance being 150 miles, which he walked on return trips, and at one time made the journey in three days. In 1819, in company with Elder Minor Thomas and others, Mr. Meeker started for the West, going by way of Olean on the Allegany River, thence by flat-boat, to a point some five miles above Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained until July, when they made their way to Fayette County, Ind., and here Mr. Meeker located permanently. Our subject acted as pilot on the voyage, which was of nine days' length. On his arrival in Connersville he engaged in the tanning business for a time for a Mr. Rees. January 15, 1820, he was married to Rachel, daughter of Elder Minor Thomas, and born in Tompkins County, N. Y., April 21, 1799. To this marriage were born in this county, Marcella and Chester C., the former October 23, 1823, the latter July 27, 1828. After his marriage Mr. Meeker for a time resided on the farm with his father-in-law; subsequently he purchased eighty acres of land on Williams Creek, in Harrison Township, on which he reared a cabin home, and where he lived the rest of his days. He died May 10, 1865; his widow died March 1, 1881. Besides being occupied as a farmer, Mr. Meeker operated a tan-yard on his place for a time, and with it conducted a boot and shoe business. For many years he was engaged extensively in the pork trade, in connection with several large firms operating in that line in Connersville. He was for a time one of the directors of the old Canal Company, and always took an active part in all the early public improvements of the county. He was elected to and served three terms in the State Legislature, and two terms in the Senate. He was never defeated for office. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church, Williams Creek. Chester C., son of our subject, is an affable and courteous gentleman, one of the substantial citizens of the county. His first wife was Susan A. Budd, whom he married in 1851; she died in 1852. In 1856 he next married Ann J. Johnson, and to this union have been born six children.

JAMES M. MILNER, farmer, Connersville Township, is a native of this county, still residing on the farm where he was born January 10, 1830. His parents, John and Nancy (Miranda) Milner, were married in 1806 and came to this locality when it was yet a wilderness, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. There were eleven children in the family, all of whom grew to maturity, five now living: William; Jemima, wife of Matthew Harlan; Malinda, wife of Achilles Backhouse; Nancy, wife of Samuel Backhouse, and James M., who is the youngest of the family. The father purchased 328 acres of land, and died on the farm now owned by his son James M., March 22, 1856; his widow survived till February 6, 1873. James M. Milner resided here with his parents till twenty-one years of age. He was married April 14, 1850, to Melissa A. Stoops, daughter of Robert Stoops, of Franklin County, and six children were born to this union: Martha, Nancy, George, Mary, Charles and Walter. Martha and Mary are deceased. The mother also passed away August 8, 1882. After his marriage Mr. Milner continued his operations on the farm of which his father gave him a deed of sixty acres, and to which, still later, he added his mother's interest. He now has 114 acres of valuable land. He has been generally successful, but has met with some reverses. Our subject is a Democrat and strong in the faith of his party. Death has broken the family band, and this has forever saddened what would otherwise be a happy family.

JOSEPH MINOR, farmer, Connersville Township, is a native of Connersville Township, this county, born on the farm where he now resides, July 29, 1821, son of Joseph Minor, a native of Pennsylvania, and Rebecca (Smith) Minor, a native of Kentucky. His parents moved to Mr. Minor's present farm as early as 1812, and the family has since been one of the thriftiest in this county. There were seven children, six of whom are now living: Alexander, Joseph, Noah, Samuel, Frank J. and Rebecca. A daughter, Ann, is deceased. The father died in April, 1858; the mother on Christmas Day, 1875. Our subject

resided on the farm with his parents till their death, when he inherited the homestead of 160 acres and on this farm he has since been engaged in dealing in and raising stock, and in general agriculture. He has done considerable shipping and has always been alive to every interest for the general development of his farm as well as the county's resources. About 1875–77 he became a member of the firm of Smith, Minor & McCormick, and assisted in establishing a fertilizing factory, purchasing the interest of the other members later, and assuming full control, which he yet retains. In 1880, in company with Samuel Doll, of Centreville, Mr. Minor erected a large ice house on the west fork of the Whitewater River, and has since given some attention to the ice business. He was married in 1861 to Sarah Jackman, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and daughter of Hiram Jackman. Mr. and Mrs. Minor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed as citizens and neighbors.

ANDREW MOFFITT, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 15, 1809. His parents, natives of Ireland, immigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war, settling in Cumberland County, Penn., where the father died. The mother subsequently moved, with her family, to Ohio, and in 1822 came to Fayette County, Ind., settling on the farm where our subject now lives, and where she remained until her death. Her family was as follows: Thomas, Robert, Jane, John, Margaret, William and Andrew. Our subject, who is next to the youngest in the family, left Pennsylvania in 1821, and came to Ohio on foot; shortly afterward he walked through to this county, reaching here in May, 1822. He worked at different occupations, and when about nineteen years of age was employed by one of his neighbors at 25 cents per day, until he had $6.50 in cash. He then walked to Cincinnati (in company with John Scott and Sam McCory), where he took a steam-boat to Maysville, Ky., and there hired out on a keel-boat belonging to Armstrong, Grant & Co., at 50 cents per day, working for them about nine months and saving $100 of his wages. He then came home and entered eighty acres of land in Fairview Township, at $1.25 per acre. The following spring Mr. Moffitt went to Charleston, Va., and worked six summers in the salt works, between the Kanawha Licks and the mouth of the Cumberland River. He then returned home, and March 30, 1830, married Miss Athaliah, eldest daughter of John and Nancy Rees, and who was born in Greene County, Penn., June 28, 1816. To this union were born ten children: John R., Nancy J., Amanda, Alvira, Hiram, Lovica, Alice, Sardena, Greenberry and one that died in infancy. Mr. Moffitt, after marriage, rented a farm, raised one crop and in that fall moved to Connersville, Ind., and engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil for about six months. He subsequently moved on a farm where he resided over a year; then bought eighty acres of land from John Rees, where he resided about two years; then purchased and moved on the farm where he now lives. He lost his wife by death February 20, 1879. Mr. Moffitt has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty years; has been identified with the interests of the county, filling a number of its minor offices. Though he himself received but a limited education, he has ever been interested in educational matters. He, like most of the hardy yeomen of the Western country, began life a poor boy, but by hard work and economy he has accumulated considerable estate, and is a respected citizen. He cast his first vote for Adams and voted with the Whig party until its dissolution, and since with the Republicans.

JOHN R. MOFFITT, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 4, 1836, the eldest of ten children born to Andrew and Athaliah (Rees) Moffitt, whose sketch appears above. Our subject attended Fairview Academy, Rush County, Ind., where he acquired a thorough education, and afterward engaged in teaching school for some time. He was married at Aberdeen, Brown Co., Ohio, May 28, 1860, to Minerva, daughter of Hiram and Harriet (Wallace) Banister, and born in this county March 17, 1843. To this union were born the following-named children: Alva P., Le Roy D., Hiram C. and Richard G. After marriage Mr. Moffitt settled on the farm where he has since resided.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Connersville Township, this county, August 10, 1833, and is a son of William and Rebecca Montgomery. He enlisted in 1861 in the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, and died at Lexington, Ky., in January, 1862. He was married to Huldah, daughter of Lewis Monger, September 5, 1852, and to this union four children were born, two now living: James R. and Frank. William C. and Lewis are deceased. Lewis Monger, father of Mrs. Montgomery, was born in Virginia, in 1803, a son of George and Frances Monger, of Virginia, who settled here in 1833. They had nine children: Lewis, Mary (wife of Jonas Fiant) and David, now living; and John, Daniel, Adam, Margaret, Elizabeth and Ann, deceased. Mr. Monger died in 1845, his wife in 1839. Lewis Monger married Mary A. Reeder, and in 1827 they settled in Waterloo Township. Both have been members of the Christian Church fifty-six years. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living: George, L. K.,

Thomas, Augusta, Huldah J., Electa E., Mary P., Narcissa and Sydney; Adam and Reeder R. are deceased.

ANSON MOOR, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., August 23, 1818; son of Artemus and Jane (More) Moor, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Franklin County, Ind., and in 1823 moved to Rush County, settling near Rushville, where she died. They had a family of four children: Anson, Chester, Mary J. and Artemus. Artemus Moor subsequently went to Boone County, Ind., and lived with his daughter until his death. Our subject was married in Fayette County, Ind., March 12, 1840, to Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth McNiel, latter born in Fayette County, Ind., November 2, 1821. After their marriage they settled in Rush County, Ind., and in 1852 moved to this county, and settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Moor owns at present a fine farm of 210 acres, which he has greatly improved. He lost his wife by death, October 8, 1868, and was again married in this county, October 14, 1869, to Mrs. Lucinda Wright, widow of William Wright. He had born to him six children: Elizabeth J. (deceased), Chester E., Samantha F. (deceased), Israel C. (deceased), and Harvey W., by first wife, and Bertha by second wife. Mr. Moor was elected Township Trustee in 1878, which office he held four years.

C. E. MOOR, druggist, Orange Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., October 26, 1843. He is next to the eldest of five children born to Anson and Mary Ann (McNiel) Moor, whose sketch appears above. He was married in Fayette County, January 28, 1868, to Mary F., daughter of Spelford and Mary (Mason) Mount, born in Fayette County, Ind., February 2, 1850, and to this union was born one child—Luella. Mrs. Moor died May 15, 1877. After marriage Mr. Moor settled in Orange Township, and engaged in farming until 1877, when he moved to Fayetteville, and began the business in which he has since been engaged. He is an upright young man and does a good business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DANIEL W. MOORE, farmer and stock-dealer, Jackson Township, was born in Jackson Township, this county, January 23, 1840, son of Anderson and Isabelle (Gordon) Moore, natives of Indiana, the former born in Fayette County, November 20, 1816; the latter born in Franklin County, March 9, 1820, died November 9, 1859. They were members of the Methodist Church. Daniel W. was married, March 14, 1863, to Miss Caroline Ross, who was born October 18, 1839, and died September 29, 1865. He was married on second occasion, September 20, 1866, to Miss Caroline Beckett, who was born December 7, 1844, and to them have been born five children: Nora B., Joseph, Emma, Lafayette and Alice. Mr. Moore resides on Section 22, and possesses 332 acres of choice land. He was Township Trustee from 1878 to 1882; also served as Road Supervisor for years. He is a member of Fayette County Protection Society, and is a F. &. A. M. He and his estimable wife are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDMUND K. MUNGER (deceased) was born in Rutland County, Vt., September 13, 1790; is the third child of Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, who were born in Connecticut, the former September 30, 1763, and the latter August 13, 1767. They were married December 5, 1785, and located at Washington, Conn., where they resided but a few years; went thence to Rutland County, Vt., where they remained until in the spring of 1798, when they came to Belpre, Washington County, Ohio. He purchased a tract of land in Montgomery County, and in the spring of 1799 he descended the Ohio River in a flat-boat, landing at Cincinnati, and thence went to his land in Montgomery County, reaching their final destination in May, and at once proceeded to the work of clearing away the forest. His first house consisted of some bark placed over them by the side of a big log, where they lived until he, with the aid of a few others, erected a little log hut, which in those days was thought to be a very fine house. He was a hard-working, energetic man, and became wealthy. Gen. Munger was of Puritan extraction. He being one of the first settlers of the county, well understood the disadvantages and inconveniences of pioneer life. Gen. Munger and his wife were devoted and exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. He took an active and prominent part in matters of religion and in all the public interests of the community in which he lived. He was for a time a member of the State Legislature. He was commissioned a Brigadier-General during the war of 1812–14, having raised a command, which he disciplined, and was afterward superceded by Gen. Hull, much to the disgust of the troops, who were afterward surrendered to the British at Detroit. Gen. Munger resided on his farm in Montgomery County until his death, which occurred April 14, 1850. He was then a stout man for his advanced age, and would probably have lasted several years longer had not his death been hastened by a fall from a ladder in his barn. His widow survived him a number of years, and died January 8, 1868, at the remarkable age of one hundred years and nearly five months. Twelve children were born to them, three now living: Reuben, Festus E. and Isaac N. The deceased were named: War-

ren, Truman, Edmund K., Minerva, Elisur, Festus, Eunice, Sarah and Milton. Warren, the eldest, was born February 28, 1787, at Washington, Conn. He resided with his parents until 1811, when he returned to his native State, where, at Litchfield, he attended law school. After graduating at the law school he returned to Ohio and began the practice of the law, and subsequently became Prosecuting Attorney for Miami County. This, with the office of Recorder for Montgomery County from 1813 to 1831, was the measure of his official appointment of a public character. In 1840 he quit the law practice and removed to his farm, where he died in 1877. He was twice married. His first wife died, leaving one child, named Louisa. He was married the second time, November 22, 1821, to Elizabeth Shoup, who bore him six children, named—Elizabeth, Sophia, Alice, Edmund G., Warren and Hattie. Warren Munger, Jr., is at this time in the practice of law at Dayton, Ohio. Alice Munger was married to W. F. Gebhart, who at one time was proprietor of the foundry and a large stove and tinware house in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind. Mr. Gebhart went from Connersville to Dayton, Ohio, where he died a few years since, and where his widow now resides. Truman, the second child of Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, was born January 19, 1789. He lived with his parents until he attained his majority, when he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Byron) Cole. He first settled in Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1821, at Brookville, Ind., he purchased a tract of land in Section 19, in Posey Township, and immediately settled upon it. Here he resided until about 1840, when he sold his farm to Temple Beeson, who immediately came to it. Mr. Munger went thence to the Wilson Jones farm, in Wayne County, where he resided but a short time, when he went thence to his farm near Petersburg, Menard County, Ill., where he lived until he became too old and feeble to attend to the duties of the farm; then he sold out and removed to Mason County, Ill., upon a farm belonging to his son-in-law, William Legg, who married his only child and daughter, Malinda. His wife died August 20, 1863, in the seventy-first year of her age, after which he resided with his daughter until 1866, when he was married the second time, to Alma Maltbee, of Miami County, Ohio, after which he went to Prairie City, Ill., where he died May 18, 1876, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Munger and his first wife were devoted members of the Christian Church, and their upright deportment commanded the confidence and esteem of all. Minerva, the fourth child of Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, was born in Vermont, November 5, 1792, and died April 26, 1874. She married ex-Judge Amos Irvin, and they located upon a farm near Centreville, Ohio, where they reared a family of seven children, named—Edmund M., William, Warren, Isaac N., Clarissa, Rachel and Perry W. Ex-Judge Irvin died at Piqua, Ohio. Reuben Munger was born in Vermont, October 30, 1794. He was married to Laura Harris, of Ohio, who bore him several children. One son (John) died of consumption at New Orleans, La., while on a tour for the benefit of his health. One son, Edmund H., was for several years Judge of the Circuit Court for the District in which Lebanon, Ohio, is situated. He is now located at Xenia, Ohio, and is one of the most prominent lawyers at the bar. Reuben, by his assiduity, perseverance and frugality, connected with the business of carpentering and farming, has become very wealthy. His wife died a few years ago, since which time he has lived with his son at Xenia, Ohio. Elisur and Festus, the sixth and seventh children of Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, died in infancy. Eunice, their eighth child, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 10, 1801; was married to William McCann, of Ohio, who, in 1820, at Brookville, Ind., purchased a tract of land in Section 18, Posey Township, Fayette County, and immediately settled upon it. He for a time, in connection with the industry of his farm, was engaged in the business of making brick. About the year 1825 he sold his farm to Elihu Kellogg, who immediately settled upon it. Mr. McCann went thence to Rush County, and settled upon the farm upon which Horace Elwell now resides, located east of Raleigh, in said county. His wife died in 1841. He married a second wife and removed to Iowa, near Iowa City, where he died soon after. Elihu Kellogg resided upon his farm in Posey Township until he died. He was a brother of Gen. Munger's wife. Sarah, the ninth child of Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, was born March 15, 1803, and died September 12, 1883. She was married to Elim Irvin, of Ohio, who was born November 17, 1801, and died October 1, 1841. They first settled in Indiana upon a tract of land in Rush County. The south half of the town of Raleigh has since been laid out and built upon the farm where they lived and died. Elim is a brother to ex-Judge Amos Irvin. Festus E., being the tenth child of Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, was born April 11, 1805. He was married to Sarah Harris, who bore him six children. They settled near Dayton, Ohio. Their children were named Harris, Felix, Timothy, Lyman, Alvin and Laura. Three of the boys, Timothy, Lyman and Alvin, went into the Union Army at the commencement of the late civil war in 1861. One of them had an inside view of Libby. One survived seventeen months in Ander-

sonville and other Rebel prisons. Mr. Munger's wife died several years ago. He is at this time residing in Dayton, Ohio, with a second wife. Milton, the eleventh child, was born October 5, 1807, and was married to Miss Malinda Maltbee, of Ohio. He at one time lived upon a farm near Greenville; went thence to a farm in Miami County; thence to Piqua, Ohio, where he died in 1874, and where his widow now resides. They reared a small family of children. One son—William—enlisted in the Union Army at the beginning of the late war, went out to battle but never returned. His parents could never learn what became of him, which to them was a sad and sorrowful trial. Isaac N., the twelfth child of Gen. Edmund and Eunice (Kellogg) Munger, was born August 12, 1812; was married to Elizabeth Bellville, of Ohio, December 8, 1834, who bore him several children. Mr. Munger is a very affable, kind and exemplary, urbane gentleman of high culture. His vocation has been on the farm mainly, but at times he has taught vocal music. He has retired to Piqua, Ohio. Edmund K. Munger, the subject of our sketch, moved with his parents from Vermont to Ohio when a small boy. He lived at his parental home until his marriage, which occurred December 17, 1812, with Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Bryon) Cole, who was born in Virginia October 15, 1794, and came with her parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, at an early date. After Mr. Munger's marriage he settled in Montgomery County. He went into the war that followed, receiving a brevet appointment, but his services not being required he was honorably discharged. At Brookville, in the spring of 1821, he bought 200 acres of land in Section 19, Posey Township, Fayette Co., Ind., and in October of the same year he settled upon it, with no timber amiss except that which had been cut for the purpose of erecting his cabin. In 1838 he built a brick dwelling near by his cabin in which he lived until his death, which occurred June 10, 1872. His wife died September 9, 1853. They had twelve children, seven of whom are now living: Norman, Margaret, Elizabeth, Samuel, Mary, Lazarus and Edmund. The deceased are—Eunice, Truman, Martha, Louisa and one unnamed. Politically Mr. Munger was a Whig and a Republican from 1856. Temperate in his habits, moral, a respector of religion, but never a professor, kind and unassuming in manner, he had the love and confidence of all. Mrs. Munger was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and an exemplary Christian. Eunice, daughter of Edmund K. and Mary (Cole) Munger, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 24, 1814. She came to Posey Township with her parents when a little past seven years of age. She was a member of the Baptist Church since 1832, and was unmarried; died February 5, 1884. Norman Munger was born August 27, 1815. He came to the township with his parents in 1821, and lived with them until his marriage, which occurred March 11, 1847, with Ann T., daughter of Harley Benson, of Rush County, Ind., after which he settled upon the old William McCann farm, near Raleigh, in Rush County; went thence to the John McCarty farm in Harrison Township, Fayette County; thence to Wayne County, Ind., where he now resides upon the Harrison Shortridge farm, a part of which he owns. Norman is not a professor of religion, but his wife is a devoted member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Munger has been an invalid for four or five years. They had two children: Martha A., who died in infancy, and Mary Jane, who is married to George Kelsey, and with whom she lives in the home of her parents. Mr. Munger was a Whig prior to 1856, since which time he has been a Republican. Margaret, the third child of Edmund K. and Mary (Cole) Munger, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, June 12, 1817. She came to Posey Township with her parents, and lived with them until February 4, 1841, when she was united in marriage with William Manlove, who was born in this county January 19, 1815, and was the first white child born in Posey Township (see sketch of George and Mary (Caldwell) Manlove). They settled in Posey Township where they remained permanently. He died January 24, 1883. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Manlove were: Oliver, George E., John L., Emery and Mary L. Oliver died July 29, 1882, leaving a widow, two little daughters and an infant son. Mrs. Manlove joined the Baptist Church in 1832, and has since adhered to the same faith. She owns 280 acres of good land finely situated. Mr. Manlove was a respector but not a professor of religion. He owned, previous to his death, 800 acres of land. Truman, the fourth child of Edmund K. and Mary (Cole) Munger, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 14, 1818. He lived at his parental home until he was married, which occurred May 20, 1847, to Catharine L., daughter of John and Mahala Hood, of Rush County, Ind. He settled in Henry County near Lewisville, sold his farm and went thence to Rush County, Ind., where he remained until his decease, which occurred January 17, 1857. He was a good farmer and an active, energetic business man, a good and kind neighbor, and was much esteemed by all. Elizabeth, fifth child and daughter of Edmund K. and Mary (Cole) Munger, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 4, 1821, and was married July 25, 1847, to Samuel S. Ewing, of Ohio. They settled in Wayne County, but ere long came to Posey Township. Mr. Ewing being a carpenter, constructed

many substantial frame buildings while in the township. They went from this township to Madison County, thence to Wabash County, Ind., where they live upon a farm of 160 acres of good land. Mr. Ewing held the office of County Surveyor of Wabash for a number of years. Mrs. Ewing is a member of the Christian Church, and was at one time considered an excellent vocalist. Samuel Munger was born March 6, 1824, and lived with his parents until he was of lawful age, after which he worked a part of the time as an employee of his brother-in-law, S. S. Ewing, at the carpentering business. He was married September 29, 1858, to Susan Case, who was born in Luzerne County, Penn., after which he settled in Mason County, Ill., near Natrona, where they now live on a farm of 166 acres of good land. They had seven children, named Oella C., Edmund E., Ida M., Francis C. and Florence. Deceased are—Lazarus W. and one unnamed Mr. Munger and his wife are devoted and exemplary members of the Christian Church, and take an active part in matters of religion and the Sunday-school interest. Martha Munger was born April 6, 1827, and lived at the old parental home until March 16, 1865, when she was united in marriage with M. B. Vandegrift, after which they located in Wabash County, Ind., where she remained until her death, which occurred March 6, 1880. She left three children: Edmund, Emma and Homer. Mary Munger was born April 30, 1829, and was married March 22, 1866, to William T. Hensley, who at that time was a resident of Fayette County, and who at one time held the office of County Commissioner. They first located in Connersville, this county, but subsequently removed to Madison County, Ind., near Pendleton, where they now reside. They have three children: Charley, Lula A. and Willie. Lazarus Munger was born September 11, 1831, and was married September 10, 1866, to Savannah, daughter of Linville and Elizabeth M. (Loder) Ferguson. The former is a native of North Carolina, and the latter of this county. Savannah was born February 8, 1843. She resided at her parental home until she was married, having in the interim received a common school and academical education. Three children have been born to their union: Lorena M., Warren H. and Helen E. Mr. Munger owns a farm of 281 acres of the best land in the township, under a high state of cultivation. He has not sought for positions in offices of public trust, but assessed the township in 1861 and 1862, and has represented his party a plurality of times as a delegate to county, district and State conventions. He is a Republican in politics. He and his brother, E., have for many years been engaged in the business of breeding fine stock in connection with farming, under the firm name of L. & E. Munger, their herds consisting of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Edmund Munger was born September 24, 1833, and has resided in the township since the date of his birth. He is a pronounced expert as a judge of fine stock. He is a Republican in politics, and is unmarried. Louisa Munger was born May 31, 1836, and died June 1, 1843. She was a bright little gem of exceeding fair promise.

JESSE MURPHY, Fairview Township, of the firm of Murphy & Gavin, dealers in dry goods and notions, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and grain, Glenwood, Ind., was born in this county, November 13, 1836, son of Jesse and Charlotte (Woodruff) Murphy. Jesse Murphy, Sr., was a son of James Murphy, a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1783, and in 1803 emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, where he was married to Eunice Seward, a native of Ohio, born in 1784. They resided in Butler County, Ohio, until 1836, at which time they moved to Rush County, Ind., and there remained until their death; Mr. Murphy dying in 1852, much respected by all who knew him. His widow died in 1881. James Murphy was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Fort Wayne. He was the father of eight children: Jesse, our subject's father, Jane, Maria, Abigail, Mary, Peter, Jackson and Julia. Our subject's father was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 6, 1804, and was there married, July 20, 1826, to Charlotte Woodruff, who was born in Sussex County, N. J., July 9, 1806, a daughter of Calvin and Mary (Mills) Woodruff. They remained in Butler County, Ohio, until 1832, at which time they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and about one year later returned to Butler County, coming from thence, in 1835, to this county, and, in 1858 moved to Rush County, where they at present reside. Their children were: John, James, Margaret, Samuel and Jesse, our subject, the youngest and the only one of these children now living. He was married in Rush County, Ind., February 24, 1861, to Elizabeth Siders, a native of Virginia, born January 17, 1838. Five children have been born to them: Margaret F., Luella, Frank Y., Charlotte and William A. Mr. Murphy is one of the most energetic and wide-awake business men of Glenwood.

JACOB MYER, farmer and stock-dealer, Jackson Township, is a native of Jackson Township, this county, born September 6, 1844. His parents, Jacob Myer, born in Bedford County, Penn., November 18, 1805, and Sarah (Landis) Myer, born in Botetourt County, Va., May 1, 1805, were married March 15, 1829. The mother came to Indiana in 1811, locating first in Union County, but subsequently moving to Fayette County in 1840. They were members of the German Baptist Church. The father died March 16, 1883. He was highly respected by his neighbors and

acquaintances, and always supported every good work. Our subject received a common school education. He was married November 28, 1872, to Miss Marietta Newland, a native of Jennings Township, this county, born July 19, 1849, and to this union one child—Eddie C.—was born January 27, 1875. Mr. Myer lives on the farm of 278 acres on Section 27, where his father died and which is now owned by the heirs. He is a member of Fayette County Protection Society; is an industrious citizen, and is endeavoring to emulate the good name of his kind and affectionate father.

WILLIAM H. MYER, farmer, Jackson Township, was born June 11, 1847, in Jackson Township, this county; son of Jacob and Sarah (Landis) Myer, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born November 18, 1805, and the latter May 1, 1805. They were married March 15, 1829; came to this county in 1840, where Mr. Myer farmed until his death, which occurred March 16, 1883. They were members of the German Baptist Church. William H., the subject of this sketch, was married October 12, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Harrell. This union has been blessed with five children: Freddie; Elisha; Sarah, born January 7, 1878, died September 24, same year; Myrtie and Orris. Mr. Myer is a member of Ireland Grange, and Fayette County Protection Association.

RICHARD NASH, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 30, 1798, son of Richard and Jane (Barr) Nash, natives of Delaware and Ireland, respectively. Richard Nash, Sr., was born in the State of Delaware in 1754, and at the time of the Revolutionary war was engaged in carrying wheat, flour and wood to Philadelphia from different points. He was taken prisoner at Delaware Bay, and carried to the island of Bermuda, where he was kept for some time and afterward reprieved and brought back to Philadelphia as a guide. After the close of the war he came to Pittsburgh, where he and Jane Barr were united in marriage. She was a native of Ireland, born in 1762. After their marriage they settled in Westmoreland County, Penn., where they remained until 1804, and then moved to Mason County, Ky., and in 1810 to Adams County, Ohio, and thence, in 1831, came to this county, where they remained until their death. He died in July, 1837; his widow survived him two months. Their children were as follows: James, Samuel, Jane, Susan, Sarah and Richard, our subject (the only one of the family now living). He, for a number of years, in his younger days, was engaged in running keel and flat boats on the Ohio, Kentucky and other rivers. He was married in Adams County, Ohio, in 1821, to Mary, daughter of Robert and Isabelle (Russell) Hastings, natives of Ireland. Shortly after his marriage, and, in the same year, he moved to Fayette County, Ind., entering and settling on the farm where he now lives, and has resided on principally since. He lost his wife by death, August 27, 1827, and in the next year he returned to Ohio, and resumed his old trade as riverman. In 1832 he was making a trip up the Ohio sixty-five miles above Maysville to the salt works, when the boat was wrecked in a storm and about half the crew lost, among whom was the Captain, John Sullivan. Shortly after this disaster he quit the business and returned to this county. He was again married, on this second occasion to Margaret Moffitt, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born in 1806. After this marriage he settled on his old farm again, where he has since resided. Mr. Nash has had born to him nine children: Robert and Matthew (by his first wife) and Jane, William G., Sarah, Isaac T., Eliza, John S. and Oliver L. (by his last wife). Mr. Nash is a most excellent pioneer citizen and is well respected by all who know him. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

JOHN NEWLAND, farmer, Jennings Township, was born on the farm where he now lives, March 12, 1819, and is a son of James Newland, who was born December 29, 1782, in Washington County, Penn. He was left an orphan. In 1794 he settled in Bracken County, Ky., and subsequently in Lexington, same State, where he learned cabinet-making, a trade he has followed through life. While living in Lexington he enlisted for service in the war of 1812, and was assigned to Capt. Robert Smith's troop, of the First Regiment of Kentucky, which served in Gen. Harrison's command on the Indiana frontier. He was married, January 18, 1814, in Bracken County, Ky., to Hannah Huff, of Kentucky birth, and whose parents, John and Martha Huff, were natives of Pennsylvania. They subsequently settled in Union County, Ind., where they died. This gentleman belongs to the celebrated Harrod family of Kentucky, and is a nephew of William Harrod, a Scotchman, who was a noted scout and frontiersman, and who met with a mysterious death. In 1814 James Newland, John Huff, Adam and Jesse Pigman came to what is now Jennings Township, in which the first-named entered 320 acres of land; the three others 166 acres each. Mr. Newland then returned to Kentucky and in 1818 came with his family and located permanently on his land here. He was a prosperous and observing gentleman, sagacious and intelligent. He was one of the Trustees of the County Library and a Mason of good standing, having joined the fraternity in the early history of the order in the West, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Five children were born to him, viz.: Mary Ann, Martha, John, Matilda, Maria, the two eldest and youngest deceased. Mr. Newland

died January 16, 1849; his widow July 29, 1849, aged fifty-seven years, ten months, and eleven days. The subject of this sketch and his sister are the only representatives of his father's family in the county. He obtained a practical education in the common schools, which enabled him to teach the first school in Alquina. He was married, April 20, 1843, to Maria, daughter of William and Rachel Edwards. To them have been born seven children, six now living: William E., Mary E., Lewis E., Hattie, Charles, James E. and Ed. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., also of Whitewater Encampment, No. 139, I. O. O. F., of Connersville. His farm comprises 425 acres of good land. Mr. Newland formerly voted with the Whigs, but recently has supported the Republican party on every question at issue. He has been successful in life, having accumulated the bulk of his large property by his own exertions. He is a gentleman well posted on the affairs of the day, and physically is well preserved for his age.

DAVID NOLL, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1837; son of John and Mary (Boderf) Noll, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in this township in 1859, living on rented land; former died in 1868 aged seventy years, and his widow is now living at the age of eighty years. John Noll was a member of the Lutheran Church; Mrs Noll holds membership with the Presbyterians. They had ten children: John, Mary, Henry, Isaac, William, Catherine, Joseph, David, Eli, and one that died unnamed. The subject of this sketch settled in this township in 1856. He was married, August 17, 1865, to Rebecca Simmons. Daniel Simmons, father of Mrs. Noll, was born in Lebanon County, Penn, in 1809, and was there married to Mary Basore. In 1835 they settled on the farm where David Noll now lives. He was successful and accumulated a nice property. He was a hard-working, industrious and respected citizen. He and his wife held membership in the Lutheran Church and were consistent Christian people. They had three children, only one now living—Rebecca, now Mrs. Noll. Mr. Simmons died in 1855. Mrs. Simmons was born in 1809 and died in 1877. John and Catherine Basore, parents of Mrs. Daniel Simmons, were natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in this township about 1830, where they lived and died. John was a successful farmer. They had six children: Daniel, John, Catherine, Mary, Rebecca and Mary N. Mr. Basore died in 1856, aged upward of sixty years. His widow died in 1869, aged seventy-one years. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is owner of ninety-six acres of good land.

JAMES M. OCHILTREE, farmer, Connersville Township, is a direct descendant of the ancient "House of Ochiltree," of Scotland. In March, 1564, John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, married the daughter of Lord Ochiltree, one of the ancestors of this family. The progenitors of the family emigrated some time in the seventeenth century to escape, it is said, the Protestant persecutions, and located in Virginia. From the latter State the five brothers of the family (of whom our subject's father was one) moved to different points and established families of their own, except David, who still resides in Virginia. Henry is a resident of Iowa; Thomas of Missouri. James, the father of our subject, moved with his family to Ohio in 1824 or 1825, and to this State in 1840, locating in Henry County, where he died in 1841; the fifth cannot be located. Our subject's father was born and reared to maturity in Rockbridge County, Va., and his mother, Catharine Paxton, grew to womanhood in the same county. There were nine children in the family, and these, one by one, set up for themselves. Our subject's father was a millwright by trade, but had been chiefly engaged in farming. In 1848 the mother and children moved to Glenwood, Rush County, and in 1869 took up their abode in this county. James M., our subject, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1836. For several years he worked by the month, and provided for his mother till her death in 1855. In 1860 he married Jane McCrory, who was born in this county in 1843, a daughter of Robert and Celina (Sexton) McCrory. Her parents settled on what is now Mr. Ochiltree's farm in 1821, and on the evening of their arrival made their beds on the ground in the open air for want of shelter, first being compelled to remove quite a heavy coating of snow. After his marriage Mr. Ochiltree rented land for a few years and then purchased 124 acres, since adding 106 more. His farm is provided with an excellent stone quarry which he is operating quite extensively and successfully. In politics he is a stanch Republican, voting with that party on all questions of national interest. He has seven children living: William, Thaddeus, Robert, Calvin, James, Celina C. and Jennie. An infant daughter, China, is deceased.

MRS. LURANAH OSBORN, Jennings Township, is the eldest and the only survivor of twelve children born to Adam and Mary (Eli) Pigman, early pioneers of what are now Union and Fayette Counties, Ind., and whose lives, early struggles and privations are fully detailed in the history proper of Jennings Township in this work, to which the reader is referred. Our subject was born in Jennings Township, this county and State, September 4, 1816. She was married April 14, 1853, to Benjamin Osborn. After marriage she and her husband moved to Union County, this State, locating on the farm upon which Mrs.

Osborn now resides. Mr. Osborn was a native of Kentucky, born August 20, 1809, a son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Osborn, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina. From thence he settled in Kentucky; later removed to Indiana and located in Franklin County, where both he and his wife died, having lived in the faith of the Old School Baptist Church. The husband of our subject was a respected citizen, highly esteemed by his neighbors and the community at large. His death occurred June 5, 1884, after having been an invalid for seven years.

MARION OVERHISER, proprietor of saw-mill, Fairview Township, was born in Hancock County, Ind., July 21, 1843. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Storms) Overhiser, were natives of New York State and of German descent, the former born in Steuben County in 1804, the latter in 1807. They were married in Steuben County, N. Y., where they remained some time; from there they came to this county and subsequently moved to Hancock County, Ind., and later to Blackford County, Ind., where Mrs. Overhiser died in 1860. Mr. Overhiser survived her two years. Their children were: Belinda, John P., Mary, Elvira, Martha, Henry S., Lonson, Ann H., Charles, William B., Sarah E., Keturah and Marion. In February, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, and served until March 31, 1864, when he was discharged. In April of the same year he re-enlisted and served as a veteran in the same company until the termination of the war, participating in all the battles in which his regiment engaged; he was discharged July 8, 1865. He then went to Blackford County, Ind., and in 1866 to Raleigh, Rush County, same State, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married in Rush County, February 22, 1875, to Sarah M., daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Duttweiler, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1, 1853. Two children were the result of this union: Howard B. and Lolie M. After marriage Mr. Overhiser settled where he has since resided. In 1879 he began his present occupation, in which he has since engaged. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a F. & A. M.

CYNTHIA A. PARRISH, widow of Ezekiel Parrish, Fairview Township, was born in Campbell County, Ky., September 8, 1818, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Tibbets) Murray, natives of Maine, where they were married, and from whence they moved to Campbell County, Ky., where Mr. Murray died in 1822. In 1828 his widow, with her family, moved to Rush County, Ind., where she was married to a Mr. Parrish (the father of our subject's husband), and moved with him to Fayette County, Ind., where she died in 1868; he died in 1859. Mrs. Parrish was mother of seven children by her first husband, viz.: Thomas, Selvina, George, Benjamin, Samuel, Susan and Cynthia A. Our subject was married, in this county, January 18, 1835, to Ezekiel Parrish, born in Ohio, November 22, 1813, and to this union were born —Elizabeth and John T. (latter deceased). After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parrish settled on the farm where he died November 29, 1882, and his widow now lives. Mr. Parrish was a good man, a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIS PEARCE, farmer, Columbia Township, is an energetic and wide-awake farmer and stock-dealer of Fayette County. He was born in Schuyler County, N. Y., October 22, 1843, son of James and Catherine (Brown) Pearce, also natives of New York, the former born in Schuyler County, April 25, 1800, and the latter in Tompkins County, December 1, 1807. They were married in Schuyler County, August 19, 1830, and in 1861 moved to Fayette County, Ind., of which they are now residents. They had a family of eight children: Gideon B. (deceased), Daniel I., Susan, Mary E. (deceased), Caroline (deceased), Buritt, James D. and Willis. Our subject, who is next to the youngest in the family, came with his parents to this county in 1861, and on August 28, same year, enlisted in Co. H, 36th Regt. I. V. I., serving until September 21, 1864, and participating in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment took part. After his discharge he returned home. He was united in marriage, August 22, 1867, with Celestia Johnson, born in Schoharie County, N. Y., July 13, 1849, daughter of Cornelius and Jane (Robinson) Johnson. To this union six children were born: Ines, George, Maud, Guy W., Clifford and Maggie. After marriage Mr. Pearce settled on his farm, where he has since resided. He owns 200 acres of land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

JOHN Z. PERIN, one of the best carpenters and joiners in the vicinity of Columbia Township, is a native of this county, born March 25, 1840, son of Ezra and Jane (Utter) Perin, natives of the same county. Ezra was a son of John Perin, a native of Massachusetts, born December 18, 1774, and married in his native State to Hepsibah Williams, by whom he had three children: Philena, Hiram and one that died in infancy. This wife dying in 1803, he subsequently married Rachel Rice, and in 1815 moved to Fayette County, Ind., and later to Scott County, Iowa, where he died in 1866. By his last wife he had twelve children: Dasha, Moses, Aaron, Hannah, Julia, Noble, Isaac, Franklin, Mary, Samuel, Martha and Ezra, the father of our subject. He was born April 30, 1818, and was united in marriage in this county with Jane Utter, who was born July 26, 1820. Their family consisted of: John Z., Emily D., Laura, Benjamin F., Samuel E., Susan R., Lucinda J.,

Charles R., and three deceased in infancy. After their marriage they settled in Columbia Township, but in 1844 moved to Iowa, and in the following year returned to this county. After this they made several moves, but finally settled in Franklin County in 1870, where Mrs. Perin died July 14, 1879, and where Mr. Perin now resides. Our subject completed an apprenticeship with his father, commencing when thirteen years old to learn the carpenter's trade, which he has for most part followed since. He was married, in this county, September 16, 1868, to Elizabeth A. Martin, born in this county January 13, 1846, daughter of Stephen H. and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Martin. They have six children: James A., Edwin E., John H., Frederick Z., Gracie and Earl. After his marriage Mr. Perin settled in this township; in 1869 he moved to Franklin County, and in 1872 returned to the locality in this county where he has since resided. He has filled the office of County Surveyor since 1880.

ORAN PERKINS, farmer, Columbia Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born December 25, 1845, the eldest of ten children born to William and Mary A. (Klum) Perkins, of this township: Oran, Milton R., Amanda, Luella C., Narcissa C., Jennie B., George, Jacob E., Mary K., Gracie E. Our subject was married in this county, May 3, 1868, to Agnes E. Blake, who was born in this county June 11, 1847. To this union were born ten children: Lizzie E., Mary R., Harry L., Lewis E., Edna K., William R., Fred B., Jennie B., Frank, and one that died in infancy. After marriage Mr. Perkins settled in this township, where he has since resided. In 1870 he moved on his present farm, comprising 107 acres of land.

LEONARD PETRO, farmer, Connersville Township. This worthy pioneer was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 29, 1812, son of Michael and Ivah (Sutton) Petro, former born on the south branch of the Potomac River, in Virginia, in 1790, latter born in Pennsylvania in 1792. Michael Petro moved to Ohio when a youth, was married there, and in 1816 came to this county and located in Jennings Township. Here he purchased land and spent the chief portion of the remainder of his life in diligent labor. Mrs. Petro died here in 1852 and Mr. Petro subsequently married a Mrs. Funk and moved to Attica, Ind., where he closed his earthly career in 1869. Leonard Petro, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm with his father until grown to manhood. At the age of nineteen he began operations as a hired laborer for his father, with whom he was engaged about three years, receiving eighty acres of land in Randolph County, Ind., in payment for his services. He continued farming and adding to his original purchase until he owned 450 acres. This he divided, for the most part, among his children, and afterward purchased 243 acres in Connersville Township. He moved to this county, purchased a home in East Connersville, and retired from active duty to take the rest which should follow so many years of toil. Mr. Petro was married in 1831 to Sarah Lemon, a native of Kentucky, in which State she spent her girlhood. Her life closed in 1879 leaving eight children: Ivy J., Edmond M., Margaret D., Eliza E., Michael C., Benjamin H. H., Anchor and Nancy. The deceased are: Mary E., Michael C. and George W. In 1881 Mr. Petro married Matilda Walker, widow of William Walker, and with whom he is quietly spending the declining years of his life. He is a man of liberal heart and mind; is one of the honored pioneers of the county, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

JONATHAN P. PETRO, farmer, Connersville Township, son of Michael Petro, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1815. He came to this county with his parents when but one year old, and has ever since resided here. He passed his early years on the farm, having but the limited advantages of the common schools. At the age of twenty-four years he married Elizabeth Dungan, after which he rented land for eight years. He then purchased twenty-two acres and to this he has gradually made additions, as his means would allow, till he now owns 144 acres of valuable land. He has three children: Absalom, Hiram R. and Mary E., now the wife of Peter Fiant. Mr. Petro has always been an industrious farmer, and now in his late years finds himself rewarded with a comfortable home, and surrounded by many friends. He is a representative of one of the oldest families in the county; a careful agriculturist; his farm was one of the early Indian resorts of this locality.

JOHN PETRO, farmer, Jennings Township. The parents of John Petro were Michael and Ivah (Sutton) Petro, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. The former was born on the south branch of the Potomac River, July 4, 1790. In early youth he moved to Ohio, settling in Warren County, where, July 4, 1811, his marriage with Miss Sutton occurred. In 1816 they removed to what is now Jennings Township, first living for a period within two miles of the present farm of their son John; thence removed to that farm. Mrs. Petro died on the latter farm, April 9, 1852, and Mr. Petro subsequently moved to Fountain County, Ind., and there died, November 20, 1869. Mr. Petro was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was born on the farm on which he now resides, April 8, 1821. His educational advantages were only such as were afforded in the district schools. He was reared on the farm and has ever since followed agricultural pursuits. March 8, 1849, he was united in mar-

riage with Mary J., daughter of John Spivey. She was born in Hamilton, Ohio, March 25, 1828, and to them have been born: William H. (deceased), Ivah, James M., Hannah, David S. and John E. John Spivey was a native of Virginia, and his wife, Hannah (Frazie) Spivey, of New Jersey. They removed to Butler County, Ohio, prior to 1828, and in 1839 came to Indiana.

TRAIN PIKE, farmer, Columbia Township, one of the prosperous young men of Fayette County, was born March 15, 1856, his parents being Levi and Mary A. (Newhouse) Pike. The former was born in Adams County, Ohio, January 21, 1818, one of the three children born to William and Susanna Pike; the latter was born in this county July 27, 1827, one of the five children of William and Sarah Newhouse. They were married in this county July 8, 1854, and afterward settled in Columbia Township, where Mr. Pike died, July 10, 1882. His widow resides in Connersville. Their children were Train, William, Avy, Amanda S. and Emery. Our subject was married in Franklin County, Ind., December 24, 1879, to Elsie J. Bryson, a native of Franklin County, by whom he has had two children: Ethel M. and one that died in infancy. Soon after marriage Mr. Pike settled in Columbia Township, where he has since resided. He owns 280 acres of land.

JOSIAH PIPER, farmer, Fairview Township. This venerable pioneer of Fayette County is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., where he was born on February 8, 1802, son of William and Agnes (McDowell) Piper, who were descended from Irish and Welsh ancestry. They were married in Bourbon County, Ky., where they passed their lives together, and to them were born nine children, as follows: John, Betsy, Nancy, Israel, James, Samuel, Jane, William and Josiah, our subject, who, in point of age, was next to the eldest. Josiah's boyhood was passed amid the scenes of frontier life. He remembers making frequent trips in early life driving hogs from Paris, Ky., to Milledgeville, Ga., receiving for his services $8.00 per month. Many a cord of wood did he then cut for 25 cents per cord. He also frequently visited the Cherokee Nations, driving thither hogs, and he recalls that for one of these journeys he received $30, with which he purchased a colt, the first horse he ever owned, and the distance walked for that colt was 1,000 miles. His marriage with Margaret Champ, who was also a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born May 3, 1802, occurred in that county July 15, 1824, and to this union were born Harvey M. and Susan J. (wife of Daniel Forsher). In October, 1825, Mr. Piper immigrated to Fayette County, Ind., locating in Harrison (now Fairview) Township, arriving October 21, same month, and they unloaded their goods by the side of a log in the thick woods, there remaining for several weeks until they had cleared a spot and built a small cabin within half a mile of where they now live, and here our subject and wife shared the joys and trials of life together until her death, which occurred August 19, 1882. Mr. Piper started in life a poor boy, but by his industrious habits and excellent management has accumulated a fortune seldom earned and saved by man, he being among the wealthiest men of Fayette County, his possessions amounting probably to upward of $100,000; and we remark that on his locating in this county he possessed only sufficient means to purchase eighty acres of land. He has been identified with the Christian Church for nearly half a century, and has ever taken a deep interest in religious work. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, and with the Whig party voted until the organization of the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated. To the eighty acres of land above referred to, acres upon acres have been added, until he now looks out upon some 800 acres, all in a body, of as good land as there is in the county. He helped to build the canal and railroad, and now owns fourteen shares in the railroad. He is a gentleman well preserved for one of eighty-two years of age, and during that long period has never been confined to a bed of sickness a single day. His mind remains intact, and although four score and two years rest upon him, he moves with alacrity, and recites scenes and incidents of the past with clearness and precision.

HARVEY M. PIPER, son of Josiah Piper, whose sketch appears above, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 26, 1825, being but a babe at the time of his parents' immigration to this county. January 22, 1852, he was married to Lucinda, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Thrasher, and to them have been born two children—Q. H. and Josiah E. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL PIPER, farmer and Township Trustee, Jackson Township, is a native of that township, born September 8, 1839. His father, David Piper, was born in Virginia, March 10, 1811, and his mother, Catharine (Bash) Piper, was born in Indiana, March 1, 1816. They were married April 5, 1831. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. David Piper died November 30, 1866. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. He was united in marriage, December 19, 1871, with Miss Sophia Taylor, who was born in 1848, and to them has been given one child—Gilbert C. Mr. Piper's farm consists of 172 acres of land, Section 28. He was elected Township Trustee in April, 1884. He and his worthy wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ZENOS POWELL (deceased), late of Harrison

Township. The subject of this sketch was born in Nicholas County, Ky., October 12, 1805, emigrated with his parents to Fayette County, Ind., in 1825, and settled on a farm in Harrison Township, which farm he was instrumental in putting under good improvement and making it a pleasant home while he lived. He was married, December 23, 1834, to Lydia Caldwell, daughter of Joseph and Miriam Caldwell, of Fayette County, to which marriage were born nine children: Lewis F., Mary J., Emiline, Charity, Eliza, Melinda, James, Margret and Sarah K., three of whom are now deceased: Emiline, Eliza and James. His death occurred September 17, 1883. His widow and two daughters live at the old homestead. Lewis F. Powell, his son, lives on and cultivates the farm. In connection with farming, he has operated a saw-mill at intervals each year for the last fourteen years; also a steam thrasher for a number of years. He was married, November 21, 1866, to Sarah A. Rea, daughter of Col. James C. Rea, who has borne him two children: Claudia and Mary L. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

COL. JAMES C. REA (deceased), late of Harrison Township, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Coulter) Rea, of Irish extraction, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 16, 1789, died September 25, 1876, aged eighty-seven years, three months and nine days. Col. Rea served his country in the war of 1812, being a member of Capt. John Dickson's Company of Virginia Militia. In 1816 and 1818 he was appointed Ensign and Lieutenant respectively in the Thirteenth Brigade, Eighth Regiment, Virginia Militia. In 1818, in company with his brother Daniel, he emigrated to Fayette County, Ind., and located in Harrison Township on the farm where he lived and died. He was an honored and useful citizen, highly esteemed by every one for his excellent qualities. On April 20, 1823, he was united in marriage with Mary Stockdale, born in Pennsylvania, April 21, 1805, daughter of John and Mary (Hanshaw) Stockdale, and to their marriage were born Elizabeth M., Hetty J., Rheuamy, John, Robert, James C., Joseph B., Nancy H., Sarah A., India B., all whom are now living except Joseph B., who died in 1865. In 1825 our subject was commissioned by Gov. William Hendricks a Captain, and in 1826 by Gov. James B. Ray Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Indiana State Militia. In June, 1833, he was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners Tax Collector of the County, and was first chosen Justice of the Peace in 1834, which office he was honored with for a period of twenty-three years. In March, 1851, he was appointed by the County Commissioners Appraiser of real estate for the Townships of Waterloo, Harrison and Posey. Col. Rea was a man of firm and resolute character; in politics was a sterling Democrat. Both himself and wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, and took much interest in religious matters. The Colonel was a successful farmer, a believer in education, giving his children good advantages in that respect, and fitting them all for the school room (nine of them became successful teachers). His wife's death occurred November 10, 1846. James C. Rea, one of his sons, now resides at the old homestead, and is one of the substantial farmers and citizens of the county. From 1858 to 1867 at intervals he was engaged in school teaching. In 1882 he was chosen a Justice of the Peace without opposition. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

C. A. REED, blacksmith, Orange Township, was born in Campbell County Ky., September 7, 1844, son of John W. and Hannah (Moor) Reed, the former of whom was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1813, and the latter in Pittsburgh, May 30, 1811. They were married in Philadelphia, August 25, 1836, where they remained but a short time, removing to Campbell County, Ky., and in 1868 to Fayette County, Ind., where Mr. Reed now lives. His wife died July 8, 1880. Their children were Georgiana, John W., Benjamin, Sarah J., Charles A., Thomas S., William A., James M. and George W. C. A. Reed, our subject, learned the blacksmith's trade with his father while in Kentucky, and has since been engaged in this occupation. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted at Foster, Ky., September 7, 1864, in Company K, Fifty-fourth K. V. I., and served as a private until September 7, 1865, when he was discharged, and then returned to Pendleton, Ky. There he remained until 1866, when he came to Glenwood, Ind., where he engaged in blacksmithing about one year; thence came to Fayetteville, Ind., where he resumed his trade and has since remained. He was married in Rush County, Ind., May 5, 1870, to Eliza J. Williams, born in that county February 13, 1851, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Williams, and to this union one child—John B.—was born March 5, 1872.

JUSTICE REES, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., March 23, 1824, son of John and Nancy (Jarrat) Rees, natives of Greene County, Penn. John Rees was a son of John Rees, Sr., who, in 1819, immigrated to Fayette County, Ind., where he resided until his death. He was the father of four children: John, Hiram, Stephen and Rachel. Our subject's father was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1794, and was there married to Nancy Jarrat in 1815. In 1819 they moved to this county, and in 1821 entered a farm, now in Fairview Township, on which they settled and remained all

their days. She died January 17, 1870; he died December 1, 1871. Their children were Lorenzo M., Hiram M., Athailia M., Desire, Justice, John, Minerva and Henry C. Justice, our subject, was married in Rush County, Ind., February 26, 1846, to Phebe A., daughter of John and Mary (Hudson) Long, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, born in Union County, Ind., August 3, 1825, and their family numbers eight children: Mary M., Hiram E., Martha A., William H., Greenberry M., Emory J. (deceased), Albert and Anna B. After our subject's marriage he settled on the farm where he has since resided. He owns 380 acres of fine land.

HENRY C. REES, farmer and County Commissioner of the Second District, Fairview Township, is one of the substantial farmers of the county, born of well-known and highly respected pioneer parents of southeastern Indiana, sketches of whom will be found in the family history of Justice Rees, an older brother of our subject. Henry C. is a native of Fayette County, Ind., where his birth occurred July 11, 1832. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education for those times. On February 12, 1856, Mr. Rees was married to Miss Jane McClure, a native of the State of Ohio, and this union was blessed with three children: George, Exie and John. In 1882 Mr. Rees was honored by his fellow citizens of Fayette County by his election to the important office of Commissioner of the county, representing the Second District, and was again re-elected to the same office at the spring election held April 7, 1884. The duties of this office he is performing with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. Mr. Rees is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE A. RICHMOND, youngest son of Jonathan and Mary B. Richmond, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 29, 1825. He had the benefit of a common school education. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. In 1847 he was commissioned Captain of this company, and held his commission until the close of the Mexican war. In 1849 he was appointed by Commissioner John B. Weller as Assistant in establishing the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. In 1852 he located in Franklin County, Ind., where he engaged in selling dry goods. September 10, 1853, he married Jeannette C., daughter of Alexander R. and Charlotte Warren, of Franklin County. Of three children born one is now living —Kate, now Mrs. F. R. Beeson, of Wayne County. Mary Elizabeth died in infancy. Lottie, married to Mark C. Beeson, of Wayne County, died January 25, 1875, leaving one child, George R., who is being reared by Mr. and Mrs. Richmond. In 1855 the family emigrated to Burlington, Iowa; after residing there two years they returned to Franklin County. In 1864 they bought and moved on a farm in Wayne County. In 1881 he sold this farm and bought land in Fayette County, where he now resides.

JOHN RIEBSOMER, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., May 10, 1835, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Scholl) Riebsomer, natives of Pennsylvania, latter a daughter of John Jacob Scholl, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Grandfather Anthony Riebsomer was born in Europe in 1776, and immigrated with his parents to America at the age of thirteen years, landing at Philadelphia, where he was sold or hired to pay for his passage. He served his time out, then served a three years' apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, on completion of which he moved to Schuylkill County, Penn., where, after sojourning for a time, he worked as a journeyman. After his marriage with Susanna Sterner he moved to Wayne Township, same county, still a poor man, and there purchased 100 acres, on which he lived until near the time of his death. To Anthony Riebsomer, Sr., and wife were born four sons: John, Jacob, Anthony and Benjamin. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; died at the age of eighty years and nine months. Anthony Riebsomer, Jr., our subject's father, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., November, 1804; died March 11, 1875. He was a weaver by trade, and during the prime of his life he worked on the farm in the summers and at his trade during the winters. He came to this county in 1855, and here resided until his death.

SAMUEL RIGGS (deceased), late of Jennings Township, was born in Maryland, July 13, 1786, and is a son of James and Mary (Johnson) Riggs, natives of Maryland. Our subject, in 1811, walked from Washington County, Ohio, to this State, and entered 160 acres of land where his children now reside, and on which he settled in 1819, living there until his death, which occurred March 31, 1875. He accumulated a large property, consisting of land to the extent of 221 acres in this township, and 480 acres in Howard County, Ind. Previous to settling here Mr. Riggs lived in Washington County, Ohio, where he had gone in an early day with his parents, who both died there. Our subject was married in Ohio, September 18, 1810, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew and Mary Ross. They had the following-named children: Denton, John, Mary, Ruthy, Stephen, James, Andrew, S. H., Kinsey, Rossie, Jane and Nancy. Mrs. Riggs was born April 5, 1795, died June 19, 1874. She had been almost a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES S. RIGGS (deceased), late of Jennings

Township, was born in 1821 on the old homestead in Fayette County, the sixth child and fourth son of Samuel Riggs (see sketch above). He was reared on his father's farm, and obtained a practical education in the district schools. He was married, January 23, 1845, to Susan Monger, born in Ohio February 15, 1824, daughter of John and Huldah (Davis) Monger, the former born in Virginia January 30, 1779; the latter in Ohio June 9, 1800. They were parents of seven children, six of whom are now living: Jonathan D., Susan, Mary A., Hester, Sidney E. and Sarah F. John D. is deceased. Mr. Monger settled in 1826 on the farm where Mrs. Riggs now lives. He held some of the township offices, and was well known and respected. He died March 8, 1839. His widow, an excellent lady, a devout member of the Christian Church, died Dec. 7, 1844. After marriage Mr. Riggs took up life in this township, where he passed the remainder of his days. To him and his wife were born eight children, six of whom are now living: Asbury, Jonathan M., Francis M., Reeder J., Sarah R. and Oliver O. William H. and Martha M. are deceased. Mr. Riggs died in 1868. He was a successful farmer, a highly respected citizen, and esteemed by all who knew him. He was an exemplary member of the Christian Church, to which he was devotedly attached. His widow has been a member of same denomination since she was seventeen years of age.

A. J. ROBERTS, Jackson Township, one of the wealthiest farmers and stock-dealers of this county, and a self-made man in every respect, was born near Burlington, Boone Co., Ky., February 10, 1827. His parents were Billingsley and Nancy (Jewel) Roberts, natives of Kentucky, where they married; thence in 1828 they moved to Franklin County, Ind., settling near Brookville, where they remained until their death. Their family was as follows: William, John, Ellen, Sarah A., Billingsley, Julia A., Lafayette, Andrew J., Scott and Henry. A. J., our subject, came with his parents to Franklin County in 1828. There he was married, February 22, 1849, to Hester A., daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Stevens) Alley, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, and who were the parents of ten children: Leonidas R., Hester A. (born in Hancock County, Ind., October 21, 1829), Nancy A., James S., Mary J., Francis A., Henry W., Lettie M., Margaret A. and Newton H. Mr. Alley had a child by a former wife that died in infancy. After our subject's marriage he settled at Brookville, where he had previously lived, and had been engaged in huckstering until 1851, at which time he moved on a farm near Brookville, which he subsequently purchased, and where he resided until 1870, when he moved to this county, and purchased and settled on the old county farm, where he lives at present. Our subject and wife had a family of ten children: Harriet J. (born March 1, 1850), Elliott J. (born September 23, 1851, died February 17, 1854), Wilner H. (born July 24, 1853, died August 15, 1859), Lee (born December 22, 1855), Anna (born April 7, 1858), Cora L. (born August 18, 1860), Maggie A. (born August 31, 1862), Edna W. (born June 13, 1864), John S. (born June 21, 1867), and Pearl K. (born August 22, 1869). Mr. Roberts owns 629 acres of the best of land in this county and 477 acres in Franklin County, and about the same amount of money in value at interest. He started in life a poor boy, and has made all he now possesses through energetic work and economy. He had at the time of his marriage only about $600 to start on, and that he had earned by hard toil.

C. D. ROBINSON, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., March 9, 1837. His parents were William M. and Hester (Van Patton) Robinson, natives of New York and of Irish and German descent, the former of whom was born in 1791 and the latter in 1801. They were married in Schoharie County, N. Y., where they remained. Mr. Robinson died in 1876; his widow still resides in Schoharie County. Their children were William M., Jane A., Aaron H., Harmon, James, Christopher D., Jesse S. and Milo. C. D. Robinson, our subject, was married, in his native county, January 12, 1862, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Morrison) Lape, and who was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., March 10, 1841. To this union were born four children: Sanford H., Minnie E., Edith M., and one that died in infancy. In 1868 Mr. Robinson moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling first in Columbia Township, but in the spring of 1869 he purchased and moved on the farm where he now lives.

ERASTUS ROBINSON, farmer and stock-dealer, Harrison Township, is a native of this township and county, born April 8, 1841, son of Lewis and Mehetabel Robinson, the former born in New York State, June 10, 1791, died May 13, 1843; the latter, a native of the same State, born November 21, 1800, died July 14, 1874. They came to this county in 1823. Our subject was married, February 17, 1863, to Miss Frances E. Smith, who was born in Rush County, Ind., May 30, 1840. To this union were born Eli S., February 21, 1864; Mary E., October 16, 1866; Lessie B., February 18, 1869, died December 4, 1870; Willard, December 23, 1872; Lewis, September 14, 1876; Donovan, January 17, 1879. Mr. Robinson has resided on the old home farm all his life. He is an active and energetic farmer, his warm, genial spirit being appreciated throughout the entire neighborhood. Mrs. Robinson's father, Eli Smith,

was born in Kentucky; died in California, about 1860. Her mother, Minerva (McCann) Smith, was born in Rush County, Ind; died in August, 1843.

EPHRAIM K. ROCKAFELLAR, merchant, Jackson Township, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., where he was born March 24, 1842, son of Ephraim K. and Sarah (Quick) Rockafellar, who were born in Franklin County, Ind. The subject of our sketch had the benefit of a common school education and was reared on a farm. He retired from farming in 1867, and engaged in business at New Trenton, Franklin Co., Ind., where he continued until 1872, at which time he sold out, and removed to Dickinson County, Kan., where he farmed until 1877. He then returned to New Trenton and sold goods for C. Hull for two years. March 17, 1879, he moved to Everton, and took part in the organization of the Fayette Co-operative Association, with a paid-up capital of $5,000 to handle general merchandise. He was selected as Purchasing Agent and General Manager, which responsible position he has held ever since. The business has increased under his careful management, and they now occupy rooms equal to 120x20 feet and employ three salesmen. Mr. Rockafellar was married, February 11, 1862, to Miss Amelia A. Deike, who was born near New Trenton, January 9, 1842. By this union six children have been born: Walter D., Lula G., George C., Clinton E. (deceased), Mary (deceased), and Ella G. Mr. Rockafellar is a Notary Public; a member, and at present Master, of Fayette Grange, No. 1673. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an energetic, prudent business man. The present officers of their co-operative association are A. T. Beckett, Chairman; W. E. Beckett, Secretary; J. H. Stoops, Treasurer; Directors, J. H. Stoops, William Stoops, S. M. Stoops, C. W. Stoops and Elisha Cockefair; Auditors, Sylvanus Cockefair and A. R. Wildridge; Purchasing Agent and General Manager, Ephraim K. Rockafellar.

JAMES A. ROSE, farmer, Jackson Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 7, 1850; son of William P. and Elizabeth A. (Steele) Rose, the former of whom was born in Union County, Ind., the latter in this county, February 25, 1828, and died June 17, 1851. They resided upon a farm, where James A. received his early training and acquired a common school education, preparatory to branching out for himself in the busy struggle of life. He was married February 25, 1875, to Miss Minnie Rench, who was born in Illinois, April 30, 1855, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Sims) Rench, the former a native of Franklin County, Ind., the latter of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Rose were born four children: Lena E., Clyde, Anna and Ralph. Mr. Rose owns eighty acres of fine land on Section 35. He is a consistent member of the Universalist Church; is a F. & A. M.; a member of Ireland Grange, No. 1749.

JOHN S. ROSS, Columbia Township, one of the oldest residents of this county now living, was born in Pennsylvania, September 13, 1805. He is a son of Thomas and Rachel (Stockhouse) Ross, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Quaker ancestry, respectively. The family, for several generations, was nurtured among the mountains of Pennsylvania, and here the subject of this sketch remained with his parents till his seventeenth year. He obtained a fair education in the subscription schools of his native State, and at the age above mentioned began an apprenticeship to learn blacksmithing, with Christopher Masters, with whom he remained about four years. He then established a shop of his own, but was compelled to abandon his vocation on account of failing health. After leaving the forge Mr. Ross began operations on the farm, and in this pursuit he has since been engaged. In 1827 he married Hannah Masters, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Christopher and Mary (Curlin) Masters and by this union nine children were born, all now living: Mary, Francis, Eleanor, Christopher, Thomas, Rachel, Wesley, Sally and Margaret (twins). In 1834 Mr. Ross came with his then small family to this State, and settled in Franklin County, where he purchased a farm on which he resided about nineteen years. In 1853 he moved to this county to take charge of the farm where he now resides, and which was purchased by his father in 1839. Here Mr. Ross has since followed the fortunes of a quiet farmer's life, and here he is spending his declining years. His father died on this farm in 1877, aged nearly ninety-seven. His mother closed her existence in her native State in 1838. His faithful wife, who had been his constant companion for fifty-seven years of toil and trial, left his side March 17, 1884, to join the loved ones in that better world. Mr. Ross is one of the stern old Whig Republicans, though he has never been drawn into the vortex of public or political life. He is comfortably supplied with this world's goods, the fruits of honest labor, and is well preserved in body and mind. He is now in his eightieth year, and has never been confined to his bed by sickness, though he has suffered some affliction in late years.

JOHN M. ROSS, Jennings Township, among the most energetic young farmers of this county, was born in Jennings Township, this county, on the farm where he now resides, Oct. 2, 1851, son of David and Elizabeth (Lewis) Ross, natives of Butler County, Ohio. His grandfather, Elijah Ross, was a native of New Jersey, and came to Ohio soon after the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Andrew Lewis, was born in Ireland,

and brought to America when but four years old. He located with his parents in Pennsylvania, and from that State moved to Kentucky, where he lived seven years and then crossed over into Butler County, Ohio. Here he supported his family on wild game, and sold furs and skins to the garrison at Cincinnati to defray the expenses of his farm. He was fond of hunting, and met with many adventures while in pursuit of the sport. On one occasion he lost his way in the woods, and was nine months in returning to his home. David Ross was born in 1806, and grew up in Butler County. He married Elizabeth Lewis there in 1837 and in 1843 moved to the farm on which our subject, John M., now resides, and where he died in 1871. His widow, who was born in 1811, is still living. John M. Ross grew to manhood on the homestead farm, and at the age of twenty years, his father dying, he engaged for his own account in the pursuit of agriculture. He purchased the old homestead of 154 acres in 1875, and here he has followed farming. He was married in 1871, to Nancy J. Elliott, a daughter of Jesse P. Elliott. By this union four children have been born: Carrie M., Harry M., Gladdie O. and Carl L. Mr. Ross is one of the most energetic farmers in the county. He is scrupulously honest, and is well respected. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM ROYSDON (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Ash County, N. C., in 1800, and is a son of Nathan Roysdon, a native of North Carolina, and who removed to Indiana Territory with his family in 1808, settling on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Waterloo Township. He entered 160 acres of land, of which he retained the west half, where he died in 1832, aged sixty-five years. After this his widow removed with her children (except William) to La Porte County, Ind., and subsequently to St. Joseph County, Ind., where she died. Nathan Roysdon was an exemplary Christian, a member of the Baptist Church. He had five children, three now living: Shadrach resides in La Porte County, Ind.; Mary, widow of William Dawson, resides in La Porte County, Ind.; and Patsey, widow of George Hollingshead, St. Joseph County, Ind. After his parents had settled here William Roysdon went to East Fork, Wayne County, where he learned the gunsmith's trade with John Hunt. Returning to Waterloo Township he was married, in 1830, to Harriet, daughter of George and Sarah Waudel, after which he settled on land in that township, and carried on farming and gunsmithing during the period of his working life. He was a highly respected citizen, and made life a success. He and his wife were Baptists in religious belief, and every-day Christians. They had ten children, four now living: Stephen and John H., in this county, Nathan in Iowa, and Charles in Nebraska. The deceased are Enoch, Rosylenn, Sarah E., Nancy, Margaret and George W. Mr. Roysdon died August 22, 1867; his widow July 11, 1883, aged seventy-seven years. John H. Roysdon was born on the old homestead, September 3, 1838, and is the eighth child of the family. He obtained an ordinary practical education. He was married, February 4, 1868, to Adelaide, daughter of George and Elizabeth Booe, and soon after settled where he now lives. Two children have been born to this union: Elvis P. and Myrtie Lee. Mr. Roysdon is a man of good executive ability, having been elected to every office in the township, except that of Constable. He refused to qualify as a Justice of the Peace. He owns 116 acres of good land, thirty-six of which lie in Fairview Township. He is an uncompromising Democrat, and zealously defends the principles of his party.

WILLIAM RUDY, farmer, Jennings Township. This enterprising and successful gentleman was born in Lebanon County, Penn., August 9, 1838. He is a son of John and Lydia (Bany) Rudy (now deceased), natives of the above county and State, and who removed to Fayette County in 1880. Both were members of the Evangelical Methodist Episcopa Church. They had the following named children Amanda Gise, Mary Brown, Sarah Williamson and William. The boyhood of our subject was passed in a manner common with farmers' sons. He received in the common schools a practical education. In 1856 he began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1859 he left the home of his boyhood and wended his way westward in quest of a location, which he found in the vicinity of his present home. He followed his trade regularly until 1863, when, or soon after this time, he bought a small tract of land and engaged in farming; he and his wife now owning a farm of ninety acres of well-improved land, besides three acres near Lyon's Station, upon which are handsome improvements. Mr. Rudy was married in 1863 to Mrs. Hester Scholl, widow of Henry Scholl and daughter of John Munger. He is one of Fayette County's self-made men, $1.50 being his cash capital at the time he settled here. In 1880 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Jennings Township, which position he resigned at the end of a year. He and his wife have been members of the Lutheran Church since 1863, taking an active interest in religion. Politically Mr. Rudy is a Republican. He is a worthy member of Warren Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., and a member of Fayette Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., and Whitewater Encampment, I. O. O. F.

ROBERT SAXON, farmer, Fairview Township,

was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 31, 1842. His parents, Alexander G. and Margaret (McCrory) Saxon, were natives of North Carolina and Ireland respectively, the former born in 1802, the latter in 1809. They were married in Fayette County, Ind., in September, 1827, and afterward settled on the farm on which our subject now lives and where they remained until death. Alexander G. Saxon died in July, 1877; his widow in April, 1884. Their children were Jane, Selina, McH., John, Anna, William, Savanah, Samuel, James N., Mary, Elizabeth and Robert. Our subject was married in this county, October 14, 1864, to Mary A., daughter of James Nichols, born January 19, 1842. After marriage Mr. Saxon settled in Fairview Township, where he has since resided. His first wife dying February 18, 1871, he married, November 12, 1873, Mary, daughter of James S. and Phebe A. (Cox) Lovejoy, born in Decatur County, Ind., January 6, 1852. Mr. Saxon has a family of seven children, viz.: Le Roy, Edith A. and Mary A. by first wife, and Arthur G., Daisy, Phebe and Alfred by his second.

A. J. SALYER, merchant, Columbia Township, a member of the firm of Salyer & Jemison, dealers in general merchandise, Nulltown, Ind., was born in this county, December 30, 1833, son of Charles and Margaret (Waters) Salyer, natives of South Carolina. Charles Salyer, born in Greenville County, S. C., September 9, 1797, was a son of John Salyer, also a native of South Carolina, where the latter married Elizabeth Scott, and in about the year 1810 moved to Franklin County, Ind., and thence a few years later to this county, where he remained until his death. His children were Charles, James and Margaret. Charles, the father of our subject, came with his parents to Franklin County, where he was married in 1817 to Margaret, daughter of John Waters, born August 12, 1801. After their marriage they settled in Jackson Township, Fayette Co., Ind., where she died in December, 1861, and he subsequently went to Montgomery County, Ill., and there married Sarah McKnit, remaining in that county until his decease, November 1, 1867. He was the father of twelve childsen: Jesse W., Elizabeth, Ruhama, John B., Lucinda J., James M., Elizabeth A., Joseph D., Martin V., Lewis C., George P., and Andrew J. Our subject was married in this county, September 22, 1858, to Caroline Layton, and in 1865 moved to Macon County, Mo., where the latter died July 26, 1869. She was the mother of six children: Ella, Charity, Charles, Lewis C., Emma and Ada B., all deceased except Emma. Mr. Salyer was married on second occasion, January, 1875, to Mary A. Hail, by whom he has had five children: Claude, William, Kate, Luther B. and Harry (first three deceased). In 1878 Mr. Salyer moved to Jasper County, Mo., and thence in 1879 to Cherokee County, Kan., and in 1881 to this county, where, in partnership with Williams & Jemison, he opened a store. After a time Salyer and Jemison bought out Williams, and the firm is now Salyer & Jemison. Our subject is Postmaster at Null's Mills.

JOHN JACOB SCHOLL (deceased), late of Jennings Township, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., December 30, 1773. His father was born in Germany and when a lad emigrated with his parents to America. The vessel in which they took passage was driven by adverse winds into the tropics, where disease and death overtook its human freight, and all the Scholl family except the father of our subject perished, and were buried at sea. After landing he was bound out for a term of years to earn the price of his passage to this country. He lived and died in Pennsylvania. His five children were Christena, Leonard, Peter, Henry and John Jacob. The last mentioned was married to Margaret Hetzell. In 1833, accompanied by his wife and children, he came to this township, purchasing 100 acres of land in Section 26. He was a cooper by trade. With the aid of his family he accumulated considerable property. He died April 19, 1870, aged ninety-six years, three months and nineteen days, his wife having preceded him October 19, 1854, aged seventy-five years. They were both members of the Lutheran Church, Springerville. To them were born fourteen children: John, Catherine, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jacob, Rebecca, David, Mary, Joseph, Anna, Solomon, George, Henry, Judy. Solomon was born in Schuykill County, Penn., February 3, 1815. He obtained a limited education in the district school. In 1850 he married his first wife, Nancy J. Widdows, who bore him the following named children: Alice, Martha, Anna, Lizzie and Ida (deceased). Mrs. Scholl dying in 1867, at the age of thirty-nine years, he married, in 1876, Mrs. Priscilla Kensler. Mr. Scholl owns nearly 100 acres of well-improved land. He has voted with the Republican party since 1850, a change being brought about by his strong anti-slavery and temperance views. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB SCHOLL, farmer, Jennings Township, one of the well-known and esteemed old settlers of the county, was born in Berks, now Schuykill, County, Penn., July 28, 1804, son of John Jacob Scholl (see his sketch). He was brought up on the farm, acquiring a limited education. In early life he learned the cooper's trade in his father's shop, which occupation he followed principally during the winter season. He was married in Pennsylvania, January 3, 1829, to Elizabeth Reed, who was born June 5, 1804, and their family consisted of ten children: Lidia (deceased), Daniel, Jacob (deceased), Benjamin,

Abraham (deceased), Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Jonas, George and Elias. Our subject and wife accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1833, and after residing with his father for two years purchased the land on which he now lives. Mrs. Scholl died May 30, 1880. Our subject started in life with small means ($800), but he prospered, and at one time owned 350 acres of good land, which he has settled on his children, who are well-to-do, respected citizens. Mr. Scholl is well preserved for his age, and has remarkably good recollections of the events that transpired in early times. Since childhood he has been a member of the Lutheran Church, and has ever manifested a deep interest in the advancement of religion.

ELIAS SCHOLL, son of Jacob Scholl, was born September 2, 1843. He was married, January 14, 1864, to Sarah E., daughter of Jacob and Catherine Lidikay, who was born in Jefferson County, Ky., July 29, 1842. They have four children: Rosetta L., Carrie May, Emory A. and Elmer L. Elias Scholl is a member of Brownsville Lodge, F. & A. M.

GEORGE SCHOLL, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Pennsylvania, March 6, 1817, son of John Jacob Scholl (see his sketch). He was sixteen years old when his parents came to this county, and his advantages for acquiring an education were limited to the schools of his day. Mr. Scholl was married, February 19, 1848, to Mary Wilson, born in Union County, Ind., November 11, 1824, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Duncan) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, and who settled in Union County in 1820, Mr. Wilson having lived there several years previous to his marriage. To this couple were born ten children, six of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Richard, Mary, Andrew, Sarah, David and Rachel. Mrs. Wilson died January 2, 1860, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Wilson died at the residence of George Scholl, April 20, 1871, aged eighty years and three months. They were members of the Baptist Church, of which denomination the whole family are also adherents. After marriage Mr. Scholl settled on the place where he has since lived. He has prospered, and is now the wealthiest man in Jennings Township, owning an estate of 200 acres of good land, and is living surrounded by every comfort heart could wish. He has an adopted daughter—Catherine Bien—now the wife of Joseph Davis, and whom he reared from infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl are devoted members of the Baptist Church, the former since 1863, the latter since 1848. Politically our subject is a Democrat, and cast his first vote in 1840.

JOHN SCHOLL, JR., farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Schuykill County, Penn., in the year 1824, son of John Scholl, Sr., and he was nine years old when his parents settled in this township. He was married, August 19, 1852, to Jane, daughter of Henry and Jane Holland. He and his wife have been members of the Lutheran Church for many years. He owns 140 acres of excellent land, and is one of the well-to-do, respected citizens of the county. John Scholl, Sr., was born in Schuykill County, Penn., and was a son of Jacob and Mary (Hetzel) Scholl, natives of Pennsylvania, who were of German descent. John, Sr., located in this township in 1833, where he died July 5, 1876, aged seventy-seven years, five months and fourteen days. His wife died November 1, 1863, aged sixty-six years, five months and twelve days. Her maiden name was Polly Reed, and she bore Mr. Scholl seven children, four of whom are living: John, Jr., Sallie, David and Mary. The deceased are Henry, Leah and William. Jacob and Mary (Hetzel) Scholl, parents of John Scholl, Sr., settled in the county in 1833. He died April 19, 1870, aged ninety-six years, three months and nineteen days. His wife died October 19, 1845, aged seventy-five years, nine months and seven days. They were exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH SCUDDER (deceased), late of Jennings Township, was a native of Butler County, Ohio, born July 4, 1820, a son of Enoch and Loraine (Stevens) Scudder. He spent several years on the farm with his uncle, and after marriage was engaged in operating a saw-mill for Joseph Cully during a considerable period. He was also engaged about five years in the sale of herb medicines. Mr. Scudder was married, in 1840, to Elizabeth Cully, a daughter of Joseph Cully, a native of Union County, Ind., and to this union six children were born: William L., James H., Levi A., Charles G., Benjamin F. and Abraham L., all now living and well established in homes and businesses of their own. James H. and Benjamin F. are conducting a livery and a farm in Nebraska; William L. is a carriage manufacturer and implement dealer in North Judson, Ind.; Levi A. is farming and operating a saw-mill in Rush County, and Abraham L. is a merchant at Alquina, this county; Charles is a farmer at Knightstown, Ind. In 1861 our subject enlisted in Company D, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and entered the service. About one year later he was drowned in the Ohio River by an unaccounted-for accident. He held the office of Orderly Sergeant, and was in a fair way to be promoted, and it is vaguely believed that a rivalry in his company had somewhat to do with his premature and mysterious end. His body was recovered and subsequently brought home for burial. Mr. Scudder was a man of excellent character, and his record as a defender of the Union is one of which his posterity may justly be proud. His widow is enjoying the comforts of a well-appointed home, and the satisfaction of seeing

her children safely launched upon the great sea of business life and prosperity.

S. D. SHEPARD, physician, Jackson Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 15, 1833, and being reared upon a farm he only received a good common school education. His father, Joseph Shepard, was born in Bracken County, Ky., October 8, 1808, and moved to Franklin County, Ind., at an early age, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 8, 1857. His mother, Annis Bonham, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., February 9, 1806, and moved to Dearborn County, Ind., December 24, 1814; from thence to Franklin County, where she lives at the present time. The Doctor began the study of medicine in 1853 under Dr. A. H. Thompson at Everton, Ind., and attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College. He located in Huntington County, Ind., November, 1859, and practiced for nearly six years; thence moved to Everton in February, 1865, where he has lived and followed his profession ever since. He was married, March 1, 1857, to Mary J. Cullins, who was born in 1839, and who is deceased. To them were born five children: Albert T., born May 18, 1859, died February 18, 1883; Margretta A., born August 11, 1861, died December 30, 1877; Joseph E., born October 12, 1863; Oliver P., born September 6, 1865; Jennie F., born September 13, 1868. The Doctor was married, on second occasion, April 8, 1874, to Mary E. Fish, a native of Franklin County, Ind., born February 28, 1844. They have been blessed with two children: Earl R., born August 27, 1876, and Alma P., born April 17, 1878. Dr. Shepard is an Odd Fellow, also a non-affiliated Mason. He and his estimable wife and two eldest children now living are members of the Universalist Church, and the two deceased children were also members of that church.

RAWLSTON SHIELDS (deceased), late of Connersville Township, one of the early farmers of prominence in this county, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790; son of Robert and Nancy Shields, the former a native of Ireland, from which country he was brought to the United States when but eighteen months old. They were farmers, and died in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Shields was reared to manhood. He came to this county in 1817, purchased land here and followed farming during the remainder of his life with excellent success. In 1818 he married Hannah Huston, also a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of William and Margaret Huston. They had six children: William, Robert, John, James, Benjamin and Margaret. The deceased are William and John. Mr. Shields departed this life in 1859, leaving a widow who still survives him in her eighty-sixth year, the last of a family of ten children. He was a useful man and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

LIEUT. SAMUEL J. SHIPLEY, retired farmer and ex-naval officer, Harrison Township, was born in Wilmington, Del., December 24, 1813; son of Joseph B. and Mary H. (Test) Shipley, the former born near the Brandywine, Del., November 14, 1780, and the latter near Salem, N. J. They were married April 16, 1804. Samuel Shipley, the grandfather of Samuel J., and for whom the latter was named, was born December 5, 1755. His wife, Jane (Bennett) Shipley, was a sister of Caleb Bennett, who commanded a company at the battle of the Brandywine, and at one time was Governor of the State of Delaware. The brother and sisters of Samuel J. were named and born as follows: Mary A., born February 29, 1805; Charles, born August 17, 1807, and Eliza J., born October 15, 1811. Their ancestors came to America from England soon after William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, and were of his religious faith. Our subject, when a school-boy near the Delaware Bay watching the ships going down to the ocean, early evinced a desire to go to sea, and in 1833 he made application for an appointment as Midshipman, the application being indorsed by his friends Daniel Rench, Samuel W. Parker and others, and in the following year his appointment was received through Gen. Jonathan McCarty, then Member of Congress from the Connersville District. The young naval aspirant was soon ordered to the brigantine "Enterprise," at Norfolk, Va., and from thence sailed for the Brazilian Station, South America, soon after reaching which he was transferred to the flagship "Erie" and remained on that station nearly three years, returning to the United States in the fall of 1837, when he was granted a leave of absence. He returned home and soon after purchased the farm on which he now resides and has ever since made his home when not engaged in the naval service. After the expiration of his furlough he was ordered to the receiving ship "Hudson" at New York, and not long thereafter was transferred to the line-of-battleship "North Carolina" that was used as a school for apprentices. The class of 1834, to which he belonged, was the first to pass an examination at the Naval Academy established at Philadelphia in 1839 (subsequently changed to Annapolis, Md.) In June, 1840, soon after passing his examination, young Shipley was ordered to the West India Station and joined the United States ship "Warren" at Pensacola, Fla. He made a cruise with that vessel to the Spanish Main and the Gulf of Mexico; thence went to New York, where he was granted a leave of absence, and on his return home was united in marriage, November 14, 1841, with Martha Holton,

daughter of Rev. Jesse and Jane Holton. On the expiration of his leave of absence he joined the United States ship "Falmouth" as Sailing Master, and made a cruise of over two years to the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, returning home in 1844, when he was permitted to remain with his family more than one year. In 1846 his wife died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving a daughter—Jennie—who has been a great source of comfort and a stay to him in his declining years. Soon after the death of his wife Master Shipley received orders to join the United States ship "United States" as Sailing Master, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Read, ordered to the coast of Africa. (At that time our Government was bound by treaty with Great Britain to keep up a force of eighty guns for the suppression of the slave traffic.) After taking on board a new battery of fifty-two guns and stores they started for the Cape Verd Islands *via* the Azores, going from Pico south, passing the Canary Islands, sighting the Peak of Teneriffe in the distance. On their arrival at Porto Praya, Cape Verd Islands, their place of rendezvous, they took on board stores and provisions and proceeded down the coast, visiting Sierra Leone, Cape Mount (a noted slave mart), stopping some time at Monrovia, at which place Com. Read, Master Shipley and other officers dined with President Roberts, whose hospitality they had been invited to share. While here they visited Mission House School and other public buildings. From Cape Mesurado they sailed for the Gulf of Guinea, anchoring off Cape Palmas, thence down the Ivory and Gold Coast, passing Cape Three Points, and anchoring at Cape Coast Castle, an English station strongly fortified, and which in times past they had hard work in holding against the war-like Ashantees. At this station within the enclosure of the fort is the tomb of the wife of Gov. Maclean, a Scotch gentleman then in charge of the station. She was an English poetess who had written over the initials L. E. L. Also here it was that Elisha K. Kane, the Assistant Surgeon and enthusiastic young friend of our subject, took his first lesson in navigation, and a few degrees to the east, in the kingdom of Dahomey, near the mouth of the river Quorra Niger, came near losing his life from exposure in exploring that benighted and God-forsaken land. They cruised in the Bight of Benin to the mouth of the river Gaboon. From thence they sailed to Prince's Island, anchoring at West Bay (an island belonging to Portugal), a resort for whale ships, and while there the crew of the United States vessels witnessed the capture of a whale with her calf. They next sailed for their place of rendezvous, St. Jago, Cape Verd Islands, and *en route* there, while in the Gulf of Guinea, upon examination it was found that they were at a point where there was neither latitude nor longitude; in other words, they were on the meridian of Greenwich at the equator. On arriving at Porto Praya, Master Shipley was appointed to take charge temporarily of the depot of supplies, at which post of duty he remained several months, Dr. Kane, who was quite sick, remaining for a time with him. About June 1, 1847, Mr. Shipley returned to duty on board the ship, which soon afterward sailed, and they made their third and last cruise down the coast, stopping several days at the mouth of the river Congo, keeping near the coast line, so near that they could see the impenetrable jungles and forests with occasional openings and villages. At this time the United States had four vessels—the flagship "United States," the sloops of war "Marion," "Dolphin" and "Boxen"—cruising along the coast, the English having about the same number, so that it was almost impossible for the slave-runners to evade their vigilance. From the river Congo they sailed down the coast, stopping at St. Paul de Loanda; from thence to Benguela in latitude 13 degrees south of the equator; thence to within a short distance of the island of St. Helena (noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte); and then steered for the Cape Verd Islands, and on arriving at Porto Praya fell in with the brig "Dolphin," which had on board, with other documents from the Navy Department, the commission of Master Shipley as Lieutenant in the United States Navy. He was then transferred to the United States brig "Dolphin." In 1861 Lieut. Shipley tendered his services to the United States Government and went to Fortress Monroe as executive officer of the "Brandywine," returning home on account of sickness in 1863. Since retiring from the navy our subject has lived somewhat of a retired life on his farm in Harrison Township, esteemed and respected by the community at large.

THOMAS R. SHIPLEY, farmer, Harrison Township. This highly respected citizen was born in Harrison Township, Fayette Co., Penn., November 15, 1821. His father, Thomas Shipley, was born in Maryland, February 16, 1772; served in the war of 1812, and died January 7, 1846. His mother, Eleanor (Morgan) Shipley, was born in Virginia in 1782, and died October 3, 1857. They came here in 1821. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Adam and Rachel Shipley, the former of whom died November 20, 1818, the latter September 16, 1820. Thomas R. received a common school education. He was married, February 1, 1849, to Sarah P. Groves, born in Rush County, Ind., May 9, 1828, daughter of Donavan and Sarah (Hixx) Groves, natives of Ken-

tucky, where the former was born December 5, 1799, and the latter May 22, 1798; they came to Indiana about 1821. Donavan Groves was a son of Robert Groves, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died May 28, 1851, his wife having preceded him December 19, 1829. This union has been blessed with seven children: John T., died June 20, 1853 (he fell into a kettle of hot water and only lived thirty hours afterward); Donavan, who died February 7, 1874 (was thrown from a horse and lived but thirty hours); Hiram; Martha E.; Matilda; Eunice, and James. Mr. Shipley has been a School Director and Supervisor. He is a member of the Christian Church.

MARY A. SHORTRIDGE, widow of James Shortridge, Fairview Township, was born at Reading, Hamilton Co., Ohio, December 29, 1819, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Young) Keaton, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively; the former of whom was born in 1782, the latter in 1788. They were married at Philadelphia, Penn., where they remained for some time; thence moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently to Reading, Ohio, and in 1820 to Connersville, Ind. Mr. Keaten subsequently entered land in Fairview Township, where he resided until 1854, when he moved to Madison County, Ind., and there remained until his death, February 28, 1866, his wife having preceded him September 15, 1863. Their children were William, Benjamin, Thomas, James, John, Mary A., Ambrose, Susan and Joseph. Mary A., our subject, was united in marriage in this county, January 8, 1841, with James Shortridge, who was born in Fayette County, Ind., April 30, 1818, son of Samuel and Eleanor Shortridge. To this union were born the following children: Samuel, Rebecca J., Sanford, Louisa, Mary E., George T., and Emma B. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge settled near Bentonville, this county; about seven years later they moved on the farm where he died December 26, 1872, and where his widow still resides.

SAMUEL SHORTRIDGE, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Posey Township, Fayette Co., Ind., February 26, 1842. His father, James Shortridge, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1818, and died December 26, 1872. His mother, Mary A. (Keaton) Shortridge, was born in Ohio, and is now a resident of Fairview Township. Samuel Shortridge was favored with a graded school education. He was married, July 28, 1870, to Miss Isabella Rea, who was born in this township July 8, 1845, a daughter of James C. and Mary A. (Stockdale) Rea. Mr. Shortridge taught school in 1862, 1863 and 1864. He was Township Assessor in 1871 and 1872. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a jovial gentleman and enjoys life.

DANIEL SHORTRIDGE, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., April 30, 1821, one of the eleven children of Samuel and Eleanor (Hulse) Shortridge, the former of whom was born in Kentucky in 1795; the latter in Pennsylvania in 1795. They were married in Kentucky and afterward settled in Powell County, same State. In 1815 they moved thence to Wayne County, Ind., and in 1825 came to Fayette County, Ind., settling in Harrison Township, where they remained until death. Mr. Shortridge died in 1844, his widow in 1879. Their family were Price, Fanny, James, Daniel, Elisha, George, William, Jesse, Jane, Mercy and Hester. Daniel, our subject, was married in this county, February 5, 1845, to Elizabeth King, born near Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1823, daughter of Joshua and Anna (Force) King. After marriage Mr. Shortridge settled on the farm which he afterward purchased, and on which he now resides. In 1860 he was elected Township Trustee, which office he held for a number of years. His family consisted of five children: Amanda E., Martha A., Corydon (deceased), Altha (deceased) and one that died in infancy.

MAJ. THOMAS SIMPSON, retired, Waterloo Township, was born in Tennessee, June 20, 1800, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Mabry) Simpson, natives of Maryland and North Carolina, respectively, who located in Tennessee. In 1805 or 1806 they moved to Ohio, and in 1809 (see history proper of Jennings Township) settled in this county on the line between Jennings and Waterloo Townships, where they resided the rest of their lives. Mr. Simpson died in 1848, aged seventy-five years; his widow in 1865, aged nearly ninety-two years. They had ten children, three of whom are now living: Elizabeth, Solomon and Thomas. The deceased are Tabitha, Joshua, Nathaniel, John, Sarah, William, Henry and Jesse. This pioneer couple were Christians in every sense of the word, and members of the Regular Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch has a recollection running back three-quarters of a century in the history of Fayette County, a length of time probably equaled by none now living. He was married August 2, 1826, to Joanna S., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Heaton) White. They started in life with no other means than willing hands and stout hearts, and together they have journeyed over fifty-eight years. Eight children have been born to them, three of whom are now living: Nancy F. Thompson, Elizabeth W. Cris, and Mira M. Smalley. The deceased are Sarah E., Mary H., Cynthia A., Amanda M. and Salome. Mrs. Joanna Simpson can remember seeing seven generations of her relatives—her great-grandmother, Mary Chinneth; her grandmother, Joanna Sutton; her mother, Mary Heaton; Joanna White;

Cynthia A. Simpson, her daughter; Alvetta Hurst, her grandchild; Melvin Crawford, her great-grandchild. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Regular Baptist Church, with which he has been connected since 1816 and his wife since 1834. They have been devout Christians and untiring workers in the army of the Lord. He served as School Trustee of Waterloo Township, sixteen years, thirteen of which he was without a bond. In militia days he held an Ensign's commission of a troop of Shelby County volunteers. He also took an active interest in local militia matters.

B. F. SIMPSON, farmer, Waterloo Township, was born in Jennings Township, this county, January 4, 1830, and is a son of William Simpson, who died in 1883, aged eighty-one years. He was married, August 31, 1851, to Jane, daughter of Richard and Susanna Strong, after which he learned the plasterers' trade, which, in connection with farming, he has followed twenty-six years. He began life a poor boy, but by close attention to business has acquired a good property, owning 145 acres of land. In 1884 he constructed seven ponds for the culture of German carp, which are well stocked. He is also largely engaged in the cultivation of strawberries. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1880, and has held other offices of the township. In 1857 he became a member of Brownsville Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M. Fifteen children have been born to him, and those now living are Frank, Nancy, Susan, Emma, Charley, John, Thomas, Alvah, Vincent G., Josephine, Rosa. The deceased are Mary, William D., Henry A. and Alice. Our subject's father was twice married, and by his first wife had seven children, three now living: W. J., B. F. and F. M. By his second wife he had seven children, six of whom are now living: H. C., J. T., Daniel, O. M., Jane and Nancy. Ellen is deceased.

DR. R. W. SIPE, Orange Township, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., April 8, 1840, son of William I. and Mary J. (Wasson) Sipe, the former born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 1, 1814, one of six children born to Frederick and Margaret (Ervin) Sipe. William I. Sipe came with his parents to Jefferson County, Ind., when quite young, and was there married to Mary J. Wasson, born in Ireland, Ind., January 1, 1819, and daughter of Richard and Mary J. Wasson. After marriage they settled in Jefferson County, where the father died August 11, 1866, and the mother September 11, 1867. Their family consisted of the following children: John A., Frederick, Thomas J., Jane G. and Richard W. Our subject, who is next to the eldest, was educated at Hanover College, in Jefferson County, Ind., and in 1862 began the study of medicine under Dr. W. A. Morrison, of Lexington, Ind., remaining with him about one year. He then went to Kent, Ind., and read under Dr. William Copland's instructions, until the fall of 1864. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. In the fall of 1864 the Doctor came to Fayetteville, Ind., and began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. He was married in Jefferson County, Ind., May 23, 1866, to Sarah A., daughter of William and Nancy (Hearn) Phillips, born in Jefferson County, Ind., September 9, 1844. In the winter of 1874 and 1875 he attended the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, where he graduated February 26, 1875. To the union of our subject and wife seven children have been born: Mary E. (deceased), William P., John A., Clara B., Frederick, Florence M. and Richard V. Dr. Sipe has met with the most flattering success during his whole practice, and is highly respected. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL SKINNER (deceased), late of Waterloo Township, was born in Washington County, Penn., September 15, 1780, son of Walter Skinner, a native of Maryland, and who moved, after the Revolutionary war, in which he took part and was severely wounded, to Pennsylvania, where he lived till 1785, thence went to Ohio County, Va., where he died. Our subject was married to Nancy Ricketts, a native of Maryland, and in 1819 they, with their children, four in number, came to this county and settled where their son William R. now resides. Seven children were born to this union, five being natives of Virginia: Mary, Sarah, Jeremiah, William R., Rebecca, Nancy and Joseph; Mary and last three named are deceased. He bought 160 acres, for which he paid $2.75 per acre, and on this land he remained the balance of his life, and prospered. Mr. Skinner died June 26, 1870; his wife December 24, 1865, aged eighty years. Mr. Skinner was the first elected Justice of the Peace of Waterloo Township, his jurisdiction extending to Indianapolis, and the duties of this office he successfully discharged for over sixteen years. He possessed resolution to a large degree, was strong in his convictions of right and wrong, honest in his dealings, and had the respect of all. He was a consistent Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the founders of Methodism in the county. His devoted wife was a member of the same church. Our subject was of Democratic proclivities, and thoroughly adhered to the principles of the party. William R. Skinner was born in Ohio County, Va., August 1, 1818, grew to manhood on the old homestead, and in the common schools obtained, by diligent study, a practical education. When twenty-three years of age he began

the study of medicine under Drs. Trimbley & Ruby, of Alquina, this county, with whom he remained four years, after which he matriculated in Miami Medical (now Ohio State Medical) College at Cincinnati, taking a full course of lectures, save one. At Hollansburg, Darke Co., Ohio, he entered on the practice of his profession, in which he was eminently successful. Failing health compelling him to yield, an absolute abandonment of his profession soon followed. He was twice married, on first occasion December 26, 1847, to Hannah, daughter of David Wilson, and by this union was born one child—Roxiana. After his marriage he located in Johnson County, Ind., for seven years, when he removed to Wapello County, Iowa, where, July 13, 1857, his wife died at the age of thirty years, two months and four days. Deprived of his companion he returned to his father's house, which a second time became his home. His second marriage occurred March 31, 1863, the lady being Mrs. Mary Casteel, daughter of Isaac Dillon, of Iowa, since which time he has resided on his father's homestead, he being sole owner. He is a worthy and acceptable member of Brownsville Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M. A Democrat in politics, he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren.

URIAH SMALLWOOD, farmer and stock-raiser, Jackson Township, is a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun County, October 20, 1828. His father, John Smallwood, was born in Maryland, September 15, 1781; married, in 1812, Margaret Emison, who was born in County Down, Ireland, February 28, 1793. They came to this county November 12, 1846. Mr. Smallwood followed farming all his life, excepting when he served in the war of 1812. He died December 23, 1857; his widow October 18, 1877. They were both members of the Lutheran Church. The subject of this sketch received a limited education. He was united in marriage with Miss Amanda J. McIlwain, and unto them were born four children: John W., Charles E., Henry L. and Sarah M. Mr. Smallwood's farm consists of ninety-two acres of land situated on Section 25, and by his own industry and economy he has accumulated a competency. He served as Road Supervisor for eight years. He is a member of Nulltown Grange, No. 1883, and of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

JAMES L. SMALLWOOD, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of Virginia, born in Loudoun County, November 26, 1830, son of John and Margaret (Emison) Smallwood, former born in Maryland, September 15, 1781; latter born in County Down, Ireland, February 28, 1793. They were married in 1812, and came to this county November 12, 1846, where John Smallwood farmed all his life. They reared nine children, five of whom are now living. The father died December 23, 1857, the mother October 18, 1877. They were both members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject received an ordinary school education in Virginia, and completed his course at Valparaiso, Ind., in 1877. He began teaching in the fall of 1856, and continued in that profession for twenty-one years. He resides on a farm of 129 acres, located on Section 12. Mr. Smallwood served as Township Assessor from 1866 to 1871. He is a member of Everton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Connersville Encampment.

JAMES SMITH, farmer, Jackson Township, residing on Section 35, is a native of South Carolina, born in the old Pendleton District, October 17, 1803. His parents, Ebenezer and Margaret (Chambers) Smith, were born in Georgia. They came to Indiana in 1813, and located on Section 35, Jackson Township, where Mr. Smith farmed until his death, June 10, 1829; his widow died March 18, 1839. They raised ten children. Our subject enjoyed the advantages of a common school education. He was married April 26, 1827, to Mary Belk, who was born in South Carolina, September 10, 1807, and unto them were given ten children: Samuel, born February 2, 1829, died April 14, 1875; Ebenezer A., born September 5, 1830, died February 26, 1862, in the army, a member of Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Jane, born August 30, 1833, died November 11, 1862; Elizabeth A., born November 29, 1835, died January 25, 1871; Sarah A., born October 12, 1837, died October 12, 1838; Emily, born November 24, 1839; Jemima, born January 10, 1842, died December 22, 1861; James E., born January 25, 1844; Mary C., born November 17, 1846, and Sarah A., born July 19, 1850, died June 19, 1880. Mr. Smith is a member of the Universalist Church, and of Ireland Grange, No. 1749.

WILLIAM L. SPARKS, farmer, Connersville Township, a son of William Sparks, was born in this county in 1837. He resided chiefly with his parents till twenty-seven years of age, when he married Miss Martilla King, also a native of this county, and daughter of Benson and Esther (Robinson) King. Her parents died of typhoid fever (only seven minutes difference in their deaths) while she was an infant, and both are buried in the same grave in Boone County, Ind. Our subject and wife have three children: Kate, now wife of William Hanson, son of A. Hanson, a prominent farmer of this county, Hattie and Stephen. Mr. Sparks spent his earlier years at home on the farm and in receiving a practical education in the district schools, and after marriage purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jennings Township, selling the same about six months later at a hand-

some profit. He then rented land for several years, in the meantime purchasing sixty-three acres, which, in 1877, he traded for his present property of 130 acres, one of the most productive farms in the county. He has been very successful in his dealings, and by industry and business tact has acquired a handsome competence. He is a member of the Village Creek Regular Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican, firm in the support of the principles of his party.

MILTON T. SPARKS, farmer, Connersville Township, son of William Sparks, was born in this county in 1843. He grew up with his parents, who gave him a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-two began business for himself by purchasing a farm of sixty-three acres in this township, where he resided about seven years. He then rented his farm one year and embarked in mercantile trade in East Connersville in partnership with S. Beck, the firm being known as Beck & Sparks, dealers in groceries and provisions. Their establishment was the first founded on the east side of the river. After about one year spent in this business, Mr. Sparks sold his interest in the store to his partner and returned to the farm, where he resided nearly three years. He then moved to the homestead, remaining there about three years, and in 1883 purchased his present farm, on which he erected a fine frame dwelling in 1884. Mr. Sparks also owned a tract of land in Kansas, but he disposed of his interest in that State. He was married, in 1873, to Minnie Campbell, a native of Preble County, Ohio, and daughter of John Campbell; her parents died while she was a child. By this union four children were born, three now living: Willie E., Bessie and Milton. Walla W. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks and all their children but one are members of the Regular Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics, and votes with that party on all questions of a national character.

MRS. JANE SPIVEY, widow of Adam Spivey, was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 22, 1810. Her parents were David and Letitia (Guard) Sutton, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, the former born December 14, 1774, and the latter March 26, 1773. They were married in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1807, when they moved to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1828 to Rush County, Ind., where they resided until their demise, Mr. Sutton dying in 1862, and his wife in 1830. David Sutton was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the father of twelve children: Jacob, Rachel, Samuel, Hannah, Rebecca, Jane, Polly, Sarah, Benjamin, Phebe, John, and Sarah, who died in infancy. Jane, our subject, was married, in Butler County, Ohio, May 25, 1826, to Adam Spivey, who was born in Pennsylvania May 5, 1803, one of the twelve children of John and Jane (Vinage) Spivey, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They moved to Butler County, Ohio, in an early day, and there remained until their death. Their children were as follows: James, Bersheba, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, John, Rebecca, Nancy, Rosanna, Emily, Lucy, and Adam, the husband of our subject, who was the third child, born May 5, 1803. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Spivey settled in Butler County, Ohio, where they remained until 1829, and then moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling in Orange Township. Here Mr. Spivey died November 30, 1869. He was the father of one child—John—born in Butler County, Ohio, January 11, 1828, married in Rush County, Ind., May 16, 1850, to Rhoda Long, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 27, 1830, and daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Sparks) Long. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Spivey settled in Orange Township, this county, where he died July 12, 1879. To this union were born eight children: Luella J., Estella R., Daniel L., Martin V., John T., James R., Jessie F., and Adam V., who was born in Fayette County, Ind., May 10, 1859, and was married, in Rush County, Ind., November 30, 1882, to Grace, daughter of Clinton and America (Amos) Blacklidge, and who was born in Rush County, Ind., April 9, 1863.

JOHN O. SPIVEY, farmer, Jennings Township, was born where he now resides, in this county, September 3, 1839, and is a son of John B. Spivey, who was born in Virginia in 1802. When a child his parents removed to Butler County, Ohio, where his early life was passed upon a farm. There he was married to Hannah Frazee, who bore him eleven children, five of whom are now living: David, William, Anchor, John O. and Mary J. (wife of John Petro); George, Rebecca, Margaret, Hannah, Susan and Samuel are deceased. In 1839 Mr. Spivey moved to the farm in Fayette County, Ind., now occupied by his son John O. He held some of the offices of the township, among which was that of School Trustee. He was a self-made man, and a successful farmer, 217 acres of land being the result of his labors. He died October 26, 1879; his wife died in 1873, aged sixty-nine years. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in 1864, with Charlotta, daughter of Zachariah Camaway. To this union six children were born: Oliver, Edward, Kate, Myra, Daisy, and Mollie (deceased). After marriage Mr. Spivey removed to Effingham County, Ill., where he resided for six years. He then returned to this county, and settled permanently on the old homestead. He votes with the Democratic party. His wife is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

J. E. SQUIRES, farmer, Waterloo Township, is

a son of Harvey and Nancy (Skinner) Squires, the latter of whom was a daughter of Daniel Skinner, a pioneer, of whom mention is elsewhere made. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Squires: J. E., H. N. and Nancy E. Mr. Squires died in September, 1853; Mrs. Squires in May, 1854. The subject of this sketch was married, February 2, 1871, to Sarah M., daughter of Daniel Burris, an old settler, by whom he has one child—Elwood, aged twelve years. After his mother's death Mr. Squires went to live with an uncle in Rush County, Ind., with whom he resided till 1870, since when he has lived in Fayette County. He was elected Assessor of Waterloo Township at the spring election of 1884. His farm consists of eighty acres of good land, upon which are commodious buildings. Mrs. Squires is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NATHAN STANLEY, farmer, Jennings Township, was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1810, son of Garland and Eleanor (Noble) Stanley, of North Carolina descent, former of whom died in Tennessee in 1813. In 1822 his widow, with four children—Preston, Nathan, Sarah and Elizabeth—settled in Union County, Ind., where they lived two years, then came to Jennings Township, this county, settling on the quarter-section Nathan now resides on. Here Mrs. Stanley died in 1840. Coming into the then wilderness of Indiana in an early day, our subject obtained but a meagre education. In 1838 he was married to Mary Ann Golden, by whom he had eight children: Sarah E., John P., Edwin, Rusia J., Eliza, Lewis, Stephen G. and Lizzie. Mrs. Stanley dying in 1855, our subject married, for his second wife, in 1856, Elizabeth Grimes, who has borne him five children: Frank, Samuel B., Laura, Robert and an infant son (deceased). Mr. Stanley has had no aspirations for the empty honors of office, preferring rather to attend to his own affairs than to those of an unappreciative public. In early life he was allied with the Democratic party, but for many years he has voted the Republican ticket, being now one of the few living old Abolitionists of anti-slavery days. He is well posted in the affairs of the day, and possesses to a rare degree that strong natural ability that makes some men conspicuous among their fellows. Mr. Stanley has a large farm of over 300 acres, kept in fine order, and which is largely the reward of his labors.

JAMES O. STEELE, farmer, Jackson Township, is a native of Jackson Township, this County, born November 14, 1848. His parents, James and Sarah (Belk) Steele, were born in Abbeville District, S. C., the former December 2, 1802, the latter February 14, 1810. They were married October 27, 1844. Their parents moved to Franklin County, Ind., in 1814, and they moved to this county in 1830. James Steele followed farming all his life. As a reward of true merit he was elected County Commissioner, also Township Trustee. He was a Master Mason. A member of the Presbyterian Church, he led an exemplary life, highly respected by all who knew him. He died May 3, 1881, his widow following him April 21, 1882. James O., our subject, received a good common school education. He was married, July 11, 1876, to Miss Florence E. Hamilton, who was born in Jennings Township, this county, May 20, 1853, and to them have been born two children: Bessie H. and Corie. Mr. Steele resides on a farm of ninety acres, on Section 26. He is a Master Mason; a member of the I. O. O. F., Subordinate and Encampment, and of Ireland Grange, No. 1749.

HENRY J. STEVENS, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in this county October 17, 1826, son of Elijah and Nancy Stevens, natives of North Carolina, where they were married. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Solomon, Isaac, Enoch, Edmond, Oliver, Amanda and Henry J. In an early day they moved to this county, where they remained until their death. Henry J., the subject of this sketch, was married in this county, October 19, 1847, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Kindwell) Stevens. After marriage they settled on their present farm, where they have since resided, and which Mr. Stevens has improved. He owns 150 acres of fine land.

JOHN H. STEVENS, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., June 15, 1828, son of Wells and Agnes (Carwile) Stevens, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. Wells Stevens was a son of Robert and Sarah (Bean) Stevens, who emigrated from North Carolina to Franklin County, Ind., about the year 1810; thence moved to Union County, Ind., subsequently entering and settling on a part of the farm where our subject now lives, and here Mr Stevens remained until his death, which occurred in 1853. He was the father of twelve children: Allie, King, John, Jane, Nathan, Henry, James, Mary A., Jemima, Isaac, Isom, and Wells, the father of our subject, who was next to the eldest. He moved with his parents to Franklin County, Ind., in 1810, and was there married, after which he came to this county, settling on what is known as Garrison's Creek, Columbia Township, where he remained until 1838, when he moved to Jay County, Ind., and in 1845 returned to this county, remaining until his death in 1884. His children were Levi, Elizabeth, John H., Keziah and Henry. John H., our subject, was married in Franklin County, Ind., November 4, 1848, to Mary J., daughter of Amos and Hetha (Jeffrey) Neptune, who was born in Union County, Ind.,

October 16, 1832. The children born to this union were Eliza J., James G., Hannah E., Lena L., Amos W. and Jonathan (latter deceased). After marriage Mr. Stevens settled in Orange Township, where he has chiefly remained since.

COLVILLE STEVENS, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 2, 1836, son of James and Hannah (Pierce) Stevens, natives of Indiana, where they were married and remained until 1869, when they moved to Henry County, Mo., where James Stevens died in 1881. His widow is still living. Their children were Colville, King H., Sarah, Rachel, Enoch, Mattie, Jesse B., James, Emma and William. Our subject was married in Wabash County, Ind., February 19, 1858, to Elizabeth Scott, born in Wabash County, Ind., November 10, 1837, daughter of Charles R. and Mary (Chumley) Scott. To this union were born four children: Charles R., Kate (deceased), Rhoda and Jesse. After marriage Mr. Stevens settled first in Columbia Township, this county, but in the fall of 1870 moved to Orange Township, and settled on the farm where he has since resided. He owns 100 acres of good land.

JOHN STEPHEN, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 7, 1838, one of eleven children born to Thomas G. and Hannah (Sutton) Stephen, the former born November 23, 1796, in Pennsylvania, and the latter October 2, 1805, in Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and in an early day moved to Fayette County, Ind., where they remained until their death. Thomas G. Stephen was an extensive farmer, owning over 500 acres of land. He died February 19, 1867; his wife in October, 1865. Their children were Delilah, Matilda, Elizabeth, Mary, Lovina, John, Martin, Lovisa, Thomas, Ellen J. and Rhoda F. John, our subject, was married in Fayette County, Ind., January 29, 1862, to Mary M. Siders, born in Rockbridge County, Va., April 4, 1841, daughter of David and Sarah (Knick) Siders. After their marriage they settled on the farm where they have since resided. They have had the following children: Sarah E., Mary J. (deceased), Thomas A., John W., Jesse E., Rhoda F., Matilda A. and an infant son, Martin Cleveland (deceased).

MARTIN V. STEPHEN, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., January 9, 1841; son of Thomas G. and Hannah (Sutton) Stephen, who were the parents of twelve children. Our subject was married in Rush County, Ind., March 23, 1865, to Rachel Graham, a native of that county, where she was born November 12, 1842. Her father, Hezekiah Graham, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, was married in Ohio to a Miss Sarah Smith, and in an early day moved to Rush County, Ind., where his wife died. He subsequently married Elizabeth Stamm. He died in 1870, the father of nineteen children: Rebecca A., John, Elizabeth, Phebe, Susan, Samuel, Moses, Isaac, Sarah, by first wife; and Rachel, Laura, Hezekiah, Ellen, Emily, Charlotte, Harriet, Joseph, Abigail and Anna by his second wife. After their marriage our subject and wife settled on the farm where they have since resided. Their family consists of four children: Chester, born June 19, 1866; Laura M., born March 4, 1868; Frances L., born April 12, 1871, and Daisie E., born March 31, 1878, died January 13, 1879. Mr. Stephen owns 270 acres of fine land, all improved.

J. P. STILTZ, Orange Township, dealer in choice groceries, queensware, glassware and clothing, Glenwood, Ind., was born near Baltimore, Md., August 13, 1844, son of Nicholas and Eleanor (Foster) Stiltz. Nicholas Stiltz, who was one of the nine children of John and Catherine (Sigler) Stiltz, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in the year 1803. In his early life he worked at blacksmithing, after which he engaged in farming and milling. Mrs. Eleanor Stiltz was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1811, and was one of a family of twelve children born to Nicholas and Sarah Foster. Our subject's parents were married in Baltimore County, Md., in 1833, where they settled and remained until their death. Their children were Martha E., Edwin N., J. Emory and James P. Our subject, who is next to the eldest of the children, is a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1865 he went to Baltimore, where he clerked in the store of D. W. Darrah for seven years. During this time he visited Connersville, Ind., and was married May 25, 1871, to Margaret Nichols, who was born there August 12, 1845, daughter of H. W. and Margaret (Wegerle) Nichols. Two children have been born to this union: Harry E. (deceased) and Rollie P. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Stiltz moved to Connersville, where he remained until the following spring, when he came to Glenwood, and there clerked in the store of H. C. Wilkinson for a short time, and afterward for J. S. Nash about two years. He then went on the road as a commercial salesman a short time, and January 1, 1880, purchased a stock of goods and opened up the business which he has since conducted. He is at present carrying on an extensive trade. Mr. Stiltz is one of the most live business men of Glenwood. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELIJAH STITES, farmer, Orange Township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born April 8, 1807, son of John and Christena (Steward) Stites, natives of New Jersey, and of English and French descent. They

were married in their native State, and from thence in an early day moved to Pennsylvania, and in 1813 to Cincinnati, Ohio, purchasing a farm where the Twenty-ninth Ward of that city now is, and where Mrs. Stites died in 1874. Mr. Stites subsequently moved to Madison County, Ind., and there died in 1879. Their children were Phebe, Sarah, Mary, Elijah, Christena, Elmira, Enoch, John, Alexander, and others that died in infancy. Elijah, our subject, came with his parents to Cincinnati, with whom he remained until his fourteenth year, when he began work for himself. In 1825 he commenced the carpenter's trade at Cincinnati with Daniel Stagg, with whom he stayed over three years as an apprentice. He was married in Cincinnati, August 21, 1829, to Malinda Colvin, a native of Kentucky, born August 16, 1807. In 1849 Mr. Stites moved to Fayette County, Ind., and settled on the farm where he has since resided. He owns 182 acres of good land, principally improved by himself.

CHARLES M. STONE, with a twin sister, was born in Columbia Township, Fayette Co., Ind., May 26, 1821. His father, Martin Stone, was a native of Massachusetts; his mother, Eliza (Klum) Stone, was a native of Vermont. They were married about the year 1814, and moved from Pittsburgh, Penn., in the winter of 1820, and settled in Fayette County, Ind. The father was a blacksmith by trade, also a contractor on public works, having superintended the building of the first macadamized road that led into Pittsburgh. He was killed by the falling of a tree, October 17, 1821. The mother afterward taught school a number of years in the neighborhood where she lived, and died March 25, 1849. Young Stone worked on a farm and attended the district schools, mostly under the tuition of his mother until eighteen or nineteen years of age, when he entered the seminary at Connersville, and was one year under the instruction of the late Harvey Nutting, after which he taught a country district school one year. He was married to Miss Lovisa Carver, September 18, 1842, and soon after settled on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Stone was elected Justice of the Peace in the year 1844, and served continuously up to 1850, when he resigned and was elected to the Legislature, being re-elected in 1851; was again elected Justice of the Peace in 1854, resigned in 1856, and was again elected to represent his county in the Legislature. In 1858 he was again elected Justice of the Peace and served up to 1876, when he received the nomination of his party for County Auditor. Though his legal term as Justice expired before the date for the election of Auditor, the pretext of ineligibility was made against him on account of the commission he already held, and to save his friends and his party from any trouble that might possibly occur he quietly withdrew from the race, and has since lived in retirement on his farm. Mr. Stone was originally a Whig in politics, and afterward a Republican. Through life he has always given a helping hand to every interest of his country, and especially to his own township and county. To him are the people indebted for his efforts while in the Legislature in securing the enactment of laws, and the making of appropriations for the encouragement and benefit of the agricultural interests of the State.

JOHN W. STONE, farmer, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., March 21, 1846, son of Silas H. and Martha S. (Dicken) Stone, the former born in Boyle County, Ky., November 9, 1801, and the latter in Scott County, April 2, 1807. They were married in Fayette County, Ind., December 23, 1822, and have remained here principally ever since. Mrs. Stone died of heart disease January 6, 1885. They were the parents of twelve children: Evin S., Nancy A., Allen T., Eliza F., James M., Henry S., Elizabeth I., Desdemona, Matilda, John W., Catherine and Spencer. John W., our subject, was married in this county, February 15, 1871, to Mary E., daughter of James D. and Elizabeth Henry, born June 21, 1842. Four children were born to this union: Jesse O., Flora I. (deceased) and two that died in infancy. After marriage Mr. Stone settled in Orange Township, on his father's old homestead, which he now owns, and in 1882 moved to Fayetteville, where he has since resided.

JOHN H. STOOPS, farmer and stock-raiser, Jackson Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., May 3, 1834, son of John and Eda (Martin) Stoops, the former born in Alabama, May 3, 1802, the latter in South Carolina, November 15, 1804. They were married December 26, 1822, and settled in this county in 1836. They reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living. The father died October 22, 1869. The subject of this sketch received a common school education; was married, December 31, 1857, to Miss Sarah F. Corbin, who was born in this township May 2, 1838. He resides on Section 7, on a farm of 175¾ acres of land; also owns 167 acres on Sections 7 and 18. He farmed up to 1879, when he engaged in the dairy business, continuing in same up to April, 1884, at which time he closed out the business. In 1870 Mr. Stoops purchased over a sixth interest in the Fayette & Franklin Turnpike Company, which has proved a profitable investment. He is also interested in the co-operative store at Everton. He is a member, with his wife, of Fayette Grange, No. 1673; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 39, and Fayette County Protection Society. Mr. and Mrs. Stoops are members of the Baptist Church.

J. M. SUTCLIFFE (deceased), Waterloo Township, was born in Kentucky in 1821, a son of Rev. John and Mary Sutcliffe, natives of England, who came to America in 1812, and to this township in 1828. Rev. John Sutcliffe was a man of education and talent, and a valuable worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church in its early history in this locality. He died in 1843, aged about sixty years; his wife preceded him several years. They had ten children, two of whom are now living: John, and Mrs. Maria Thomas, in Iowa. The deceased are Frederick, Mary A., Eliza, Julia, Elizabeth, Alice, Senica and Joseph M. Our subject, who received a good education, was married to Cynthia Ann Robinson, in 1842, by whom he had four children, two of whom are now living: John A. and Emma C. Mary E. and Mary M. are deceased. Mr. Sutcliffe was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, in which he served his Master forty years. He served as a Commissioner of the county, and was a gentleman universally respected. Matthew Robinson, father of Mrs. Cynthia Ann Sutcliffe, was born in Morgantown, Va., in 1781. He settled in this township in 1814, and spent the rest of his life here. He was one of the founders of the Robinson Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devoted Christian. Eleven children were born to him, four of whom are now living: Cynthia Ann, George W., Bigelow and Hanson. The deceased are Sarah, William, Nathan, Jesse, James, Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. Robinson died in 1841; his widow, Eleanor Robinson, died in 1864, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Sutcliffe is a lady of refinement, a zealous worker in the Methodist Church.

DAVID SUTTON (deceased), Jennings Township, was born in Pennsylvania, and there married Anchor Fox, who bore him ten children: Mary, Iva, Absalom, Rebecca, Jabel, David, Nancy, Abram B., Eliza and William. In 1816 Mr. Sutton settled in the then woods of this township, entered the four quarter-sections of land now occupied by his son, Abram B., and there lived and died. He was very successful in life. He reared a large family, and at his death left them in comfortable circumstances. He departed this life August 15, 1845, aged seventy-nine years and five months; his widow died August 11, 1855, aged eighty-two years, eleven months and seventeen days. Both were members of the Baptist Church, with which they had been connected for many years. Abram B. Sutton, the only surviving member of his father's large family, was born March 5, 1809, in Warren County, Ohio. He was united in marriage, in 1831, with Sarah, daughter of James Conaway, who bore him nine children: William, Thompson, Lafayette, Jane, Samantha, Sarah, living; and James, Elizabeth and Adeline, deceased. Mrs. Sutton died in 1874. Our subject has lived on the place where his parents first settled for sixty-eight years. He has reared his large family and has lived to see most of them married. Mr. Sutton has made life a fair success, and now owns fifty-nine acres of good land. He cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory." Our subject's father was a cousin to Gen. Sutton, a distinguished military man and pioneer in the early settlement of Ohio.

O. H. SWIFT, retired farmer, Posey Township, was born near Connersville, Ind., January 24, 1831. He is a son of John Swift, who was born at Centerville, Ohio, September 12, 1806, a son of Robert Swift, a native of New Jersey, who moved to near Lebanon, Ohio, and afterward to the vicinity of Cincinnati, at an early day in the history of Ohio. In 1818 he settled in Connersville, then comprised of three log-cabins. Here he lived until his death, following his trade—shoe-making. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and the first preaching of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at his house. Five children were born to him, one now living—Mary Grace. The deceased children were named John, Sarah (wife of Robert Griffis), Mary J. (wife of William Sparks), and Artemesia. John Swift married Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood, whose maiden name was Thorp, by whom he had four children: O. H., W. R., Sarah J. and A. C. Mrs. Swift died April 6, 1841, aged thirty-six years. Mr. Swift married for his second wife Mrs. Maria McColley, whose maiden name was Dale, who bore him three children: Charlotte, America (deceased) and M. D. Mrs. Swift dying September 26, 1849, aged thirty-two years, Mr. Swift married for his third wife Sarah Ann Smith. John Swift died October 15, 1882. The subject of this sketch has been twice married, first to Malinda Daugherty, in 1861, by whom he had two children: Mary E. and James O., the latter deceased. Mrs. Swift died March 21, 1866; born May 15, 1844. His present wife, Mary A. Clifton (*nee* Lake), he married December 31, 1867, and by her has had one child—Florence Ada. Nine years ago Mr. Swift located in Bentonville, where he kept a grocery store and post-office eight years. Abandoning these, he returned to his farm of 108 acres good land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM R. SWIFT, farmer and trader, Jackson Township, is a native of this county, born in Connersville Township, June 14, 1833. His father, John Swift, was born in Centerville, Ohio, September 12, 1806, and with his father, Robert Swift, moved in 1818 to Connersville, then only a few log-houses. Robert Swift stands at the head of the list of Methodists in Connersville. In his house the first society was organized for class meetings, he being appointed

Leader. Preaching was also held at his house for some time. John Swift in early life was a merchant and kept a hotel; in middle life he was a farmer and trader in stock and real estate. In his older days he lived a retired life, having accumulated considerable wealth. He died in the Methodist faith, October 15, 1882. William R., our subject, enjoyed a good common school education. He farmed until he was of age, and then traded in stock. He was married, December 17, 1867, to Mrs. Cassie G. Snowden, who was born February 28, 1840, daughter of William G. and Sarah Smith, natives of Maryland, where the former was born August 3, 1796, the latter January 27, 1802. Mr. Smith, during the war of 1812, participated in Perry's victory, and took charge of 300 prisoners, escorting them to Philadelphia for safe keeping. He and his wife came to Indiana in 1835, and spent their declining years with Mr. Swift. Our subject has been successful. His farm of ninety acres is located on Section 7. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES H. TATE, farmer, Connersville Township. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of this county. He was born four miles southwest of Connersville, July 20, 1830, and is a son of William A. H. Tate, who is still living, in his eightieth year (see sketch of John Tate). He spent his early years upon the farm with his parents, and obtained a fair education in the district schools. At the early age of nine years he began working for himself as United States Mail Carrier, an occupation which he has since engaged in to a greater or less extent. At the age of twenty-one he entered into his first contract with the Government, for carrying a tri-weekly mail between Connersville and Rushville, having charge of several other routes at the same time. This constituted his principal occupation up to 1857, on December 23 of which year he was married to Miss Louisa Holstead, also a native of this county, and a daughter of Hickson and Eliza (Jones) Holstead, who were among the first settlers here from Kentucky. Mr. Holstead is a native of New York State; is in his eighty-fifth year and very spry. After his marriage Mr. Tate turned his attention to farming, gardening, etc., and this occupation has chiefly engaged him since that date. He was engaged in the carpenter's trade from 1856 to 1861, however, and in that interval contracted for and erected most of the schoolhouses in this township. In 1852 he and his father purchased fifty-two acres, and on this farm Mr. Tate has lived ever since his marriage. He received ten acres of the farm and the house which was erected in 1843–44, and here he brought his young bride, with whom he was ever after to dwell in the independent pursuits of farm life and the discharge of his official duties. From about 1860 Mr. Tate served as Assessor for twelve years. He was gate-keeper at the county fair for twenty-eight consecutive years, and served seven years in the same capacity at the State fair at Indianapolis. He has also served as Deputy Sheriff, and is in every sense a very useful citizen, always discharging his duties with credit and satisfaction. Mr. Tate has eight children living: John E., Emery E., Maud M., William H., Curtis F., James H., Jr., Orley and "Tip," the last mentioned only nicknamed. Maud M. and E. E. are engaged in teaching school. "Tip," after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President, named himself Grover C. Tate. He is, perhaps, the first child in the United States named for Cleveland, who now occupies so prominent a position. The paternal side of the family is essentially a family of musicians, and most of the above-named children, as well as the father, are devotees of Apollo, the house furnishing an orchestra of eight pieces—three horns, four violins and one organ. Mr. Tate is a Republican of the old Whig stamp, and one of the most wide-awake citizens of the county. His possessions have increased to 172 acres, and this is well improved and cultivated.

JOHN TATE, farmer, Connersville Township. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is a son of W. A. H. Tate, one of the pioneers of this county, and was born in Connersville Township, this county, Oct. 1, 1832. His mother was Louisa Cunningham. His parents came to this township from Virginia in a very early day. On the farm where they endured their frontier trials and hardships, the old cabin which first sheltered them still stands, surrounded by a remnant of the old orchard which they planted. William Tate, the great-grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and the latter has in his possession a silver button, on which is engraved the initials "W. T." and dated 1775, the same having been taken from the old Revolutionary hero's uniform. Our subject resided on the farm with his parents till twenty-seven years of age. He obtained a good common school education, and this he has supplemented by several years of careful self-culture gleaned from his own private library, being thoroughly up to the times, on the topics with which he is remarkably conversant. On arriving at his majority Mr. Tate began business as a United States Mail Contractor, and continued in the employ of the Government four years, doing some farming in the meantime. He was next engaged in carpentering, erecting school buildings in various parts of the county, assisting his father and brother. December 23, 1858, he married Miss Mary A. Conaway, a native of Orange Township, and

daughter of A. S. and Elizabeth (Griffin) Conaway. After his marriage Mr. Tate resided on the farm of his father-in-law three years and then removed to his present home of 117 acres, which he purchased in 1864. Here he has since resided, and although variously engaged during the time, has given his chief attention to agricultural pursuits, always being alive to the best interests of his community. He was a prominent worker in the organization of the Greenback party at Indianapolis, in June, 1874, and for the past thirty years has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected officially twenty-five years. In its day he was a prominent leader in the grange movement, but of late years has not given much attention to public affairs. Mr. Tate is a man of decisive character and a very useful citizen in his community. His family of children are four in number: William A., Mary L., John C. and Myrtle M. Two infants are deceased. The eldest son is engaged in the study of law at Connersville.

SYDNEY J. TAYLOR, farmer, Harrison Township, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., January 8, 1819. His father, Joseph Taylor, was born in Hampden County, Mass., December 2, 1791, and died May 26, 1828. His mother, Abigail (Thomas) Taylor, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., September 8, 1794, and died April 2, 1872. They came to this county in February, 1825. Our subject received a common school education. In 1830 he commenced farming, which he followed till 1850, then engaged in carpentering until 1863. He was married, April 10, 1862, to Miss Harriet Ludlow, who was born in this township December 25, 1823. By this union two children were born: Joseph H. and Morvin J. Since 1863 Mr. Taylor has resumed farming. He has served as Road Supervisor; has been a member of Harrison Lodge, No. 84, I. O. O. F., since 1852. His father was drafted in the war of 1812, but as his employer could not spare him from the business, was obliged to hire a substitute.

BENJAMIN THOMAS, farmer, Harrison Township, is another of the pioneer settlers of the valley, who came to it when it was almost an unbroken forest, and for a period of upward of sixty years has he been cognizant of the wonderful changes wrought by the onward march of progress, in which he has played his part. His birth occurred in Allegany County, N. Y., on the 22d of August, 1802, son of John and Sarah N. (Beardrouff) Thomas, natives of New York State, where the mother died in 1810. About the year 1818 the father removed to Ohio and in 1822 to Indiana, locating in what is now Fayette County. He was twice married. By his first wife were born Benjamin, Jesse, Gilbert and Stephen. His second wife, Sarah Simons, bore him one child—Sallie. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, an honorable citizen, much respected. Our subject was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received but meagre educational advantages. In 1829 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Savage, a native of Maine. To this union were born Jesse H., Sarah A., Eliza J., Oliver C., Margaret, Samuel, Mary A., Austin, Benjamin W., Winfield S. and Hannah E. Sarah A. died November 9, 1851, and Oliver C. died in the hospital September 13, 1862, of erysipelas, while serving his country as a member of Company L, Second Regiment Indiana Cavalry. The wife of our subject died February 22, 1857, and he subsequently married Francena Reed, whose death occurred two years later. His third marriage was with Mary A. Keener. Mr. Thomas and a portion of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a well-to-do farmer and a most excellent citizen.

JAMES THOMAS, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in this county in 1827, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pixley) Thomas, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, and who married in this county and resided here most of their lives. The father died in Huntington County, Ind., in 1860, the mother in Logansport in March, 1881. Our subject resided with his parents till he was twenty-four years of age, and in 1851 married Margaret A. Jones, also a native of this county and daughter of William and Lucinda (Ginn) Jones, who settled in this county during the period of its Indian history. After his marriage Mr. Thomas engaged in farming up to 1860. He then worked at the stone-mason's trade at Huntington, Ind., for five years, returning to this county in 1865, and purchasing his present farm of seventy-three and one-half acres in 1874. He has since been chiefly employed on the farm, doing an occasional job of stone work for his neighbors when called upon. He has been quite successful in pursuits, and by hard labor has earned for himself a comfortable home. Mr. Thomas is the father of five children: Josephine, Eliza A., Lucinda, John and Edward—all married but the latter. In politics Mr. Thomas is a Republican, not aggressive in his sentiments, but choosing to let every man think and vote as he pleases.

BUEL J. THOMAS, farmer and stock-dealer, Harrison Township, was born September 21, 1835, in Harrison Township, Fayette Co., Ind., son of William W. and Polly (Trobridge) Thomas, natives of New York, and who emigrated to this township in 1819. They were married August 23, 1827. The father was born June 24, 1800, and died August 21, 1883; the mother was born August 24, 1805, and died October 1, 1875. Our subject acquired a common school education, and has farmed and dealt in stock

all through life. He was married, May 27, 1857, to Miss Martha Caldwell, who was born in Fayette County, Ind., January 14, 1837. They have had four children born to them: Elmer, born May 5, 1858, died March 5, 1865; Charles I.; Hubbard T.; Harry H. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM D. THOMAS, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Tipton County, Ind., December 26, 1843, son of Minor L. and Cynthia P. (Jeffrey) Thomas, natives of Fayette County, Ind. Minor L. Thomas was born in 1820, a son of David F. Thomas, a native of New York, born in the year 1795, a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the early pioneers of Fayette County. He was twice married, and was the father of three children: Harriet, Erasmus, and Minor L. Our subject's father was married in this county to Cynthia P. Jeffrey, born in 1822. After their marriage they moved to Tipton County, Ind., where they remained about four years, then returned to this county, and in about two years later moved to Tipton County, but subsequently came back here, settling at Connersville, where he engaged in merchandising for some time, after which he moved the store to Tipton, and carried on business there about three years, then sold out and engaged in keeping hotel at that place until 1857, when his wife died. He subsequently returned to Fayette County, and was again married, this time to Elizabeth Shisler. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1863, when he came home on furlough, and died July 20, 1863. He was the father of five children: William D., Henry H., Caroline, Mary and Erasmus. Our subject, the eldest child, enlisted October 19, 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 16, 1865, when he was discharged, and returned to Fayette County, Ind. He was married, November 21, 1867, to Amanda E. Shortridge, born in this county July 19, 1846, and daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Shortridge, of Fairview Township, this county, and to this union have been born four children: Altha C., Emma J. (deceased), Elmore and Martha P. In 1875 Mr. Thomas purchased and moved on the farm where he now lives.

HON. WOODSON W. THRASHER, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., February 4, 1812. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Rush) Thrasher, were natives of Kentucky and of English and Irish extraction. John Thrasher was a son of Josiah Thrasher, a native of Maryland, and his father, John Thrasher, Sr., was one of three brothers who emigrated from England to the United States during the Revolutionary war. He first settled in Maryland and was there married to Elizabeth Hooker, and subsequently moved to Kentucky, where he remained until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was the father of a large family, of whom Josiah (the grandfather of our subject) was the eldest. He was married in Pendleton County, Ky., to Nancy Bonar, and about the year 1830 moved to Rush County, Ind., where she died shortly afterward. He survived her several years. Their children were John, Josiah, Sarah and Stephen. John Thrasher and Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Mary Rush, were united in wedlock in Pendleton, Ky., and in 1824 moved to Rush County, Ind., where she died in 1855. He subsequently married Mary Copland, and died in 1876. He was the father of ten children: Woodson W., Mary, Nancy, William, Josiah, Maria, Lucinda, Caroline, Joseph and an infant son who died unnamed. Our subject with his parents moved to Rush County, this State, in 1824, and resided with them until his marriage in 1831, with Barbara, daughter of Philip and Barbara Daubenspeck, born in Bourbon County, Ky., February 14, 1811. After his marriage Mr. Thrasher settled just over the line from his father in Fayette County, where he has since resided, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits, having been extensively engaged in breeding and raising improved stock, and to him are the people of this section of Indiana largely indebted for the fine stock with which the farms abound. He has as prominently, too, been connected with all enterprises and interests of the county which have had a tendency to develop the resources and to educate and Christianize her people. The subjects of education and Christianity have ever been close to his heart and to their advancement he has given much of his mighty energy and liberally of his means, being largely instrumental in establishing the academy at Fairview and the Christian Church near by, with which both himself and wife have been connected for forty years or more; he having been an Elder therein during the greater part of the time. As an evidence of his interest in the subject of education we have but to state that all his eight children are collegiate graduates and among them are a prominent physician in Cincinnati, a Professor of Mathematics in Butler College at Indianapolis, and another a graduate of the profession of law. The father of Mr. Thrasher before him was a Whig, with which party our subject was in his younger life identified, casting his first vote for Henry Clay. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a warm advocate of its principles. He at one time was one of the County Commissioners, and in 1867 was chosen by the citizens of the county a Representative in the State Legislature, where he at once became conspicuous and was identified with the leading

measures that came before the Legislature during his term of service in the years 1867 and 1868. He was Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways; he also served on a committee appointed to visit and report the condition of the Southern prison at Jeffersonville; the Chairman's report he refused to sign, and with another colleague drew up a minority report, which was accepted by the Legislature. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Indiana drain or ditching law enacted during his service, which bill he was greatly interested in. His name is also prominently connected with other important measures of which for the want of space we must here leave unmentioned. Mr. Thrasher has been evidently successful in life, and has been blessed with most excellent health. Seldom, if ever, has he been confined to bed during his long life on account of sickness; and it is greatly to his credit to remark that he has never been engaged in a lawsuit. He started in life with small means, but by thrift and industry he has accumulated a handsome competency. His children all grew to manhood and womanhood. Their names are William M., Elizabeth, John P., Marion, Harriet, Sarah, Allen B. and Oliver.

WILLIAM R. TYNER, farmer, Harrison Township, is a native of Indiana, born May 3, 1835. His father, Samuel G. Tyner, was born in Brookville, Ind., and died June 3, 1883. He farmed all his life. Our subject received a common school education. He was married, February 13, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, a native of Indiana. To this union has been born one child—Sadie. Mr. Tyner has been Road Supervisor. He has spent his life in farming, and is an industrious, reputable citizen.

GEORGE VAN BUSKIRK, farmer, Posey Township, was born in Kentucky, July 9, 1802, son of George, Sr., and Mary (Rulony) Buskirk, who settled in Wayne County, Ind., in 1815, where both died. They had six children, all now deceased but our subject. He was married, in 1826, to Rachel Helm, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 9, 1805. In 1830 he left Wayne County, Ind., and settled in Posey Township, Fayette County, same State, where he has since resided, and has prospered. He is the father of twelve children, nine of whom are now living: Harriet, Tillman, Daniel, Ruben, Martha, Nancy, Martin, Catherine and Perry. Sidney, Elizabeth and Mary are deceased. Daniel is a minister of the Christian Church, and is called the "Beecher of the West." Mr. and Mrs. Van Buskirk are members of the same church, with which they have been connected over half a century.

JAMES VANHORN, farmer, Connersville Township, one of the wealthiest and most prominent colored men of this county, was born a slave in Pendleton County, Ky., January 15, 1804. His father was a white native of Germany, which fact perhaps accounts for the persevering and industrious habits which have characterized Mr. Vanhorn's whole life. Mr. Vanhorn passed his early years in his native State on the plantation of his master, Josiah Thrasher, by whom he was retained till nearly twenty-two years of age. He then made his escape to the North and located in Rush County, Ind., where he resided but a few years, when he came to this county. For one year he made his home with John Thrasher, a son of his former master; from there he went to Billy McCarty's, where he resided two years; thence he moved to John Caldwell's, also to Gen. Caldwell's, where he was engaged chiefly in teaming goods from Cincinnati to this section of the county for the resident merchants, and where he bought his freedom for $250, his own money. About 1840 he purchased 160 acres in Blackford County, Ind., trading this tract for eighty acres of his present farm about 1854. By hard and continued labor he has since been able to add to his original possessions till he now owns 121 acres of valuable land. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Vanhorn was employed as bar-keeper on the steamboat "Adriatic," plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and although constantly engaged for some time in mixing and dealing out liquors of various kinds, was never known to taste them himself. Mr. Vanhorn was married, July 3, 1842, to Miss Nancy Foster, who was born in Ohio. Nine children blessed this union, seven now surviving: Oliver, John A., Francis M., Harriet, Malinda, Charles and Cordelia. Wesley and Eliza are deceased. Mrs. Vanhorn passed away January 3, 1880. Mr. Vanhorn may well be regarded as one of the successful farmers of this county. He is a most worthy example to his race, and his life furnishes abundant proof of the advantages of freedom of thought and action. He is regarded as one of the most reliable citizens in this community, and is entitled to great credit for his industry and good character.

JOHN WALKER, farmer, Jennings Township, was born on the old homestead, April 13, 1828, son of William Walker, who was born in Virginia in 1777. The latter, a son of Charles Walker, also a Virginian, settled near Chillicothe, Ohio, among the Indians, at a very early day in the settlement of Ohio, and there died. William Walker was married in Ohio to Jane Corbet, by whom he had twelve children, four of whom are now living: Joseph, James, Samuel and John. The deceased are Jane, Henry, Willis, Alexander, William, Frances, Eliza J. and Lewis. In 1819 Mr. and Mrs. Walker, with their two children, Henry and William, removed to and settled in Jennings Township, this county, entering 160 acres

of land. Mr. Walker was poor in purse, depending entirely on his own exertions for a living, but he was energetic and made good progress from the start, accumulating, with the aid of his family, about 3,500 acres of land. He was a man of honor, sterling character, and whose word was as good as his bond. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, in which they worked for Christ and their soul's salvation till called to a higher reward. Mr. Walker served in the war of 1812. He was a Jacksonian Democrat at one time, but joined the Whig party, and died in the ranks of the Republican party. He died May 17, 1859, aged eighty-two years, his wife having preceded him June 15, 1855, aged seventy-two years, six months. Our subject was married, in 1853, to Mary E., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Lemmon) Berry, by whom he had three children: Eugene J., Frances S. and Albert S. He has always lived within half a mile of his birth-place. He has prospered, and now owns 230 acres of good land. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected for many years. He is an uncompromising Republican, and takes more than an average interest in public affairs.

FOREST M. WEBB, farmer, Columbia Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., and is descended from an old and well respected family of the county. His parents were Forest M. and Clarissa (Bryant) Webb, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to this county in a very early day. The former was born in Boone County, April 4, 1802, a son of Edward Webb, who was born in Virginia, November 21, 1769, and who emigrated thence to Boone County, Ky., in a very early day. From there he moved to the Territory of Indiana, first settling near Harrison, Ohio, and in 1814 came to Fayette County, Ind., settling in Columbia Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 29, 1851. He was a man of considerable ability, and figured conspicuously in the early affairs of the county. He was chosen on the organization of the county one of its Associate Judges, which position he filled for twenty-seven years consecutively—see history proper of Columbia Township. Forest M., his son, and the father of our subject, came with him to this county in 1814, and was here united in marriage with Clarissa Bryant, who was born near Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky., November 18, 1806. To this union were born: Mary F., February 12, 1825; Sarah A., May 17, 1827; James E., October 8, 1831; Robert L., March 31, 1835; Catherine, May 19, 1838; John P., August 19, 1841; Theodore F., April 2, 1844, and Forest M., our subject, February 2, 1848. After his marriage Mr. Webb settled in this county, where his wife died November 25, 1883. He is now a resident of Kokomo, Ind. Our subject was married November 17, 1870, to Cornelia, daughter of Heman and Lydia (Hughes) Jones, whose sketch will be found elsewhere. She died May 24, 1880, having borne three children: Forest M. (deceased), Nellie M. and Paul J. Mr. Webb was again married in this county, January 1, 1884, this time to Gertrude Burgoyne, who was born in Franklin County, Ind., December 28, 1864, daughter of J. C. and Georgiana (Hazard) Burgoyne.

THOMAS WEST, farmer, Connersville Township, is a native of County Armagh, Ireland, born in March, 1811. His parents, William and Eleanor (Patterson) West, were natives of Scotland, and emigrated from that country to Quebec, Canada, in 1828. From there the family moved to Vermont, and soon after to Pennsylvania, from which State about four years later they moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where the father purchased 170 acres of land, and subsequently attained an enviable position of wealth. In 1830 Thomas West began the trade of stone-cutter in Beaver County, Penn., where he was employed four years. He next spent one year as an operator in the rolling-mills of Pittsburgh, and then moved down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, from which city he came to this township, where he has since resided. In 1847 Mr. West purchased his present farm of eighty acres, on which he has since been toiling for the improvement of his worldly interests. In 1831 he married Margery Moore, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, a daughter of John and Sophia (McNutt) Moore. They have no family.

GEORGE J. WICKERD, farmer, Connersville Township, a native of Franklin County, Ind., was born September 26, 1835. His father, Jacob Wickerd, was born in the State of Delaware, September 14, 1815; and his mother, Susan (Stams) Wickerd, was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married November 28, 1834. Jacob Wickerd was a shoemaker, and came to Indiana in 1836. The means the subject of this sketch had for obtaining an education were limited. He was united in marriage, December 20, 1865, with Miss Mary J. Martin, who was born June 22, 1844, in Franklin County, Ind., and by this union three children have been born: William D., Minnie E. (deceased August 11, 1876, aged two years and ten months) and Edward. Mr. Wickerd is a member of the Fayette County Protection Society, and Everton Grange. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Our subject is an industrious, quiet citizen, highly respected by all who know him.

ABSALOM R. WILDRIDGE, farmer and stock-dealer, Jackson Township, is a native of Dearborn

County, Ind., born December 11, 1845, son of Ralph and Eliza (Bougham) Wildridge, who were born in New Jersey, the former October 13, 1806, the latter July 6, 1814. They were married November 20, 1831, and reared a family of eight children. Ralph Wildridge died September 25, 1850. Our subject received a common school education. He was united in marriage, April 28, 1869, with Miss Hattie Roberts, a native of Franklin County, Ind., born March 1, 1850, and by this union one child, Mary, was born May 2, 1874. Mr. Wildridge came to this county in 1870, and now resides on Section 33, his farm comprising seventy-six acres. He is a member of Everton Grange, No. 1670, and Fayette County Protection Society. He and his wife are adherents of the Methodist Church.

RICHARD W. WILLIAMS, farmer, Columbia Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 31, 1815, and is one of the nine children born to Thomas and Mary (Newcomer) Williams, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and who were married in Hamilton County, Ohio, where they afterward settled, remaining there until their death. Their children were as follows: William W., Rachel A., Thomas N., Sanford S., Peter C., Richard W., Elizabeth, Mary and Catherine J. Our subject was married in Franklin County, Ind., January 24, 1849, to Phebe Carter, born in Franklin County, Ind., October 1, 1821, and daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Hitchner) Carter. To this union were born ten children: Margaret E., Thomas W., John N., Newton (deceased), Hester A. (deceased), Arthur E., Alice A. (deceased), Abraham C., Phebe J. (deceased), and Oliver M. After marriage Mr. Williams settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he remained until 1850, thence moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling in Columbia Township, where he has since resided. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARY A. WILLIAMS, widow of the late Jeremiah Williams, Orange Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 5, 1828, daughter of John and Sarah (Logan) McIlwain, natives of Ireland. John McIlwain was a son of John McIlwain, Sr., a native of Scotland, where he married Jennie Hughston; thence they emigrated to the north of Ireland about the time Cromwell ruled England, Ireland and Scotland, settling near Belfast, where they remained until 1798, when they immigrated to the United States, settling in South Carolina, where they remained until their death. Mrs. McIlwain died shortly after their arrival here, and Mr. McIlwain subsequently married Ann Logan. He was the father of eight children: James H., Thomas, John, Mary, William, Hugh, Samuel, by first wife; and James, by last wife. John, the father of our subject, was born in 1786, and came with his parents to South Carolina in 1798, where he and Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Steele) Logan, were united in marriage. She was born in 1784. After their marriage they first settled near Abbeville, S. C., and in 1814 moved to Fayette County, Ind., where he remained until his death, which occurred June 25, 1870. His widow died June 14, 1872. Their children were John, Thomas, William, Jane, Elizabeth, Hugh, Oliver, James, Nancy, Sarah and Mary A. Our subject was united in marriage, in Fayette County, February 25, 1849, with Jeremiah Williams, who was born in this county June 21, 1828, son of Elisha and Martha (Baker) Williams. To this union were born Leander C. (deceased), Terrissa L., Emma Z., Martha J., Sarah J., John (deceased) and Elisha. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Williams settled near Everton, this county, but moved in 1861 on the farm where the widow now lives, her husband dying May 23, 1875.

FRANK T. WILLIAMS, general merchandise, Harrison Township, was born in Harrison Township, Fayette County, March 31, 1852, son of Hon. Charles R. Williams, ex-County Auditor, a sketch of whom is given among the biographies in the city of Connersville. He was raised a farmer, and received a good common school education. In May, 1876, he purchased his present business from John W. Foster, and has been very successful in the enterprise. June 4, 1878, he was married to Miss Florence M. Williams, who was born May 31, 1858. Mr. Williams, to prepare himself for his present business, took a thorough course and graduated in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MADISON WILLIAMSON, farmer, Jennings Township, was born on the place where he now lives in Fayette County, in the year 1836. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Connoway) Williamson, who were married January 19, 1832, and had a family of thirteen children: Adeline, Elmon, Franklin, Madison, James, Mary, Daniel, Sarah, Theresa, Nancy, Elizabeth, and two that died in infancy. Samuel Williamson was born in Ohio July 3, 1807. His parents were Moses (born in Virginia September 23, 1774,) and Jane (Riggs) Williamson (born December 25, 1778,) who had only one child. The father of our subject, Moses Williamson, was a man of good executive ability, and held for several years the office of Justice of the Peace. During the war of 1812–15 he served on the frontier. He died January 5, 1850. His wife was a good Christian lady, a member of the Methodist Church. They located here in 1830. Samuel Williamson came with his parents to this township about 1830. He was a progressive

man and a respected citizen. He died September 10, 1855; his widow died November 27, 1884. Our subject was twice married; on first occasion, in 1857, to Martha, daughter of David Ross, by whom he had three children: Samuel, Elsie, David (deceased in infancy). He was married, December 22, 1882, to his second wife, Sarah, daughter of John and Lydia (Behney) Rudy, the latter a daughter of Valentine Behney. Mrs. Sarah Williamson was born January 18, 1851, in North Lebanon Township, Lebanon County, Penn., and was baptized June 23, 1851; she came to Indiana in 1871; is a member of the Evangelical Methodist Church. By this union there is no issue. Mr. Williamson owns seventy-five acres of land, which is well improved.

FRANKLIN M. WORSHAM, farmer, Fairview Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., April 9, 1829, son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Fullin) Worsham, who were among the first settlers of this county. His father was born in 1786 in Washington County, Va.; thence, in 1811, he moved to Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., and the same year entered land and settled on the banks of Whitewater River, two miles south of Connersville. At that time Indiana was a Territory. There were but few families in Connersville, and the Indians who were encamped in the river bottoms were very troublesome. Mr. Worsham was married, while residing on this farm, to Nancy Fullin, a native of Tennessee, born in 1795, and who came with her parents to this county in 1811. To this union were born William W., Elizabeth, Ruth, Malinda, Samuel, Robert, John J., George W., Franklin M., Jeremiah, Charles W., Joseph T. and Sarah. Mr. Worsham resided on his farm on the banks of the Whitewater about ten years, then purchased another west of Connersville, where he remained until his death, which occurred October 20, 1861, his wife having preceded him July 16, 1859. He owned at the time of his demise over 500 acres of land. Franklin M., our subject, was married, in Rush County, Ind., March 13, 1856, to Mary S., daughter of Robert H. and Jemima (Messersmith) Newbould. She was born in this county March 5, 1835. They have a family of nine children: Armilda, Samantha A., John T., Robert F., Martha M., Albert H. S., Alva P. B., William M. and Daisy E. After our subject's marriage he settled on the farm where he has since resided. He owns at present about 200 acres of excellent land.

JOSEPH T. WORSHAM, farmer, Connersville Township, was born in 1835, a native of this county, son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Fullin) Worsham, who were born and married in Virginia, and moved to Franklin County, Ind., in 1811, moving to this county soon after. Here the father died in 1861, the mother having preceded him in 1859. Jeremiah Worsham was among the first settlers of the county, a successful and wealthy farmer, owning at one time 354 acres of land. Joseph T. Worsham, the subject of this sketch, was employed at home on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. He obtained a practical education in the district schools, and made farming his chief occupation through life. In 1862 he married Sarah Hartzel, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of John Hartzel, and two children have been born to this union: Edwin T. and Oscar. Mr. Worsham is still residing on the old homestead purchased in 1861. He took care of his parents till their death, thus rewarding them for their care of him in his childhood and youth. He does a general farming business, and has on his farm one of the finest limestone quarries in the State, and this he has operated quite extensively. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES WORSTER (deceased), late of Jennings Township, was born December 31, 1782, in Pennsylvania, son of Rev. Robert and Mary (Gorman) Worster, the former a native of England, the latter of German descent. Rev. Robert Worster came to Indiana some time after his son James. It is said that he preached the first Methodist sermon delivered west of the Alleghenies. He was a forcible preacher, whose labors ended only with his life. He also taught the first school in Jennings Township. His children, eight in number, were Sarah, Daniel, James, Margaret, Hugh, Nellie, Jennie and Thomas. He died in 1830, aged one hundred and one years; his widow in 1832, aged seventy-five. Our subject went with his parents to Bracken County, Ky., where he was married, August 8, 1805, to Nancy Milner, born in Kentucky September 1, 1789, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Rice) Milner, of Pennsylvania, who settled in Bracken County, Ky., in an early day, and in 1819 moved thence to Fayette County, Ind. They were parents of three children: Sarah (wife of Elijah Corbin), John and Nancy. Amos Milner was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. He died September 1, 1851, aged ninety-one years, one month and twenty-two days. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. In 1814 Mr. and Mrs. James Worster, with their three children, moved to Indiana Territory, selecting a location in what is now Jennings Township. (Before settling here Mr. Worster had served in the war of 1812–15). They had nine children: Hannah, Mary J., Amos M., Robert, John O., Sarah E., Lucinda A., Thomas W., Elizabeth M. Mr. Worster died September 29, 1849; his widow September 24, 1876, aged eighty-seven years and twenty-three days. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. Thomas W. Worster, son of our subject, was born February 8, 1828. He was married, in 1851, to Mary A. Blue, who has borne him six children: James A., John O., Charles S., Thomas L. (deceased), Mary J. and Grace H. He is the owner of 485 acres of excellent land. Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically a Republican. Richard R. Nuzum (deceased) was born in Virginia in 1803, and was a son of William and Martha (Reece) Nuzum. He came to this township in 1829, and August 4, 1831, he was married to Mary J., daughter of James Worster, who bore him one child, James W., who enlisted, in 1861, in the three months' service. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in the Sixty-ninth I. V. I. for three years, and was killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862. Richard R. Nuzum died October 21, 1858.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Columbia Township, is, perhaps, the oldest resident of this county living at this date. He was born in Gloucester County, Va., October 11, 1793, and is of English and French parentage. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Pointer) Wright, were born in England, both dying when he was but a child, and he was reared to the age of sixteen by an elder brother. He then began a sea-faring life, embarking on a vessel owned by John Gressett. He continued on the wave about thirteen years, being promoted from one position to another till he became Captain of a vessel of his own, which same ship was used by the citizens of Yorktown on the occasion of welcoming LaFayette when on one of his visits to this country. It was also honored by the presence of the celebrated Irish poet, Thomas Moore, who was one of its passengers while on his tour to the United States. Mr. Wright was married, June 5, 1822, to Catharine W. Stubbs, a native of Gloucester County, Va., born July 20, 1805, daughter of Francis and Ann (Hall) Stubbs, of English and French descent respectively. Her grandfather was born in England and married there. Her maternal grandmother was named Mildred Du Vall. Her parents were married in Gloucester County, Va., and reared two children, Mrs. Wright being a daughter by her father's second wife (his first wife was a Miss Robbins, by whom he had one son). Her father died in Virginia before she was born, and her mother died in this State in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have four children living: Matilda, Laura, Willa A. and Julia E. Soon after his marriage Mr. Wright gave up the life of a sailor, sold his vessel, and settled down to the peaceful pursuit of agriculture in Virginia. In 1837 they sold their property there and moved to this county, where Mr. Wright purchased his present farm. Here he has since resided and played his part in the great drama of life. His faculties were well preserved till recently, but nature has run its course, and the vital forces are well-nigh spent. Ninety years have sufficed to dim the eye, dull the ear and enfeeble the mind; and a few more years must end the long eventful race.

HENRY M. WRIGHT (deceased), formerly of Orange Township, and latterly of Glenwood, Rush Co., Ind., an old and well-respected pioneer of Fayette County, was born in Greene County, Penn., November 16, 1819. His parents were Justice and Elizabeth (Morris) Wright, natives of Greene County, Penn., where the former was born May 21, 1789, and the latter March 9, 1799. Justice was the second of four children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Wright, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and where they remained until their death. He was married in his native county, March 22, 1810. to Rachel Morris, a daughter of George and Margaret Morris, and afterward settled in same county, where his wife died February 23, 1814. He was again married, in Greene County, May 13, 1816, to Elizabeth, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Morris, and in 1821 moved to Fayette County, Ind., settling five miles southwest of Connersville, on what is known as Fall Creek, where he lived the balance of his days. His second wife died October 14, 1827, and on March 20, 1828, he married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dailey, and who died June 10, 1847. He died February 22, 1873, having had five children—by his first wife, Sarah, John and Rachel, and by his second marriage Ephraim and Henry M. (our subject). Justice Wright was a man highly respected by all. He was a zealous and devoted member of the Baptist Church, and during his life held many offices of trust. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace of the county, and served about twenty years as Probate Judge. Our subject came with his father to this county when about two years of age, and here spent the greater part of his life. He was married in Mason County, Ill., May 16, 1852, to Lucy A., born August 6, 1831, daughter of Lorenzo R. and Jane (Eddy) Hastings. Immediately after marriage he returned with his wife to this county, and settled on his father's old homestead until the latter's death; then purchased the farm, and there remained until November, 1882, when he moved to Glenwood, Rush Co., Ind., where he resided up to the day of his death. His first wife died December 19, 1856, and he was married, August 1, 1878, to Sarah J., daughter of William S. and Nancy (Martin) Brown, who was born at Connersville, Ind., November 30, 1843. He was the father of three children: William J. (deceased), and James L. by first wife, and Martin B. by last marriage. Mr. Wright had suffered much from childhood with a diseased limb, pronounced at first to be white swell-

ing, which ultimately necessitated amputation, and this was performed at his own desire in November, 1884, four experienced surgeons being in attendance, but the patient had not sufficient vitality to survive the operation, and he sank to rest, after thirteen days intense suffering, December 3, 1884. Mr. Wright was not a member of any church or any Society, but was withal a true Christian and a strong temperance man. In politics he was a Republican. His remains are interred in the cemetery at Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind.

JAMES L. WRIGHT, farmer, Connersville Township, son of Henry M. and Lucy A. (Hastings) Wright, of Glenwood, Ind., was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 1, 1856, and was here married, February 28, 1883, to Elizabeth, daughter of Washington and Elizabeth (Mount) Michener, who was also born in this county, May 6, 1864. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now lives and has since resided. He is an affable young gentleman of energy, whose future seems promising.

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